

The Getae - Sons of the Earth

Let us try to search the tracks, forgotten by time, of the words **Getia** and **Getae**, as others wrote them for the first time more than 5.200 years ago, as here, in the ancestral land, hate and ass kissing serve as all proof or logic of common sense in our history that's been falsified and disparaged by all sorts of deadbeats and traitors of Kin and Country. But, for starters, let us clarify whence stems the word *get*, with its variants *getu*, *gets*, *Geta* and *Getia*. There is in Eme.gi known as Sumerian: *ge*: to tie the hair in a topknot, noble, land, wise, to make justice, faithful + *ti*: kinship, pride, wife, to endure, to be numerous and for the *tu* variant: radiance, to lead, to support, to delight, true, to marry, the four cardinal points. And for the word *ta*: father, person, to shine, character, to advise, integrity. From this sequence of meanings we can detach by ourselves some that will be of great import in our work of rummaging through the memory of time, little as the malicious and falsifiers have left for us, traces and shadows of the fabulous history and mythology of our Carpathian ancestors. In ancient times, this word did not define the national identity of the Carpathian people, it becoming an ethnonym perhaps at the beginning of the 2nd millennium B.C., as the meanings I will ascribe henceforth will show more a defining trait of Folk Descended from Gods, rather than simply the people's name. Combining the three ancient words, we have the following meanings: the topknotted kin, the chosen people, the wise kin, those who love justice, to lead with the power of truth, the kin spread in the four corners, the father with his hair in a topknot, the radiant land or the holy country. All these meanings, astounding for our culture and that of Europe, and yet others, still unknown until now, I shall clarify in what follows, so that there be some light in this satanic cesspool orchestrated by the Romanian Shitademy (mocking word for Academy).

Remarkable praise towards our ancestors can be found in the work *Moral and political laws*, published by Antet Publishing House, Bucharest 2010, attributed to Pythagoras (580 - 500 B.C.), where ten references are made for the social and moral values of the Getae. In *Law 1143*, from page 70 onwards, stands written: "**Travel to the Getae, not to give them laws, but to learn from them.** With the Getae the fields are boundless, all lands are held in common. **And among all peoples they are the wisest**" Homer says.

Clement of Alexandria (150-215), in his work *The Stromata* 1,15 writes of the "barbarians" ideas and facts which today cannot be understood after so much Hellenist-elitist lie: "Thus **philosophy**, that most useful thing which sheds light over the nations, flourished long ago among barbarians. **And afterwards came to Greece...** L, 15 And it seems to me that it was in consequence of perceiving the boon conferred by the wise men who people themselves honored them, and **philosophy was cultivated publicly by the Brahmins, the Odrysians, the Getae and the Egyptians.** And thus they were deified by the Egyptians, the Chaldeans and the Arabians, being called "happy", and by those who inhabit Palestine and no less by the Persian people, and countless other peoples besides these... Anacharsis, a Scythian, mentions that many barbarian philosophers had excelled among the Greeks... Moreover, he says that **those specifically called by the fabulous name of Idaean Dactyli were the first wise men; to whom are attributed the invention of what are called "The Ephesian letters"** and of numbers in music. For which reason music was named after them. **And the Idaean Dactyls were Phrygians and barbarians**". And Strabo in *Geography* X,3,19 leaves proof about this weird kin of Idaean Dactyls which were the discoverers of ironwork: "Thus is the difference of opinion which reigns in these traditions: some state that the Corybants, the Cabeiri, the Idaean Dactyls and the Telchines were the same as the Curetes; others claimed that they are merely related, and distinguishable through small differences; but, roughly speaking and in general, all of them, without exception, were a type of fanatics and bacchants which, in the guise of sacred servants, would strike the spirits during sacred celebrations,

partaking of games with noise and uproar, being armed and clanging cymbals, drums and weapons, and also with flutes and outcries." He calls the Corybants the sons of Chronus, thus of the Celestial Father **"being themselves the same as the Cabeiri"** therefore the old titans from around the Carpathians and coming from the hearth of the creation of the world!

I'll provide further clarification of the wisdom of our ancestors, coming from the Judeo-Christian Origen (185-245) where in the work *Against Celsus* we find precious information criticizing Celsus bitterly for ascribing our Getae ancestors a place of great honor in the tally of history and time: "Celsus has put together the Odrysians, the Samothracians and Eleusinians, as well as the **Hyperboreans**, considering them among **the most ancient and wise of peoples.**" And the wretched Judeo-Christian persists with his dissatisfaction of the Getae people by writing about our ancestors something that simply cannot seem to enter the heads of modern Romanians: **"the Getae on the Danube are an old people and of very high wisdom"**, precisely as the profound meanings of the words *getu* or *geți* show us!

The same appreciations, inconceivable for the mioritic minds, can also be found in Jordanes' work *De origine actibusque Getarum* where, at XI, 69 he praises the Getae for their native intelligence, thus: "What was auspicious for the Getae, what was simple, what was to be desired, was to bring to fruition what their adviser Deceneus had taught them to pursue in all things, judging it to be of use to them. And he, noticing that in their hearts they are ready to listen in everything, and that they possess a **natural intelligence, initiated them in almost all philosophy**; as he was in this respect a skillful master... What kind of joy will it be though, I wonder, to men so brave - with barely a respite between wars - **to also drink of philosophical doctrines?**"

To attempt to understand what is today inconceivable for almost all Romanians, the fabulous past of our Getae ancestors as shown in the previous quotes, but cruelly forged by the veritable flood of traitors of Kin and Country, I shall present yet other epigraphic and archaeological sources which prove our seniority on these lands from the very dawn of man's break from his migratory hunter-gatherer state and his transition into sedentarism coming into modern times.

The Latin poet Vergil (70-19 B.C.) in *The Aeneid* at VI, 580, names the titans as "genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes..." therefore the ancient people of the Earth, the young titans, and the understanding of this expression, "titania pubes", we find in the same writing, at IV, 179 which states: **„Gigantes, Titanis ac terrae filii”**, therefore these were, after the Roman culture of the 1st century B.C., **the sons of Mother Earth**, as we can find in the Essene writings or in those of the Getae that ended up in Palestine, or the first people after the olden culture which appeared on Earth, because this legend we'll find even more fleshed-out with the shallow and thieving Greeks, who have Hellenized it so that none could riddle it out. The poet also mentions these bands of divinities at VI, 14-17 and VIII, 416 but also in *Georgics* IV, 173.

Yet these ideas, about the first bands of deities to have inhabited the Earth, we find expressed even earlier in the work *Bellum Punicum* by the Roman poet and dramaturgist Gnaeus Naevius (275-201 B.C.) who writes thus at 1,7: **„Inerant signa expressa, quomodo Titani, Bicornes Gigantes magnique Atlantes, Runcus atque Purpureus, filii Terras”**. And the translation for us is: There were clear markings of the titans, the giants with two bodies (these had, instead of legs, two snake bodies, but before the 4th century B.C. they were shown as fighters), the great Atlanteans. Runcus and even Purpureus **are the children of Earth**". Also with the Latins we find information about the place in which descended from heavens, the bands of deities mentioned by the two Romans, who labored to build the human kin so as to enjoy the early Building of the world as they knew it in those times.

In the 9th year A.D., through its cohorts, Rome puts to the sword the Western part of Dio Getia, known as Pannonia after the Roman writings or Pananeo after our own lead plates, the deeds of plunder and woe being greatly honored in the empire's capital, by order of Octavianus Augustus, by erecting a temple in the Forum in the name of Mars. The poet Ovid, who had been exiled to Tomis by order of the emperor, and who still hoped to once more see his birthplace, writes in *The Fasti* VI, 131 the following: "Mighty is the monument, mighty is the statue of the god and worthy of the trophies wrested from the **giants**" Meaning that the Romans knew, at the beginning of the 1st century A.D., that **our ancestral kin was known in those times as the descendant of giants** and not of those poor sods arisen from the unholy covenant with Old Scratch or from the loins of fiery Hercules, after some contrivances of the Hellenist deadbeats!

In the year 86 Rome once again whips itself into a frenzy and sends a great flood of legionaries to tear down the **Holy Country Dio Geta** so as to enslave the Folk Descended from Gods, the stately Getae, left testimony by the poet Martial who names emperor Domitian "**vanquisher of the giants**", while the poet Arruntius Stella praises the same emperor for his "**triumph over the giants**". I doubt the wretched Romans had aired their beards in the sun for too long and had from exposure written about our ancestors such astonishing words that Romanians of today are incapable of believing. This was the truth in those times about the Folk Descended from Gods or the stately Getae, but because our ancient history is being falsified wholesale, we the people of today cannot comprehend any of the information from before which, placed in the proper order of time and history, would simply blow up the entire European culture with its stiff and fetid classic Greek and Roman antiquity!

But let us also shed the light of truth on the titans mentioned by the Latin poets Vergil and Naevius. In Greek mythology there was a monster, half-snake and half-woman, called Echidna, born in a cave of the union between two monsters; Phorcys and Ceto, appeared with the primeval waters. In other legends, Echidna is the daughter of the titans Tartaros, of Northern Istrus, and Gaia, having a body half man, the upper half, and snake the lower half, and on the body two wings which to us resemble the Carpathian griffins. Together with Typhon, they gave birth to other monsters: Chimera, Prometheus, Cerberus, the Hydra of Lerna, Scylla, etc. But as monstrous as Echidna may have been, their brawny Hercules, flies at the holy waters of the Istrus, sets his eyes on the behemoth and his baby maker crave went ablaze, and from this hellish and coiled blaze were born, they say, Scythus, Gelonus and Agathyrsus, as founding fathers of their respective peoples. Wretches, too filthy by far are you in your thinking! But I ask, full of incomprehension: what was Echidna's Typhon doing whilst she was off being reamed by the blasted Hellenist who was to come all the way from Attica to dip his wick in the land of Arima?

Hesiod writes in *Theogonia*, around 8th century B.C., that this daughter of the titans with a snake's visage was getting her kicks in **the land of Arima** by eating living flesh from the people lured and trapped with trickery in a hidden place of **the holy land**. In this land of the gods there was a deep cave they had made which resembles a **radiant palace**, under **a callow crag** far removed from the immortal gods and the mortal cacophony, whence she'd stand watch over all the land. And also to this terrifying monster Echidna, the skillful Greeks tied the history of the ancestors of the Latins through the brave Latinus. The actual words we can find in the work *Romaike arhaiologia*, Book 1,43 written by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (1st century B.C.), who says that: "Latinus, the king of the Latins, was one of the sons of Hercules **and of the Hyperborean maiden Echidna**". And Pliny the Elder (23-79 B.C.) in *Naturalis Historiae* IV, 26 writes that: "**the borean axis**, around which the Universe spun, **would touch the Earth at the mouths of the Istrus, on the territory of the Hyperboreans or Getae**", and this data, coming from both the Greeks and the Romans, tells us that **the land of the titans was around the Carpathians**, it being synonymous with the kingdom of the Atlanteans of the titan Atlas.

I'll also bring forth, for the enlightenment of this historical darkness, the Latin poet Publius Papinius Statius (45-96), who in the work *Silvae*, while praising the deeds of the emperor Domitian who had waged fierce battles with the Getae, makes the mention that on these lands the gods had fought the titans in the place called **Phlegra**. But to us that should sound like **Pelega** peak of Retezat Mountains. The word titan in the Greek language defines only those **celestial spirits** who were beaten to a pulp by Zeus and then thrown from the high heavens to the Earth and crammed into Tartarus, which is to say **Tărtăria** (**ia**: land, place) or somewhere under mount Atlas by other accounts. Only our ancestral language still retains the profound meaning of the word "titans" as **disembodied beings**, thus solely nebulous beings or apparitions, because in Eme.gi *ti* means people, kin, relatives, those who live together, and *tană* has the meaning of fog, nebula, mist, and oh, how you've dragged our history into the mists, you clique of bastards!

From the Greek poet Pindar (522-443 B.C.) comes the information about the titans that he'd taken from a forebear of his, the poet Phrenicus of Heraclea, who wrote in verse that: "The Hyperboreans live in the far-away lands near the temple of Apollo. They are wholly unaccustomed to war and are descended, as traditions say, **from the kin of the old titans**; they're settled under the cold breath of Boreas and honor a king from the Arimaspians... **with the Hyperboreans were born the gods**". And because the Greeks expertly handled all ancient writings so as to only be auspicious to them, titans have remained enshrouded in mists ever since and to this day. If we're to believe their writings, then North of the Istrus there was a **Land of Gods** or a **Holy Country** and that's what the lead plate 41 also states, where the expression "**patri deo**" in the forefathers' tongue or Getae tongue or Rumunian means **Holy Country**!

For our need, we find with Strabo (63 B.C. - 21 A.D.) in the work *Geography* at XI,6,2 the mention of where these Hyperboreans dwelt, who were the descendants of the old titans. "The first to describe different parts of the world say that the Hyperboreans dwelt above the Pontus Euxinus, the Istrus and Adria" *therefore the grand territory of Dio Getia or The Holy Country (patri deo)* as shown previously! Also with this author, but at VII,40, we find information according to which "**the paean of the Thracians is called by the Hellenics the anthem of the titans**", because that is what the world knew at the end of the 1st century B.C., and one of the holy mountains of the Getae - Ceahlău - was called by the locals Peon or Pion - let there be light on the Acropolis as well, not only in the Carpathians! So that these dullards won't further tangle our history as they please, I'll add yet another mention from the same author who, at VII,3,12-13, wrote that: "*the Getae and the Dacians are a single people* but named differently after the land they inhabit... *The Dacians speak the same language as the Getae*. If we Greeks know the Getae better, the reason is that they have ceaselessly changed their dwellings and moved from one bank of the Istrus to the other, mingling with the Thracians and with the Misians and **the language of the Thracians was identical to that of the Getae, meaning they are the same people** and not gypsies and the others Semites as some bunch of lepers are trying to convince us today!

This truth - **the Getae are Hyperboreans descended from the giants or the old titans and with them the gods were born** - was also known in the first centuries A.D., proven by Cassius Dio in *Roman History* LXVII, 7, where, after the fighting at Tapae in 89 A.D., mato Diogio, as written in the lead plates (dubbed Decebalus by Cassius) who was the basileus of the Getae army, was defeated by Tettius Iulianus after the Latin's lie. The Roman general takes the cognomen **Hyperborean** (victor **Hiperboreo** namen ab orbe tulit – being victorious, he took from the world the name of Hyperborean). Witness to the events lived by Domitian, the poet Martial, in an epigram addressed to his friend who was part of the Roman army that was to wage battle with the fearless Getae, writes: "Soldier Marcellin, you set out to take upon your shoulders **the Hyperborean sky and the stars of the Getic pole**". The same author names Domitian's victory over Gezino „**hiperboreus triumphus**” and further: "Thrice went he through the perfidious horns of the Sarmatic Istrus; thrice he bathed his horse in the snows of the Getae; forever modest, he refused the triumph befitting him and brought with himself only the renown of **having**

defeated the world of the Hyperboreans". These lepers can't forever falsify our true history as the time has come for a reckoning of all the malefaction and robbery!

The poet Apollonius of Rhodes, who lived in the 3rd century B.C., in the poem *Argonautica* writes that **the Hyperboreans are Pelasgians living in the North of Thrace**, and the Southern border of Dio Getia was with Thrace through Moesia, the land to the South of the Istrus, as numerous historical sources tell us. And in those times, which is to say the end of the 3rd century A.D., the land on the left side of the Istrus was known by the Romans and the Greeks as the land of the Hyperboreans.

Claudius Claudianus was a Roman poet of Greek origin, born in Alexandria and died in 404. He arrives in the Western Roman Empire in the year 395 and becomes part of Emperor Honorius' inner circle, finding also sufficient traction with the leader of the army, Stilicon, for whom he writes several panegyrics and satires against the disobedient or the backbiters, collected in *De Raptu Proserpinae*, *De Bello Gothico*, *Gigantomachia* and other such booklets. In the work praising the Romans for vanquishing the Goths and the Getae in the battles of 402 and 403, he says **they defeated the titans**, thus that the Folk Descended from Gods settled around the Carpathians, who all of the antiquity knew as such for a long time. Odd history we have! The people who, by reasoning of Romanian historians, disappeared from ancient history in the year 106 after the Roman legionaries put them to the sword, are mentioned together with other migrant armies as having attacked the Western Roman Empire in the years 402 and 403! The celestial beings named "titans" in Greek mythology were the six sons of Uranus and Gaia: Coeus, Crius, Cronus, Hyperion, Iapetus, **Oceanos** and the six daughters: Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Rhea, Theia, Themis and Thetys. By their reckonings they created the first generation of gods, a long time before the gang of bad boys who settled in Olympus where they established the nest of the fierce Zeus. But Diodorus, in *Bibliotheca Historica* Book III, LX, tells us there were seven strapping boys, since he lumps into this story Atlas, the brother of Cronus. The fabrication is quite see-through, as it reminds us of the Essene writings with the seven old angels or the celestial guardians, become "archangels" in Judeo-Christianity, and the skillful thieves, after thoroughly Hellenizing the legend, began yelling at the victims of history that they were simply wild beasts which terrified the heavens and the earth. Great bastards you were and remain to this day! The first to have started blaspheming with great pathos, the titans in the face of history, was Onomacritus, who lived in the second half of the 6th century B.C. Pausanias (110-180), in his *Description of Greece*, I,22,7, mentioning this rabid detractor of the titans, says that he was the one to bring them into their mythology, as symbols of **wilderness and evil** in order to annihilate them, because those to the North of the Istrus held themselves superior and very civilized. He claims to have been greatly upset by the fact that the titans had eaten Dionysus, even though these myths have no connection in time, and in orphism "to eat", in the metaphorical sense, meant to materialize, assuming a part of the attributes of the one "eaten". As at the time they had the noble mission of civilizing the entire world through the seed of Hercules, on no other lands could there be someone or something with a sharp wit and a ready smile who wasn't directly resulted from the loins of the devilish one from Peloponnesus, whilst these divinities, being made of mists or shadows, could not devour each other as was the wont of the Greek gods who would party until the heavens quaked.

The third band of divinities mentioned in the writings of Naevius and Virgil were the Atlanteans, the people of the titan Atlas who had his kingdom on the Western shores of the Ocean. The Greek Apollonius of Rhodes, who lived in the 3rd century B.C., in *Argonautica* (IV. 282) writes that the waters of the Lower Danube **flow into Oceanus' gulf**, and ever since then nobody managed to move the Istrus somewhere to North Africa, whilst they, skillful as they are, have taken Oceanus to the West of the Black Continent so as to fully falsify the history, culture and religion of the Getae without anyone being able to accuse them of genocide and murder as is the habit today if you jerk off these lepers who specialize in apparitions and holocaustizations, therefore devilish concoctions and nothing more.

The Arimin born in Thrace, Hecataeus of Abdera, who lived in Egypt in the 3rd century B.C., in his work, lost today, called *The Hyperboreans* (some pieces of which having been absorbed by Diodorus in *Bibliotheca Historica* II, 47) claims according to the knowledge of his times that **the Hyperborean Oceanus is neither the Arctic Ocean nor the West Ocean, but the sea located to the North of the antique Greek world** (therefore, the Black Sea of today!), named "the most wondrous of all seas", after those times, because presently all sorts of howler monkeys have set forth to confound Europe and the world with the culture of the Neanderthals and of the famous but unknown "Semitic Khazars". The olden Thracian left us more proof across the ages, saying that **the island of Apollo is located in Oceanos close to the land of the Hyperboreans**, therefore the land of our Getae ancestors, to put it plainly so that we needn't look for light in other hovels.

Diodorus of Sicily, in the work *Bibliotheca Historica*, Book III, LX left for remembrance a legend of the titan Atlas, thus: "After the death of Hyperion - it is told - the sons of Uranos divided the reign amongst themselves. The most famous were Atlas and Cronus; Atlas got the reign near the **Ocean**, and the people in those lands were called **Atlanteans**. **Atlas also gave his name to the highest mountain in his land**. It is also said of him that he knew in great detail the celestial movements, sharing with men **the theory of the spherical shape**; from here comes the legend that Atlas carries the Earth on his shoulders... **The Atlanteans who inhabit the rich lands on the shores of the Ocean greatly surpassed - apparently - their neighbors through devoutness and hospitality. They claim their land is the birthplace of the gods...**" Since this fabulous kingdom near Oceanos has become an eternal fog, as the ancient Greeks wanted nothing to be known of the civilization North of the Istrus, I shall continue the tale, bringing forth testimony from the same author, but from Book II, XLIII, to clarify the geography of those times. Diodorus himself unwittingly sheds light on the location of this foggy and mysterious Ocean that nobody can find, as well as the kingdom of Atlas. He writes of the shepherd Scythians whose country stretched from the South of the Caucasus and up to the North of them: "reaching to the **Ocean** (the Black Sea, because the Scythians have never been to the West of Europe, as some lepers have been trying to confound us for some time, but **only** to the East of the Dniester) and **the lake Maiotis (the Azov sea**, which they haven't yet managed to move to Neanderthalia or hell), they also occupied the rest of the territory to the river Tanais (the river Don, which anyone from Eastern Europe knows to spill into the Azov Sea)." The situation is more than clear should we choose not to see it as fogged up as is the entire history of Europe, and our own history in pitch darkness that has you breaking your neck fumbling through it! In book II, XLVII, Diodorus, while mentioning the mysterious Hyperboreans who lived their days North of the Istrus, meaning my ancestors, the stately Getae, leaves testimony that: "there is in Oceanos (the Black Sea), an island that is not smaller than Sicily. This would be located to the North, being inhabited by Hyperboreans, **people who are called thus because they live beyond the place whence comes the Boreas wind... Further it is said that the god Apollo comes to this island, every 19 years, during which time the constellations in the sky carry out their periodic trips...**"

But other writings of the time say that this Apollo of theirs, who was Zabelo in our ancestors' religion, would come each spring to the world of the Getae and not to that of ghosts with beards blue and long to the ends of the world, of which they have made a great barbarism from which the poor Romanians of today are incapable of escaping!

The writer Pseudo-Apollodorus, who lived in the 2nd century B.C., in his work *Bibliotheca* (II,II.5,11 and 119,120), writes that "**mount Atlas is located in the land of the Hyperboreans**, north of the Black Sea". There is no reason in making connections and searching for Mount Atlas in Atlantis. But ever since the ancient Greeks put their lies upon the history of the Getae all has changed and "the truth hatched on the Acropolis" is the foundation stone of the European culture! Also from them we have the saying calling the Istrus "**Oceanos Potamos**", saying which means the **Ocean stream**. Both Homer in *Odyssey*, XII. 1, and Hesiod in *Theogonia*, v. 242. 959 say of *Okeanos Potamos* that **it is the stream, the river or the flood waters of Oceanos**.

But Strabo in *Geography*, 1, 2 left for us proof of the Greek lies and the falsities orchestrated by this band of wretches against the history and culture of the Getae, writing: "Them of those times

(of Homer's times) **considered the Pontus Sea a second Ocean** and were of the opinion that the people who sailed there traveled just as far as those who would go past the Pillars of Hercules. Because of the seas known today, **the Pontus Euxinus** was considered the largest, hence their naming it "**pontus**" (**deep**) - just as they named Homer "the poet". **Maybe this is one reason why Homer moved the events away from the Pontus**, considering the world - due to prejudice - will more easily embrace this..." And the Judeans came with these same methods for addling the world of the goyim, through Satanic visions, which is to say bald-faced lies and no trace whatsoever of culture or civilization. The ancient Egyptians left it written in their manuscripts that they came to the Nile Valley from somewhere far away, the place being called **Punt** or **Pont** (*pont*: very old term in Romanian which means point which sets a limit in space or time; *punt*: round sign, jab, **hole, certain place**, state, thing, epoch, time, the intersection of two lines, as seen on the Tărtăria plate) or "Ta Natura" (the **Land of the Gods**).

We are left to find, in the tally of time, the gangs of Runcus and Purpureus, as written by the Roman poet and dramatist Gnaeus Naevius in the second part of the 2nd century in the work *Bellum Punicum*, may his name be forever remembered for also giving us a glimmer of truth. The two groups of celestial beings aren't mentioned by any author from antiquity so that we could form an opinion of their role in the mythology of our forefathers. So Naevius knew of other mythological sources that Virgil does not mention or that had disappeared by the time of his writing. And then we must establish the truth by placing also the Runcus (the woodsmen) and Purpureus (the redheads) among the giants, Atlanteans and titans. In this toil to discover the "Runcus", of help can be our fairy tales and legends - theirs are but sacred visions, even if they reek to the heavens of lies and wretchedness - which tell us of a band of griffins that watched over the forested mountains of Dio Geta and guarded the gold gathered with great toil from the body of Mother Earth. These fabulous beings had the body of lions, large wings for flight, and the head would end in a beak. In other aspects, the body was that of a bull which ended with a beaked head. But on plates 31 and 70 these beings appear with a bird's body with very large wings, extremely powerful claws, and the head is that of a Getae with the characteristic cap! And to this day we can still encounter these fabulous birds under the name of griffins, imagined as a species of large aquila, and in ancient times it was depicted on some coats of arms as a double-headed eagle, the mythological meaning in Romanian culture differing greatly from that of the feudal heraldry, especially the Western one. This image first appears in the Sumerian culture in the 28th century B.C. Another interpretation is that of a fantastic giant animal with powerful claws and wings, or a being imagined as a giant bird with two heads. In the story *Prâslea the Brave and the Golden Apples*, the griffin saves Prîslea from the chasm where were the palaces of gold, silver and copper. It is a fearful bird, because it could have eaten him had he not saved its chicks. The griffin had the talent of finding gold and made its nest from bits of gold stolen from mines. Their nests were impossible to locate by mortals, because they were built on the highest peaks of the mountains. In folk traditions these mountain-peak guardians of the gold were called The Hob of the Mountain, The Hob of the Forest or The Hob of Gold. In old Romanian the word "runc" means deforested place used as a grazing area or for planting crops; fallow, glade in a mountain forest. Our skilled linguists say this word comes from the Latin *runcus*, but this word doesn't exist in Latin, just as inexistent as the over 22.000 (twenty two thousand!) words from Romanian that they contrived to have had Latin origins.

Fairies are semi-divine beings that fall into two distinct groups; some are good and help man, and others are evil, causing man trouble if he angers them. They, in some instances, take the visage of a beautiful maiden, with ethereal clothing, red or golden-brown disheveled hair, dancing in radiant glades in the forest at certain celebrations of the year. Maybe Naevius, when writing of "purpureus" as disembodied beings associated with the other celestial groups, had in mind the existence of fairies in the ancient Getae mythology, of which Vergil mentions nothing whatsoever.

The Latin poet Ovid, who died in Tomis in the year 17 or 18 A.D., being exiled here by the order of the Roman emperor Octavianus Augustus in the year 8, wrote several poems of great import for our true

history. From his *Pontic Epistles* I, 2, 83-84 we learn that our ancient kin were also known in those times by the name of **Ausonians**: „Maxima pars hominum nec te, pulcherinna, currant / Roma, nec **Ausonii** militis arma tinent.” And translated: To the highest degree the human group of the **Ausonian** warriors rattled their weapons and not you, beautiful and tidy Rome, not you! And in *Tristia* II.1, 199 he writes of the lands of his political exile: "**I was exiled to the edge of Ausonia**, bordering Sarmatia". This truth isn't even mentioned in the history books, and some of those who have translated the verses from Latin to Romanian have falsified the translation so as not to anger the Latinists, Thracists or the Jewish filth who have been claiming for about 150 years to be native to the Carpathian lands. But the populations from the south of the Italian peninsula were named Ausonians, and the territory was named Saturnia **Ausonia** in the centuries 8-7 B.C. This "oddity" is due to a massive migration from the Carpathians, the bands being led by Auson, one of the sons of Atlas. And Apollonius Rhodius writes, in *Argonautica* 4, 825, that "the hate that Scylla **Ausona**, the daughter of the monsters Phorkys and the nocturnal wanderer Hecate, whom men call Crataeis..." and for understanding this I remind you that the one bursting with hate was the daughter of the titan Echidna who had her lair to the north of the Istrus in the kingdom of Atlas. In the glory days of the Huns, the Byzantine emperor Theodosius II sends a deputation to Atilla, in the year 448, in which took part the historian Priscus, who mentions in the work *History of Byzantium* that, as he was drawing near to the Hun residence, established somewhere in Banat, he met a local who told him he was **Ausonian**. At the feast Atilla threw in honor of the Byzantine deputation, the historian was also seated next to an Ausonian, who talked both with him and with others in the **Ausonian tongue**, whilst the guests also talked in Hun and Goth. The word "Ausonian", after the fashionings of our Rumunian language, can be broken down as follows: *aus*: ancestral kin, forebears + *on*: kin, clan, meaning **the oldest kin** or the ancestral kin, who comes from titans, giants, Atlanteans, Runcus and Purpureus as we have shown until now. And Ausonia is the land where these Ausonians dwelt, because *ia* in the old Carpathian language means stone, earth, palm and five. And indeed the bands of celestial beings who have fathered the Ausonian people numbered five.

Lead plate number 13, cast around the year 375 B.C., tells us that the Getae Maico of Enisala, who was the leader of the Folk Descended from Gods - as Ovidius Naso wrote in *Pontic Epistles* II, 9, to *Cotys*, about our ancient kin - sent Eno to search and give call for the celebration of the Getae kin to their brothers the Thracians, Telagians and Illyrians of Coe. To the feast he also invited the Macedonians, "so as to take heed that **all these folk have the same mother**". From these celestial bands, who had their dwellings in Atlas' kingdom North of the Istrus, the proud Getae have stitched their legend of Maia - daughter of Atlas - blessing the Getae folk as Folk Descended from Gods and not from some covenant with Old Scratch or from some desire-ridden Hellenist pecker! The word Maia can be broken down, in accordance with our ancestral language spoken on the Carpathian lands in the millennia 4-2 B.C., thus: *ma*: mother, to give birth, to be born of, The Mother of all Things Seen and Unseen, such as was Cybele or Ma to Phrygians + *ia*: earth, stone, palm, five. The meaning was that of Mother Earth or the Mother who birthed the five peoples, meaning the five celestial bands from who stem the five peoples mentioned by plate 13 - Getae, Thracian, Telagians, Macedonians and Illyrians - being known in antiquity as Peoples Descended from Gods, or **sons of the earth - terrae filii** - as wrote the Latin poets Naevius and Vergil! This is what the stately Getae knew when they wrote the lead plates, and what Romanians know today is but a long and monstrous process of brainwashing the Carpathian mioritics, but also of falsifying history as well as utterly destroying written history through burning or shredding at the Suceava Cardboard Factory between 1945-1953. The liar Herodotus, in *Histories*, gives us another genealogy of immortals who, however, come forth from Echidna's body upon her being honored by their Hercules' "fertilizer", writing that she spawned the race of Scythians, Thracians and Agathyrsi, and we're required to believe the wretch because he's "the father of history"!

In the manuscripts of the Egyptians there is the information according to which the god Seth (Sete), who had come to them from the dark North, is also named Typhon as "son of the Earth". But in the Greek mythology Typhon was the husband of Echidna, and the poem *Iliad* II,782 written by Homer tells us of the two celestial beings (who were titans and not spawned from the pecker of Zeus, Hercules or Yahweh) that they had a kingdom of their own North of the Istrus called The Land Arima or Ariminia as we're taught by lead plate 21 discovered in Sinaia.

In the old Carpathian tongue, the word "oceanu" is composed of *oci/uş* with the meaning of placenta, corner stone, foundation, building in the beginning, people, to break or to bore + *Anu* who was the Celestial Father or the Builder of everything seen and unseen, as appears written on the walls of cliffs and caves in the Curvature Carpathians in Bozioru commune, Buzău county. The mythological meaning of the word was that of "the place where the world was created and **the first human people**"! The name of oceanu, coming from the Getae language, was also used by the Gauls who by *accion* or *ocean* understood very large lakes, as left testimony by the Roman Rufus Avienus, who lived in the 4th century, in his work *Ora Maritima*. But the old Romanian language says *oci* or *ochi* when referring to a small pond and *ocean* or *ochian* to a very large surface of water, precisely how the Black Sea was in the first half of the 4th millennium B.C., since it was proven through several oceanographic expeditions to be isolated from the Mediterranean Sea through an isthmus in the territory that now makes up the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits. Then the Black Sea was a freshwater lake whose level was 180 meters lower.

Carpathian mythology was very well known by all antiquity and the Hellenist elitists, since we can find it placed by their "poet" Homer in *Iliad* at XIV, v. 200, who puts in the mouth of Hera the words: "For I am faring to visit the ends of the all-nurturing earth to see / **Oceanus, from whom the gods are sprung,** " The poem *Odyssey* XII, 105 is more explicit with these Carpathian mythological concepts, because he writes: "Thrice a day she spouts the water forth / And thrice a day she swallows it down terribly." The poet speaks of the "deep stream" and the "opposite stream" but also of a "river" when talking of Oceanos which encircles the Earth, survived across the ages under the name Oceanos Potamos, therefore Ocean stream or Istrus for the befuddled minds of today's Romanians. In our forebears' theology there was the concept according to which the Earth was the shape of a cake, with its edges slightly raised, that floated on an immense sea. In the center of the Earth was the Holy Mountain where the citadel of the Builder or of Anu was also located, but as well the world axis or axis mundi. Nearby was Oceanos (Pont, Punt or the Black Sea) which received the waters of the rivers and, so as not to overflow across the land, had a **hole** in the bottom whence water would drain into the sea that encircled the Earth. But the aforementioned theosophical concepts, which we consider as forms of mysticism, were the cornerstone of the religion of our Getic forebears and of those who preceded them by a few thousand years, meaning around the 7th millennium B.C., being found both in the writings of the Essenes and in the Book of Eno! **These concepts of Ariminic theosophy are today the foundation of the torus theory from modern physics!** The Greek created their own mythology after stealing most of it from the Getae North of the Istrus, placing it under the power of the couplings of Zeus and of the other horndogs, and when the Ivrits saw how popular coupling and buggery are with the educated Hellenes, they conjured up for themselves a lord and general humper from the depths of Hell, ready at any time to fornicate, only they snipped the topknot from his manhood as good luck for their own people, filthy and venomous as it is towards everyone else.

The memory of these concepts, unique in world history, can be found in the name of the Domogled mountain in Caraş-Severin county, word that means **the son of Earth** (*domo*: child, son + *gled*: with them or *glod* in other places inhabited by Romanians, means mud, slush, slurry, muck, waterlogged soft

earth, clay). In Bucegi Mountains we have **Omu** peak where **a son of Man was born** of the Earth Mother, and in Eme.gi *omu* also had the meaning of "person who looks after a small child".

The Emesh also had a son of Man, the one who would each year regenerate nature as well as mankind together with all the creatures of the Earth, called Dumuzi (*dumu*: child + *zi* soul, man) his festival being the **New Year**. The divinity was also called "The Shepherd King", which reminds us of Poimandres ("The Celestial Shepherd", or "The Shepherd of the Human Peoples") from the trismegistian writings and Father Christmas from our own folk customs! On the lead plates we find the expression "Domoz Tomu" with the meaning of "The Son of the Faith in the Shining Cross", as a direct reference to one of the symbols of the Celestial Father, which was the "North Star", "The Big Star" or "The Son of the Shining Cross", referring to the Earth Mother being blessed by the Celestial Builder. Even though its semantics doesn't explicitly say "Son of Man", the word still sends us to the faith or divine wisdom which in Eme.gi was called **Omu**.

When the Greeks set about to plunder the Getae theology, they took with them this child born of the Earth Mother, writing that his name was Pelasgos and that he was born of the black earth of Arkadia, being the son of Zeus with Niobe, but also the ancestor of the Pelasgian people (Pelas + *gi*: black earth, noble, beautiful, civilized, chosen) who however was not Greek, as they themselves admit. But I think the wily Greeks reversed the vocals of the Roman divinity **Pales** into **Pelas**, who was **the goddess of shepherds and cattle breeders** and of agriculturists in general, having on the 21st of April a great festival called "Paliles" or "Palilia" which coincided with that of the founding of Rome by Romulus. The shepherds would build great bonfires of straw and kindling to jump over. Pales was in the beginning a masculine deity, a sort of celestial chieftain of the earthly shepherds, then time transformed him into a goddess. Romanians would celebrate *Palilia* or *Palalaia* up until recently, held on April 21st, being also called **the living fire** by the Carpathian shepherds, wherein sheep, before being taken up the mountain, would be taken through a straw fire in order to be purified. Over the same purifying fire would also jump the shepherds of the respective flocks, as well as all the village youths. They wrote tens of times in antiquity that **most Pelasgians were skilled shepherds and very wise**, but that was before the skilled Hellenes blessed them with lies and thievery as honest business, removing them from ancient history. Naevius writes of titans, giants, Atlanteans, Runcus and Purpureus as sons of the Earth, band of celestial beings who built humankind in Atlas' kingdom, North of the Istrus, near Oceanos. This fabulous territory known in olden times as *Land of the Gods* or the place where the gods were born, living their lives there for a long time, is mentioned by Ovid in *Pontic Epistles* III, 2 as the "Getae land" and nobody has started yet to shout like a madman that the Latin poet was given incentive to praise us, so as to scare the narrow minds of historians in Romania and elsewhere that **the Getae, as sons of the Earth**, but also their descendants the Romanians of today, would have a right to history!

In Homer's *Odyssey* we find at XV, 402-482 the saying about ancient Syria which **was an island in the center of the world**, wherein the wizard Ormenos freed the titan Typhon, but he was the husband of Echidna who had her lair North of the Istrus, where also was located the axis of the world or the Getic pole, as some Romans wrote about the manger of the Getae, or the axle of the Earth in our ancient tongue. If we examine the geography of Greater Romania then we have, to the East and North-East the river Dniester, to the North-West and West the river Tisa, Oceanos Potamos, Istrus or the Danube to the South and in the East the Black Sea or Oceanos, so a great island just like Homer wrote! The word Syria, used by Homer in the poem *Odyssey*, can also be found with the Aryan people departed from the Carpathians and arrived in India at the beginning of the 3rd millennium B.C., where we have the form *surya* with the meaning of Supreme Light, Celestial Ruler, sun, radiant, shiny or the Romanian *soria* with the meaning "to stay in the sunlight". He was also named Bhanu and Mithra, with temples dedicated

to the Sun and his festival was always on the seventh day of the week, or our Sunday. So this island was a blessed place wherein was located the citadel of the World Builder and the heaven that received the souls of those worthy of the Celestial Father's love. The mythology of the Emesh from Ki-en-gi states that heaven is somewhere on a far-away island, towards the West, where the citadel of God is located and whence all their people originated. With us, the Şurianu mountains of Hunedoara and Alba counties, presently spelled Şureanu, are the stem of the Earth Mother who would embrace dabo geto Sarmisetuso, being a word composed of *Şuria*: sun, to shine, + *Anu*: "The Creator" or "The Builder of the World", therefore the mountain of God or the citadel of godly light! We can find other fragments of the old truths of our people in the name of the Godeanu mountain, word composed of *gud*: nest, crowd, to nestle + *i*: to go, to be + *Anu*: "Chronicler of the World", meaning the place where God created the nest of mankind or perhaps it is a remnant of the old myth of the phoenix or Ariminic hawk as we know it today, transmitted through the Greeks. The word could also be originated from the old linguistic structure through *godã*: bride on her first day + *Anu*. The old Emesh, Egyptian and Arya mythologies, in some variants, present the Creator he sets about to build mankind as an eagle, hawk or ibis.

But the mythology of the first Building of the seen and unseen worlds, wherein the Creator also placed his ruling throne, has a graphic representation in the Curvature Carpathians, from Bozioru commune, Buzău County.



Here can be found, in several places, drawings and carvings in stone that Romanian archaeologists and historians ignore in bad faith as they don't fit in with their known patterns about the history of these lands. The inhabitants of Bozioru commune call their territory, but also the one in the surrounding area, as the **Land of Luana**, and the name can be found in several legends passed on from generation to generation through the voice of the elders, evoking the places of the rupestral complex composed of Joseph's chapel, the Sanctum of Dionisie the Spinster, Agatonul Mic, Agatonul Mare and Fundul Peşterii (Cave's bottom). Legends say that in times uncreated this wonderful land was ruled by old **Luana** (*lu*: man, strong, to live, kin + *Ana*: Celestial Father) wiser and older than time itself, who ruled as a watchful father over a strong citadel built in the peak of the mountain and with walls supporting the sky. And the citadel was watched, day and night, by a radiant sun that also defended it from evil or harm. But the name of this old man whose place of rule was in the Carpathians we can also find in the mythical history of the Emesh, being borne by the lugal (civil leader) **En-Men-Lu- Ana** of Bad-Tabira who ruled for 12 sars (43.200 years) and En-Men-Ana, whose reign is of unknown length. The Emesh left from the Carpathians or Land of the Gods in two waves: the first, in the middle of the 5th century B.C., and the second a thousand years later. They called themselves *sang-gi*, which meant Folk Descended from Gods, just as Ovid called the stately Getae, and the lands between the Tigris and the Euphrates, that they inhabited, they called **Ki-en-gi** (*ki*: land, dwelling + *en*: prophet, ancestor + *gi*: noble, chosen), therefore **the Holy Country**.

The name **En-Men-Lu-Ana**, understood through Eme.gi semantics, has the meaning of "the prophet/priest who led the people created by God (*en*: dignity, priest, ancestor + *men* regal power, fame, honor + *lu*: man, family, people, to inhabit, male, to be born + *Ana*: "Builder of the World"), and his seat of rule from Bad-Tabira fortress meant "citadel of the Celestial Father" (*bad*: wall, to surround with walls + *ta*: father + *bir-a*: to shine, **chieftain of the shepherds**) as an immovable memory - in the collective mind of those departed from the curvature of the Carpathians - of the citadel of the Builder, left in these mountains, or of Heaven as stated in the myth of Ziusudra. **The land of Luana** from our legends means The Land Blessed by the Celestial Father or **The Holy Country**, or **The Land of the Gods**, as depicted on the lead plates the expression **Dio Geta** or **Dio Gitii** with the same religious meaning.

The image from before explicitly shows that the area was called "**The Citadel of God**", as transmitted through local legends that survived until our times. On the wall there is a carving of a circle with a dot in the middle and which, in the ancestors' symbolism, means Celestial Father, and in the Getae alphabet was the letter T (a), meaning identical to that of the word "father" as used up until recently in Moldavia. But his name at the time when the carvings were made on the cave walls was neither God, nor "Senta", "Santa" or "Sintu", but **AN** or **ANU** and **GOG**. If we examine closely the large image in the top left, we can see in its center a citadel with very high walls which bears, on the edge of each of the two lateral walls, a cross with equal arms, who the thieves and centurions of Satan call "Greek cross". The roof is shaped like a triangle - another symbol of the Celestial Father - which also has a cross at the top, but with a longer arm, christened by those skilled in fabrications as an "Italic cross"! Above this cross stands written from right to left the word **GOG** (as seen on the right). To the left of the citadel is the celestial snake which rises from the ground up to under the roof, and next to it is The Tree of Life, The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, The Axle of the World, represented as a fir tree as some of our legends tell us, with some fruit near the top. Next to this is written the word **ANU**, but above the word **GOG**, there is an incision of the word **AN** with a curl similar to that of the Ptah hieroglyph, which has a sign with 3 curls.

Another legend about the Land of Luana tells that Luana was a very beautiful girl who descended from the skies on a chariot of fire. On this land she fell for a local and didn't wish to leave, teaching the locals medicine, writing, reading, curing them of all illnesses. After a while her former lover found her out and, blazing with rage, came determined to destroy the land. Out of love for humankind Luana taught the locals to hide under cliffs, out of reach of the fire thrown by the scorned lover, which would explain the existence of the rupestral dwellings from Bozioru.

I believe this form of the legend contains, in fact, the old Getae myth about the creation of mankind and, implicitly, of the gods-descended Getae, since they thought of themselves to be descended from Maia, one of the daughters the titan Atlas had with Pleione. But this same legend leads us to the story of the Celestial Shepherd from our lands and **Pales** from Roman mythology, who at first was a man, then time and man transformed him into a woman, just as it happened in the Curvature Carpathians with **Anu** and **Ana**, who built the Folk Descended from Gods or **Lu** (people, kin) **Anu**, after the ancient saying!

This theological concept "the people of Anu (An or Ana)" or "The Land of the People of Anu", was brought forth from the Carpathian area to those places where the hordes of Carpathia migrated in the ancientness of time. With the ancient Egyptians, in the pre-dynastic period (approx. 3.300 - 2.900 B.C.), a portion of the population who created ancient Egypt used the expressions "**the people of Anu**" as well

as "the citadel" or "the halidom" of An, with the latter designating some urban centers that this people founded. The information was unearthed many years ago, by the French archaeologist Emile Amelineau (1850-1915), who excavated the sites where the first dynasties had their tombs in the South of Egypt. Here, he discovered evidence of the existence of groups of people with an evolved civilization level that predated the establishment of the state, standing out the one mentioned in writings as "the people of Anu" who practiced raising livestock and extensive agriculture along the Nile, living in centers protected by stone walls evolved into veritable cities. In "Les nouvelles fouilles d'Abydos" 1896-1897, E. Leroux, Paris, 1902, the author mentions the fortresses that these special people had dedicated to Anu: Esna (**Anu Tseni**), Erment (**Anu Menti**), Qush, Gebelein (**An-ti**) and even Heliopolis (which was initially called "**Anu**"). The cities include, in the writing of their names, the characteristic sign - the three columns of **User** - which would designate "**the Anu people**". But the **Geṯi** pillar (written by liars as "djed" so as to blur out whose history was dragged through the mill) written in ancient Egyptian under the form Per-Asar-Neb-Djed, meant "**The house of User - the Getu Lord**". Our ancestors who made the lead plates, wrote down the name of the Redeemer Sarmis as "Son of Man" through three vertical lines (III), the sign appearing for the first time on a pot discovered in Vinča, dated towards the end of the 4th millennium B.C. The same ancient Egyptian writings tell us that **the main divinities of ancient Egypt, such as Ptah, User (Osiris), Iaho (Isis), Thoth and Haru (Horus the Elder) were brought over from the old native hearth of the Anu people, therefore from the Land of Anu, Pont, Punt or the Curvature Carpathians** wherein are located those rupestral monuments with the name of "An", "Anu" and "Gog" carved in stone, near the citadel of the Builder or of God, that has on the peak of its roof a cross!

About "the Anu people" the writings also say that they were skilled in working metals and ivory, whereas the oldest places where metals were worked are located on our country's territory, this being yet another argument that the people of Anu left in the second part of the 4th millennium B.C., arriving in the Nile valley. And further proof that these clever people, which is the cornerstone of pre-dynastic Egypt, leaving from the Carpathian area, is the fact that they knew how to write, and the aforementioned French archaeologist discovered several hundred lead plates in the places where he excavated. Today, nothing is mentioned about this man of great value to European culture, all because he dared to show that the alleged phantasmagoria from the Old and New Covenant he had found to already have been written in the papyri of the old Egyptians, and his findings he placed in [Fragments coptes du Nouveau Testament dans le dialecte thébain](#), Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie, V (1884), pg. 105–139 and [Fragments de la version thebaine de l'écriture \(Ancien Testament\)](#), Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie, V (1886), pg. 10. That's what happens to all who refuse to swallow the phantasmagoria, the lies of Judeans, as historical truths and spiritual values unique for all Peoples!

And the ancestors of the Irish, who departed from the Western part of Asia Minor, kept the memory of their old Carpathian hearth whence they migrated in the first part of the 2nd millennium to modern-day Western Turkey. They kept in the old mythology **the goddess Anu**, sometimes known under the name of Danu, being a mother goddess who birthed all, the people being called "the people of Danu" or "**the people of Anu**". But Danu reminds us of the Danaï, who were the descendants of the Pelasgian Danaos in Attica, arriving here for fear of his brother Egyptos who ruled the lands of the Nile Valley, because in those times there weren't any skilled Greeks around to ask what wind brought them into their country!

In the book entitled *The Peleş Stories*, published in 1883 and authored by Queen Elisabeth of Romania, are brought forth several legends picked up from local peasants, among which that of the stalwart **Peleş**, a wonderful teen with curly hair and deep, blue eyes, coming from another world to help the locals in their works as mountain shepherds, just about what **Pales** used to do in forgotten times and whence the sly Greeks drew forth **Pelas** for their own gain. Also in this book, another legend tells us about the creation of mankind on Carpathian lands, stating that a long time ago on these lands dwelt a

giant (therefore a titan or colossus, after the speaking of those who stole and falsified our history) named Caraiman (*kara*: to shine, to be intelligent + *i*: to spring from, origin, birth, to lead, to go + *man*: male, companion, to bring abundance) who had the power to create living beings, to green the fields, cause earthquakes and storms, and this giant drained the sea from the plains of this country. But this legend brings forth from forgotten times the natural phenomenon wherein the Sarmatic Sea retreated from the Romanian Plain during the Neolithic, and it seems unbelievable that the collective memory of some "savages" has transmitted, orally, the memory of a phenomenon which happened many tens of thousands of years ago!

Our story closely resembles that coming from the ancient Greeks about titans and colossi, where the titan Prometheus, brother of Atlas who had his kingdom near Oceanos, gave mankind the necessary knowledge to ease life, including the alphabet as "word of the gods" to transmit eternity into non-forgetfulness. A Romanian legend says that they are the first people on Earth who knew writing, and this secret they received from giants. The name of Prometheus can be broken down thus, according to the rules of the early Carpathian language: *piro/hiro*: to shine, flame, mound + *me-te*: adequately thin, unique, ornament, apparel; therefore a single flame or the first mound built by the Creator. And proof of these wonderful gifts to mankind received from giants or titans is that giant cliff from Gaura Chindiei cave on which were drawn in ochre, between millennia 15-9 B.C., around 425 signs, most of which were used on the lead plates discovered in Sinaia!!! Of the unfortunate Prometheus, whom the Greek Zeus punished dearly, chaining him to the Caucasus from the Istrus, the Latin Servius, who lived in the 4th-5th centuries A.D., explains the hero's name, writing that he was named thus because he was a man of great vision (*Vir prudentissimus*), who possessed the abstract quality of providence, the Latin equivalent of the Greek word *promētheia*.

In popular traditions, this historical truth remains: "Romanians did not come from anywhere, they found themselves here" or "Romanians, for all of their life, have always stayed on these lands" or "**they are here since the beginning of the world**", **therefore we are the sons of the Earth Mother**, or „**fili terrae**”, as the Latins Naeivius and Vergil wrote!

But the building of mankind we can also find with the ancient Egyptians, who had an archaic divinity also written as **Mut**, word that meant *mother* in ancient Egyptian, but her attributes were changed after times and people. She was considered a primal divinity of their civilization, being associated with waters, and from her body everything was born, through parthenogenesis. Also, she was described as a woman who wore on her head both crowns of Egypt. Egyptian rulers each supported this cult, with the aim of underlining their own authority and their right to religiously associate with Mut. She had numerous names in the theology of the ancient Egyptians, being called: Mother of all, Eye of Ra, Queen of Goddesses, Lady of Heaven, Mother of Gods, She Who Gives Birth but Was Herself Not Born of Any. The divinity was also written as **Matu** or **Motu**. In the first word *ma* means mother, and *tu* has the meaning of radiant, newborn, therefore exactly what their mythology states, but the word *mo* can also be read *mu* with the meaning of mother, since in ancient Egyptian the placing of vocals between consonants is unknown.

A similar legend of the creation of the world can be found in the writing of Eusebius of Caesarea, *Preparatio evangelica* (I, IV and 9-10, 16), which was carried over from the writing of Philo of Byblos (64-141), *Phoenician History*, him claiming to have used data and events collected by Sanchuniathon, Phoenician priest and great learned man who lived in the 10th century B.C., as well as data collected by other authors. He says that the Phoenician Sacerdote took the world creation myth from *the Books of Tehu-ti*, and the passage tells that the beginnings of creation were from a Dark Mist of a spiritual nature

or from something like a breath of dark mist and from a roiling chaos black as what he breathed, that these were boundless and for many centuries remained without bounds. But igniting a great broil between this spiritual mist and its own existence, "this union was called Love; and this Love was the beginning of the creation of all things". But chaos knew not its own creation. From his embrace with the Spirit was born **Mot** - (which means mud). From her - the Great Mother - sprung forth the seed of creation, the birth of all bodies. The word **Mot**, mentioned earlier as originated from the Egyptian mythology, in reality has its origins in the old language spoken in the Carpathian area around millennia 4-2 B.C., since it can also mean The Father Builder of People, as Anu appears on the Emesh plate, as in the old Romanian language the word *moț* (*topknot*) also has the meaning of **bottom** or **bed**, which is the bellows where the caught fish are gathered in a fishing net, therefore a belly where life moves (the Getae had two fish as a symbol of their apparition on Earth in the sign of Pisces) or the queen bee from which their whole people are descended.

The Greek philosopher Proclus (412-485 A.D.), in his *Commentaries on the Dialogues of Plato, Parmenides*, mentions the titan Cronus who, according to the writings of Orpheus, "led the silvery race, meaning, according to the true sense of the word, those who led a silvery life, just as those who lived according to the mind are golden". Cronus was the brother of the titan Atlas who had his kingdom in the Western part of Oceanos (Black Sea) and led the colonization of Egypt departing from the Carpathian space, as Diodorus wrote in *Bibliotheca Historica*, Book III, LX, the titan holding in his left hand the Getic sword. The Greek philosopher also mentions that the hair of titans has always been black, as they were always young. "Freedom of old age is specific to this order, **as barbarians and Orpheus say**". The story is known to us, those who still dwell on mioritic lands, yet not after a Greek fashion, but wholly clean and pure in the "fairy-tale" called *Youth without old age and life without death*.

But this myth is the cornerstone of the Emesh theology, of those who left the Carpathian space to go to Ki-en-gi around the middle of the 4th millennium B.C., as their clay plates from around the 27th century B.C. give us the verses: "When the sky was still unnamed / Nor the ground called by its name, / Apsu (the boundless water), the first / their father / And the creator of Tiamat, who birthed all, / Stirred the waters, / Yet did not make love, nor did they discover the reeds; / When no god had yet appeared / And were unnamed, fates were unknown too." These mythological characters started for them the creation of the world, the gods being born first, then the sky and the earth, and from the blood of one of them, mixed with the soil, was made mankind. The Emesh had an archaic divinity represented by a snake that coiled around a cane and which symbolized the primordial creation of nature, but Tiamat was really a gigantic snake, such as Echidna from North of the Istrus. With us are more stories that tell us how God tried by himself to create the Earth and then everything that is upon it, but discovered to his dismay that the devil had already shown up to stir up some evil in the Builder's work.

Another mythological source where we can find proof that the creation of the world happened here around the Carpathians is in the Mosaic writings, ones that were not fabrications, and others taken through the mill of devilish delusions.

In the manuscript *The Apocrypha of Genesis*, discovered in Qumran in 1947, having been written in the 2nd century B.C., it is recorded that, after surviving the flood, Noah finds good home at the base of Ararat mountain and plants there a vineyard, and 4 years later calls his children over to drink together his wine at a feast. Col. XI - XIII, 16 „... I called forth my children and the children of my children, and all our wives and we made a holiday. 17... (We blessed) the Lord of Heavens, the **Most-High of Lords**, the Holy Mount for delivering us from doom. Col. XVIII, 16 "...And to Gomer gave the first lands, towards the North up to the river Rina (Tanais/Don) and **beyond him, to the West, to**

Magog..." The text explicitly states that the kingdom of the Scythians contained the lands East of the Caspian Sea and to the Don, **and from here to the Adriatic Sea was the kingdom of Magog, meaning of the Getae**, who in those times were known by all peoples as the Folk Descended from Gods, not from the filth of Old Scratch. The Scythians, also known under their true name of **Arameans** who spoke **Aramaic**, had a legend through which they claimed to be the first people on Earth. But the Qumran manuscript they dared not declare false even though it wholly contradicts their fabrication, because theirs is fake and the truth that **the Getae were the first people of the First Building** can easily be proven by anyone not afflicted by the disease of Sinaic delusions.

Another source is the writing *Antiquities of the Jews*, of the Jewish rabbi Joseph Ben Matityahu (Josephus Flavius) who lived in the 1st century A.D., who in Book 1, chapter VI, page 40, gives us staggering information about the origin of the Ariminic people from around the Carpathians, information that nobody wanted to take into consideration. The Ivrit-turned-Latin wretch writes thus about the way the world was divided: "The sons of Noah had, in turn, sons that honored their memory, the name of the parents being given to the nations wherever the land was seized by them. To **Japhetus** were born seven sons. The land under their rule started from the mountains Taurus and Amasus, stretched in Asia to the river Tanais (Don), and in Europe to Gadir (Cadiz). Since these lands they occupied had **never before been inhabited** by men, their name was given to the peoples settled there. Those the Greeks now call Galateans were once called Gomarians, since they were descendants of Gomer, just as **the Scythians derive their name** of Magogians from the colony established by **Magog**." In *Midrash*, writings that explain the *Torah* and *the Talmud*, we find that **Magog is Gitia** and Gomer we know from other sources to be Scythia, but that from the East of the Caspian Sea, not the one from the Istrus! If these peoples who inhabited the area from the Don to Iberia had a common ancestor, as antiquity left testimony, it **means they spoke related languages and therefore their Latinity is the fabrication of some drunken Frenchmen** from the centuries 16-18, who in times of hangover were dreadfully harried by the pangs of linguistics. Several Latin sources state that the Iberians, Macedonians, Thracians and Pannonians wrote and spoke a vulgar Latin before being conquered, which is to say "civilized", by the butchers of history!

Jordanes is upset with J. Flavius for not wanting to say who Gog and Magog are, as we can find in *Getica*, paragraph 29, writing of the Judean that he somewhat forgot to place the Getae in his annals and that he removed them from history with great skill, because: "Only when he mentions **Magog, of his own kin, he claims that they, as a people and as a name, were called Scythians.**"

The confirmation of J. Flavius' writing we can find in their *Carica-Torah (caricature)*, where Ezekiel, mad at his people for not listening to his public lunatic visions, threatens them with a dreadful invasion from the largest people in history, led by God the "Most-High", **Gog** of the land Magog as we have at 38,14-16: "Thus I prophesy to the son of man and say to you Gog: «Thus speaks Elohim: Yes, on the day when my people Israel will live in peace, you shall come forth from your land, and **start from the faraway North...**"

Another vision-afflicted from the ilk of the hell-darkened, the prophet *Isaiah*, in his writing of the same name, curses the Chaldeans for ruling Babylon, out of where he himself was exiled, but the Persians would come who would annihilate them, and they will be set free from slavery and will sing praises to the "Lord Most-High", not Yahweh, Elohim or Adonai. The sulky one also says of the Chaldean king that not even the "dwelling of the dead" would receive him, even if 14,13: "You said in your heart: «I will rise to the Heavens, I shall raise the seat of my rule higher than the Lord's stars; **I will sit on the Mount where Gods gather, at the edges of the West**, I shall climb the tops of clouds, I will be as **the Most-High.**» But you were thrown into the dwelling of the dead, into the depths of the grave."

These sulky Judeans, proper nutcases and grand liars to boot, therefore revisionaries, knew that the faraway North was **the land Magog or Dio Gitia**, and **there was the citadel of God called Gog**, as is also written on the cliffs from Bozioru, in this place where gathered all the gods, save for that Yahweh of theirs who only walked through Hell and dared neither show his tail to earthlings nor pick some darkened kin to enslave the Earth. We have here an explicit admission from them that the Sinaic delusions are late fabrications, as in the time of this nutcase the citadel of God was in the North, therefore Dio Geta and not Sinai or Jerusalem!

But the information from before shows that the single divinity Gog had his citadel in the land Magog, somewhere in the faraway North or "on the North", as they wrote, which is confirmed by the manuscript entitled *The Book of Eno or Enoch*, discovered by James Bruce in the year 1773 in Abyssinia (Ethiopia), and is thought to have been written in Aramaic in Palestine in the centuries 1-2 A.D. In chapter 61 is written: "I saw the angels receive some ropes and then immediately fly away **towards the North...** They bring the righteous right measure, so as to lean on the name of the Spirit to all eternity." And in chapter 77, he describes the lands: "The fourth land, whose name is **North**, is divided into three parts: first, the dwelling of the people, then the sea and the waters, precipices, forests, rivers, darkness and mist, and, finally, **the garden where justice is judged and meted out**. I saw seven high mountains, higher than anything that can be seen on Earth. From them comes **the frost**, the days and the years that make up time." The Roman writings left testimony of the Getae land as a land of mysteries, of dreadful cold, of rivers freezing over into veritable stone-hard bridges, including the river Istrus.

Hieronymus (345-420), in *Adversus Pelagianos*, book III, writes thus about what was known at the time of Gog and Magog: „El certe Gothos omnes retro eruditi magis **Getas** quam **Gog** et **Magog** appellare consueverunt / And most certainly all the learned men of the past have used...for the **Goths**, the name **Get**, rather than Gog and Magog". At the end of the 4th century it was known that the Ivrits lied shamelessly and the sayings coming from the "learned men of the past" were that **Magog is the Getae folk or Dio Getia**, and **Gog** is their sole divinity, **them being the only people of antiquity who lived in the North and had a monotheistic religion!**

If we analyze the word Magog after the arrangement of the old tongue, we have *ma* which means to give birth, to be born from, mother, to gain radiance, to guide, and *Gog* who was the supreme and sole divinity in the world of the Getae around millennia 4-2 B.C. In some legends from the Romanian Banat, Gog is still mentioned, but under the influence of Judeo-Christianity became the leader of the godless Arimins, as he did not wish to sniff Yahweh's brimstone. Aromanians to this day invoke God in their prayers with the name of "Goga".

J. Flavius, in *Antiquities of the Jews* book 1.6, writes that the Greeks of his time called the area North of the Istrus as **Scythia Magogia!** But the name of Scythia, given by the ancient Greeks to the land North of the Istrus, sometimes including Moesia as well, is an old habit of theirs, as can be observed with the great liar and "father of history", the Carian Herodotus. He wrote in *The Histories* IV, 48 of the location of Scythia in his time, so today we can also understand through which mill history flowed: "The Istrus, which is the largest of the rivers known to us, is evenly abundant in water both in summer and in winter. It is the foremost river of **Scythia**, coming from the West; it becomes the largest river because it receives the waters of several other rivers. Among those that make it large are the five **great water courses flowing through Scythia**, one named by the Scythians "Porata" (the Pruth), and by the Hellenes Pyretos, then Tyarantos (Sireth?), Araros (?), Naparis and Ordessos. The first mentioned of these rivers is large and, flowing to the East, joins its waters to the Istrus. The second, called Tyarantos, flows slightly more to the North and is smaller... The River **Maris** (Marisos with Strabo) stems from the land of the Agathyrsi and flows into the Istrus as well (correctly it flows into the Tisa, which then flows into the

Istrus)." By the words of master Herodotus and of others from antiquity, the land North of the Istrus was named **Scythia**, something repeated by the Greeks dozens of times, and the populations who lived here they named **Scythians**, without ever asking the locals whether or not they liked the "baptism" given to them by the Hellenist elitists! And Strabo makes a mention most interesting for our history in *Geography*, at 1, 2, 27, where, he mentions the old peoples of Central Europe: "...**I mention the opinion of the old Hellenes**, as they named all peoples known in **the North** by a single name: **Scythians** or nomads as Homer calls them..." At VII, 3, 2 we find another mention about the Getae: "Thus the Hellenes reckoned the Getae of Thracian descent. **These Getae lived on both banks of the Istrus**, just like the Misians who are also Thracians - now they are called Moesians..." **Therefore, in this faraway North wherein were located the Building of Gog and his citadel**, the Getae people had been living for thousands of years, as the whole of antiquity knew before the Greeks and, later, Judeo-Christians, started fabricating our entire identity history and culture, removing us from the ancient history of Europe!

Justinian (527-565) emperor to the Eastern Roman Empire, intending to recreate the Roman Empire in its entirety, occupied vast territories North of the Danube and established, together with the lands South of the river and Dobruja, **the Scythia theme** in the year 528, as we can find in the writing of Johannes Lydus, *De magistratibus*, III, 2.28 – 2.29, who was contemporary with the events. Therefore, for over a thousand years, the Greeks used this name for the territory North and South of the Danube which in antiquity was inhabited by the Getae, people known in the Middle Ages as *valah* or *rumun* as they called themselves, ethnonym nonetheless wholly unconnected with Romans or Rome.

Another category of proof attesting the continuity of Carpathian peoples from the dawn of prehistoric times whence the Getae descended, and from these the Romanians of early feudal times and today, is that coming from the field of archaeology. Of course, great displeasure will be caused by these artifacts which mop the floors with the entire stuffy European culture, but also with the bastards who over the past 150 years have fabricated our history, our identity culture and the origin of the Romanian language. We have so much archaeological proof that we could write hundreds of tomes about those who preceded us by thousands of years, but all of these are hidden or otherwise forgotten by Romanians because they ruin the great fabrications of the European wretches who have placed themselves at the forefront of creation and of the Khazar lepers who claim they were the teat of mankind through the civilization located between the Tigris and the Euphrates that they call Akkadian-Sumerian-Jewish or, lately, them seeing what treasures were unearthed on the mioritic lands, discovered through delusion that this, in fact, is the first foundation stone of mankind through the gentle Neanderthals (their ancestors) who found refuge here! I shall mention here only two things which, if presented to Europe in their true history, will turn a page of our history and not theirs, but about which we must not know anything yet.

The Turdaş-Tărtăria culture, who endured between millennia 7-6 B.C., is astounding through all it left behind, the respective peoples living in houses built of wood and stone, having stoves for heating and special pits for gathering refuse. They slept on mattresses of wool or furs, and their clothing was made from weaving wool or from animal skins, tanned, tailored and then sewn. Here also appear the first attempts to extract metals from ore, first in world history. Also here we have the first form of writing in the history of humanity, whereas most experts pretend to not know anything about the beginning of writing, looking for its roots in Mesopotamia, Phoenicia or prehistoric Judea! From these cultures set forth the great migrations towards Ki-en-gi (Sumer, after the saying of the fabricators), Egypt, Indus Valley, Asia Minor, Peloponnese, Italian Peninsula, Iberia and the North of Africa. Certainly, whoever claims these truths must expect the most vile of attacks and fabrications from the makers of delusions, larks, farces and other such craziness with which they stuffed the clay heads of the goyim. Some of the

weirdest and most incontestable objects are those which depict the ancestral cap or *cușmă* as it also known, it having in ancient times both a utilitarian role and a religious one. Our word *căciulă* (cap) comes from the ancient language spoken around the Carpathians in the 5th-2nd millennia B.C., and we can pronounce it thus: *ka*: head + *su...ila*: to raise its wealth, being a symbol of the wearer having been blessed by the divinity with great wealth, as it also was with the first Egyptian pharaohs. Another way to interpret the word is: *kaș*: colony, hamlet, dowry, messenger + *u...la*: kin, family, fate, joy, thus the welfare of a kin, hamlet or the traveler bringing joyous news. But we also have the synonym *cușmă* which can be broken down under the rules of the old tongue as: *kuș*: animal skin, to cover, to hide + *ma*: to tie, to shine, to beautify, and, for our joy and enlightenment, we can see these very beautiful caps on several lead plates. For the understanding and peace of mind of those with a full set of brains, I submit to your attention the photographs below, which present archaeological objects of an astounding value to our history, discovered in our country or on other lands where the Carpathian peoples plied their steps.



On the left side of the row I placed Omu peak from Bucegi Mountains, whence the story of this cap commences, in the old theosophy it being considered "**the Son of Man**", thus the first Building of the Celestial Father from which mankind emerged. The Carpathian peoples of the 6th-4th millennia B.C., knowing this story, left it as inheritance to those to come, as we can see in the second photograph to the right, which represents a pot lid, or a handle for a pot lid, found in Gumelnița and dating from around 5.000 B.C. With this object we should smack the muzzles of all those who have been besmirching us and spitting on us heartily for the past 150 years, claiming that we Romanians are barely some people who arrived in the 7th - 10th centuries of feudalism and have no connection with anything which the past left behind in the land of Dio Getia. If they had been the natives on Carpathian lands, as this gathering of lepers has been clamoring for some time, then they should have been the ones to wear caps and Romanians should have worn the foreskin of Old Scratch firmly set over their eyes, but this blight came over the descendants of the Folk Descended from Gods around mid 18th century, being imposed by the wretched Phanariotes when they were docile tools and rulers over the Romanian Countries in the name of the Turks. To the right is a coin of Attis, minted around the 5th century B.C. on the coasts of Asia Minor, coin that was found at Kizik **in Mysia**, and at the end is the bust of a Getae, discovered in Rome.



The photographs from before depict, on the left, a Roman bas-relief of Mithra sacrificing the solar bull, and in the lower side can be seen the snake and the dog. The cap worn by the Getic religious divinity, taken over by the Romans under the name of Mithra (from which the lepers fabricated Mithraism) is very similar to the one discovered in Gumelnița, but 5.000 years ago, and to the cap worn by the Son of Man or Attis in the religion of the Ariminic Phrygians at the beginning of the 5th century B.C.. This historical evidence can no longer be dragged through the mill of Satanic visions for the dark ones to derive some more profit with which to once again lord it over the clay-headed masses! On the right side is one of the very few mosaics to be saved from destruction after the Judeo- Christians forcefully occupied the capital of the Geto-Gothic Empire in Italy in the year 540, after a long siege. The vast majority of the mosaics in the Sant' Apollinare Nuovo church in Ravenna, construction erected in 505 by Theodoric the Getae king, or Goth king, as he was christened by Western culturalists, were destroyed and only a handful were kept while some were modified to serve the new Judeo-Christian cult, among which that of the scene with the Magi bearing gifts. We can see that the Magi wear "Scythian" apparel which will be perpetuated by Romanian boyars and rulers until after the 16th century, wearing on their heads the ancestral cap. Close by are the martyr women wearing costumes which closely resemble some traditional garb of women from Oltenia!



On the left is the 1793 sigil of the U.S. Department of Defense where together with the ancestral cap is depicted the snake, another totem symbol of the Getae religion, carried over into Mithraism as claimed by these liars gifted in delusions and sacrosanct fabrications. To the right is a French coin from 1960 where Liberty is personified by a woman wearing on her head a Getic cap. They introduced this effigy of liberty into European culture as early as the second half of the 18th century. Next to it, on the right, are two photographs of true-born Getae from modern times who still uphold old customs!

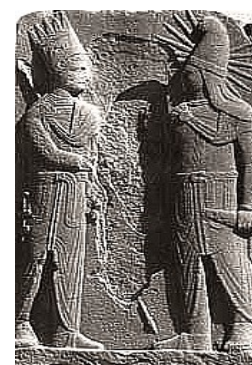
But apart from the cap flattened towards the forehead, another model was used in early antiquity, a tapering one, or with a more pointed tip and leaned to the left, to the right or the front, after the wearer's preference. Those who left the Carpathians towards other lands took with them this symbol of wealth, dignity, blessing of prosperity and courage from the Most-High, Anu or Gog.



The Carpathian migration to the Nile Valley took place in the second part of the 4th millennium B.C., but towards the end of the period and thus we can also archaeologically prove the presence of the cap

with them, alongside other information which astounds any level-headed person as to the fabulous history we have. On the left of the row above we have Narmer (pir-o assumed to have unified the two Egyptian territories in the 31st century B.C.), who wears on his head a tapering "cap" as a symbol of divine blessing. To the right is the same pir-o sculpted on a sort of stone ball, where it can be observed that the tip of the cap bears a sort of tassel. To the right is Baal Melqart who was the main god of the Phoenician city of Tyr, and the bronze statuette is from the 14th-11th centuries B.C. To be observed with this divinity is the cap with a tassel or crest. From these Carpathian groups who rushed towards the South arriving at the Nile Valley, a part seems to have remained in the South of Canaan or Palestine, because in several settlements, such as Tel Erani, Tel Arad and Nahal Tillah, were found ceramic fragments with the name of the Egyptian ruler Narmer.

Let us proceed onwards in rummaging through time and we find on a Greek jar from the 6th-5th centuries B.C. (lower row, first from the left) a griffin mounted by an Arimasian wearing on his head a Getic tapering cap with a tassel on its tip like with the Phoenician divinity, but slightly sloped towards the front! These truths were also well-known by the Greeks of the time until the venom of unbridled hate poisoned their minds!



Next to it, to the right, is a bust of Attis the Phrygian, made in ancient Rome, on which can be seen the tapering cap with the tip leaning towards the left. Next is a statue where the divinity is depicted also bearing a Getic sword in his left hand, so as to be painfully clear to all square heads whence these people came to Asia Minor, and on the right is Mithra next to king Antiochus of Commagene, wearing on his head a cap similar to that of pir-o (pharaoh) Narmer of 31st century B.C., Egypt.

In *The Histories*, the Carian Herodotus tells us that the Phrygian people were also known under the name of Bryges in their Balkan homeland, and their king Midas would have had origins in old Macedonia. Other antique sources tell us that the Phrygians were a tribe from Mygdonia, region located in the South-West of Thrace, today the area around Thessaloniki, or that these Mygdonians were a mixture of two peoples, ones of Northern Macedonia and the others from Misia from South of the Istrus. But history and linguistics show us that the three lands - Macedonia, Thrace and Misia - were inhabited by the Getae folk, whom the Greeks named Pelasgians. And with Strabo (64 B.C. - 23 A.D.), in the work *Geography* VII,3,12-13, we find nicely written this historical truth of the Getic migration from North of the Istrus to Macedonia and Thrace: "**the Getae and the Dacians are a single people** but named differently after the land they inhabit... **The Dacians speak the same language as the Getae.** If we Greeks know the Getae better, the reason is that they have ceaselessly changed their dwellings and moved from one bank of the Istrus to the other, mingling with the Thracians and with the Moesians **and the language of the Thracians was identical to that of the Getae**".

Dio Chrysostom (30-120 A.D.), who was also exiled to Dio Geta for ten years until after Domitian's assassination in 96, in his *Discourses*, says of the Getae cap, spread to other lands wherever they plied

their steps and their people: "Because here (in Bithynia) you can see people having some sort of cap on their heads, **such as today is worn by some Thracians called Getae.**", so as to be clear like the spring water for all the wretches who have been spitting in our face for over 150 years that what the Greek traveler left as testimony was unearthed by archaeology in the past hundred years. Bithynia was a historical region and a small ancient kingdom located in Asia Minor between the North-Western Black Sea (Pont, Punt or Pontus) and the Marmara Sea.



But archaeology left unbelievable proof regarding our ancestral cap which was taken by the Ariminic peoples to the Nile Valley as shown by the first photograph from the left of the above row. This cap, with special mythological significance, is made of gold, having been discovered in the area of the old pre-dynastic tombs. The cap worn by the pharaoh was called "**he getu**" (*he*: plenty, numerous, to prepare), thus was a symbol of those wealthy both in riches and in spirit. You can see the resemblance with the helmet found in Olănești, Ștefan Vodă district from the Republic of Moldova, which is assumed to have belonged to the army of Zopyrion who was annihilated by the fearless Getae in the year 331 B.C. because he also wanted, together with the phalanx who accompanied him, to "civilize" our forebears, as did all the other predators who walked their lust through our ancestral lands. In the year 62 B.C. king Antiochus I of the Commagene kingdom built, on the peak of Nimrud mountain, a sanctuary-tomb flanked by gigantic statues 8-9 meters high, accompanied by other statues of different Greeks, Armenian and Persian divinities. The third photograph from left to right depicts a servant of the cult of Mithra, sculpted on a stone plaque discovered at Nimrud Dagi, wearing on his head the Getic cap, and at the end of the row is the Roman Mithra, who can be seen to wear the same shape of cap as the Egyptian one from the 32nd century B.C., the one from Commagene and the Macedonian helmet found on our lands.



We can also find the Getic cap on the obelisk built in the city of Kalhu in honor of the victories of the Assyrian king Salmanasar III (858-824 B.C.) who conquered vast swathes of Asia Minor, Phoenicia including Palestine. The robbers of histories - the Khazarian Mafia - claim to have "found" on this obelisk the indubitable proof that their *Carica-Torah* contains so much true history, which is to say revealed only to the army of darkness, that the clay-headed goyim couldn't possibly comprehend! They say, with the utmost cheekiness, that the character kneeling in front of the Assyrian king (the first two photographs on the left) is their great king Omri and his son (the photograph on the right) who are symbolically bringing gifts of obeisance to the Assyrians. Only, in the photograph on the right there are three characters wearing the pointy cap with the tip bent to the nape, and in their *Carica-Torah* or in

other sources the Ivrits never wore caps, only turbans or the foreskin of Old Scratch worked in the shape of that beret. Thus, those who bring gifts of obeisance to the Assyrian king were the Philistines from the Palestinian fortresses, and not Bini Yehu-da!



Earlier I showed a Greek jar on which was painted an Arimaspians mounted on a griffin. In 2013 a storm uprooted a tree from the perimeter of the old Getae capital Dabo Geto Sarmisetusu, and out of the earth with it came a jewelry making mold. On it are depicted several mythological animals, but for the purposes of this subject I placed on the left a picture of a griffin attacking a billy goat. The griffin has the same characteristics as the one on the Greek jar. But this same model of griffin can be found on a terracotta located in the US, at the Buffalo Museum of Science, originating from pre-dynastic Egypt (circa 3.300 B.C.), as shown in the photograph to follow. Thus, the origin of the model is clearly Carpathian, because the ancient Egyptians had no way of taking it from the Greeks upon leaving the Carpathians towards the Nile Valley in the years 3.300-3.400 B.C. because back then there was no trace of any damned Hellenist on the face of the Earth.

The middle photograph (yellow) is a detail on a golden dish discovered at Sânnicolau Mare, Timiș County, where a warrior shoots his bow into a lion attacking him from the right. The warrior's body is covered in a type of links and he rides a griffin, but one that is different from the griffin on the Greek dish, yet very similar with the two fabulous animals on a neighboring clay plate which belongs to the Emesh culture of ca. 3.000 B.C., or Sumerian, as the wretches falsified the name and the history of the Carpathian people, to make it Akkadian-Sumerian-Jewish! Since the goldsmith who made the dish found in the Romanian Banat could not have been under the influence of the Emesh culture, the conclusion checks out that both models belong to the Carpathian culture as both are found in the culture of our Getic forebears. The models of fabulous animals were brought both to the pre-dynastic Egypt towards the end of the 4th millennium B.C., for those who arrived in the Nile Valley, as well as to Ki-en-gi (Sumer) in tandem with the migrations of the Carpathian people to these lands towards the middle of the same millennium.



But the most important proof of the perpetuation of our true-born Getae kin on Carpathian lands since the dawn of human civilization is the use of the words **Get, Getu, Geți, Geta, Getos, Getas, Ketu, Keta, Die Gitii and Deo Geta** spanning over 5.000 years, these words being spread there - and only

there - where in the course of time they found abodes, the Carpathian peoples departing towards other lands in several migrations, as history recorded them.

The Carpathian migration towards the Nile Valley can be appreciated to have taken place in the second part of the 4th millennium B.C. and archaeological proof shows us we can place the time of ages past to around 3.400-3.200 B.C., even if the army of darkness clings to the handles of Heaven and screams deafeningly that they, and only they, have built and rebuilt the world and the Earth and everything begins with the Satanic Ivrit visions! Leader of the bands of wanderers was pir-o Aha, whom they made holy, considering him the "shepherd" who led "the folk of Anu" from "the land Punt or Pont" for those hard of head, to the Nile Valley.

And this Aha brought, for the languor of his soul and of the folk of Anu, a horde of divinities with which to consecrate the new lands they would forever settle, naming their new home "**Ta Natura**" (**Land of the Gods**), after the name of the land they left from, which was known as "**The land of Gods**", being written on the lead plates as "**Patri Deo**", **Die Gitii** or **Deo Geta**, thus **Holy Getia**, but **Geta** was the guardian angel of the Getic people, and some considered the divinity taken from the Getae as a Redeemer or a Savior.

In Egyptian theology from the pre-dynastic period, User was mythologically connected to the pillar of religious functions called **GEṬI**, of a special shape that rose in the place named Djedu (read as *Getu*), mentioned in Egyptian as Per-Asar-Neb-Djedu, with the meaning of "**The House of User - Lord Getu**", not the Ivrit, wretched, filthy, leper or Hellenist from the Acropolis. To understand these words of the old Egyptian tongue, we must go again to Eme.gi, where we have *per*: to shine, to burn with a flame, flames upwards, and *nib*: unsettled multitude, thus the place where the flames of **Getu** are burning, but **Geta** was the guardian angel of the Carpathian people. The Greeks, after their devilish custom, called the respective place Busiris, as shorthand for the title of Per-Asar - "House of User". These annual ceremonies for raising the **Geṭi pillar** were held in a place called **Getu**, in the Delta region of Lower Egypt, this being a ritual through which was celebrated the death and rebirth of nature, but especially of the agricultural cycle, as the festival was held on the eve of the agricultural New Year.

Another divinity who was very important in the pantheon of the old Egyptian religion was Pitah or Ptah, with the main sanctuary in Memphis, who was sometimes described as "**the noble Geṭi**". In their theology, Pitah was the Builder of the World, all being born from his thoughts and words, as we also know to have been created by Anu, An, Ana, Gog or Sîntu, North of the Istrus and in Palestine inhabited by Philistines since the 18th century B.C.!

Abdel Hakim Awyan, very good expert of the history and archaeology of pre-dynastic Egypt, says about the pillar within the Saqqara pyramid (ca. 2.900 B.C.) that it is called **GEṬI**, a word they still use today when addressing a grandfather or grandmother. This is the oldest pyramid-shaped funeral construction, imitating in fact the Toaca peak from the holy mountain Ceahlău, being built inside a much older enclosure with the floor covered with quartz slabs, which was used for treating sick people through the use of sounds. By the Egyptian's interpretation, the **GEṬI** pillar represents the eternal perpetuation of User. He says that both in the times of the beginning of the Egyptian civilization, as well as in the current speech of today, the word "**GEṬI**" has the meaning of "**the old ones**", being used even today when addressing a grandma or grandpa. With us, the word "get-beget", which is a compound (*get+pe+get*) means from old forefathers, thus from the old ones! Priscus, in *History of Byzantium*, when he was sent with a delegation to Attila in the year 448, writes that he talked to some natives who claimed to be Ausonians, which means old kin (*aus*: forebear, old + *on*: kin). In Homer's *Iliad*, at chant XIII, the

author praises for their headstrongness in the Trojan fight the "*Abians, fairest of mankind*", **meaning the Getae from North of the Istrus**, but in old Romanian the word *aba* means father, old man, wise man, ancestor, precisely what the Egyptian archaeologist claims today when speaking of the Getae. But the English are the first to have made excavations within the pyramid and, thus, have adapted the old Egyptian language to the English orthography of today, resulting in a fabrication which has no connection with the phonetics and semantics of the Egyptian language spoken at the beginning of the 3rd millennium B.C. The *ge* syllable from old Egyptian was written by the English as *dje*, and for the Egyptian *fi* syllable they used the *d* consonant, after the grammar rules of the English language, and from here the forgery flew onwards unimpeded to this day. The situation is similar for the names invented by the Greek fabricators for the rulers and cities of old Egypt, including the name of the state which lasted for 3.000 years on the banks of the Nile, names we use today without wondering how they sounded in old Egyptian. As a linguistic curiosity, I present the family name Benu, used by Romanians today, which is identical with that of the bird from their religion.

Kauketu (*kau*: soul + *ketu*: night, North, the dark before the light, dawn), written also as **Keto** or **Ketu**, was an archaic female deity with the head of a serpent who brought forth the Sun's light each morning. She was the mistress of the sign of Pisces from European culture, which is to say the time when my Getic ancestors' Folk Descended from Gods were created, and it causes me great grief to remember an Ivrit zodiac from the 6th century for the Tamuz month, discovered in Bet-Alfa synagogue, where the sign of Pisces is called Adar or **Dacim**. But the mysterious mythological character **Keto** or **Keta**, to be read as **Geta**, we can find written in the tally of time by pir-o Kamose, who was the last ruler of the Thebes dynasty before the occupation of Egypt by the Hyksos around 1.750 B.C. Being the guardian of his folk and seeing the hordes gathering in Palestine and stretching their necks towards the land of Ra, he wrote them in the tally of history as "Chietain of Retjenu", meaning, after our own ear, the **Keta** or **Geta** peoples of Canaan.

For the care of finding our ancestral roots, I bring forth, also from the Egyptian culture, the name of two pir-o or pharaohs, as they were christened by those masterfully skilled in antique fabrications: pir-o **Ger** (3.075-3.036 B.C.) and pir-o **Get** (3.008-2.975? B.C.) or **Getu**. Maybe Romanians will manage to understand how profoundly the ancient history of our true ancestors has been falsified, the stately Getae, the identitary culture and the origin of the language who some of us still struggle to speak properly!

These divinities with heads of fabulous animals can also be found in the antiquity of the Philistines, being mentioned by the Latin Pliny the Elder, in *The Natural History*, 5,69, where he writes of the town of Joppa (now the city of Jaffa in Israel), located on a hill, that it was established right before the Great Flood, and in front of it there was a large cliff which bore the prints of the chains with which Andromeda was bound. The Philistines practiced here an old cult of the goddess **Keto**, which had, according to the mythology of those times, appeared with the waters of the beginning, or with the making of the world, the mother of all sea monsters, of whales and other animals known and unknown, story which reminds us of Tiamat of the Emesh mythology, the serpent woman from who were born all beings on Earth.

The fierce animal from the mythology of the Palestinian territory is also mentioned by Hesiod in *Theogonia*, wherein he writes that it was a monster with the upper half of a woman and the rest shaped like a serpent and that it had given birth to Echidna, Ladon (dragon) and **Scylla** (crab). But the story is brought to **Oceanos** or **Pont**, which is to say the Black Sea, who had given birth to the beautiful Phorkys who mated with Gaia, or the Earthly Mother after the old religion, whence **Keto** was born. The divinity is one of the **old titans** who, together with the husband Phorkys, also gave birth to Medusa, Sthenno and Euryale, but other legends state that this pair also had the Hesperides and Graeae, all of them living North of Oceanos. Other authors left written that Echidna and her husband Typhon had their lair to the

West, in the Southern Carpathians, where the kingdom of Atlas was also located. But the ancient Greeks named as **Keto** the Egyptian god Seth, who appeared in the Nile Valley religion together with the invasion of the Hyksos or the Scythians from North of the Istrus, as the Greeks called our Getae ancestors. When the Greeks put their Hercules to the task of spreading his seed across the whole world, Echidna's turn came up too, of whose coupling were born Scythus, Gelonus and Agathyrus as founding fathers of their respective peoples, so even if the devilish Hellenes had kept us as a Folk Descended from Gods (Echidna was a titan, meaning she was part of the first category of gods) they had to give us to the shaft of that thug of theirs who had come North of the Istrus because a siren was calling for him to make her blood boil after the "Greek custom"!

Towards the end of the 1st century B.C. Diodorus of Sicily, intending to write a history of the Roman Empire world as desired by any Greek or Hellenist, left us a work called *Bibliotheca Historica*, where for the necessity of truth we can find a saying about User's/Osiris' drive to conquer the Earth and to hold all of mankind under rule, taking his fancy progeny, as written in the aforementioned book. Osiris' army also conquering the land of Palestine, Diodorus says in Book 1, XVIII that he vouchsafed: "The rule of these parts of Egypt which are between Phoenicia and the sea, Osiris gave to Busiris... Busiris - it is said - is the builder of the city the Egyptians call Diopolis." Let's clarify things about this territory which is near Phoenicia and the sea, therefore South Palestine, also written in their markings as PRST, and if we endeavor to put the vowels right, we hear the word familiar to us, "părășiți" (abandoned), just like the Martu people of the Marda citadel were, a remnant, or those forgotten, of the main Getic people from the Carpathian homeland. In what concerns that holy city built by Busiris, we still haven't found the deed for it, but from the looks of things it should be **Gat**, **Geth** or **Geta**, because it was built in a holy country and in this direction revelatory will be the information to follow.

The name for the Ariminic peoples from Palestine can be found in a text from the time of pir-o Kamose, from around the year 1.750 B.C., who mentions the inhabitants of the land with the name of "Chieftain of Retienu", meaning Keta or **Geta** of Canaan. When the spawn of darkness and champions of Satan, full to the brim of Hellenism and unbridled hate towards the Getae, set forth to falsify our ancestral history and culture, they wrote us as "getaim" in Vulgata, the devilish script for Catholics, and for the Orthodox they are written with the name of "chitim" and "ghitain", where the particle *im* or *in* in Ivrit or Aramaic denotes the plural. From the data left over from pir-o Seti I (1.312-1.298 B.C.) we find the statement through which he brags that "he tramples the Asians underfoot and crushes the crowds of **Keta**" or **Geta**, so we can understand how this ploy comes about.

On a prism discovered in the former Philistine citadel of Lachis, city located close to mount Hermon and which carried out an intense maritime trade, the archaeological proof bears on its face, along with the name pir-o of Egypt Amenhotep II (1.435-1.420 B.C.), also the name of the god Pitah, being named with the title of "Lord **du Gitti**" or **Gaat**, expression close to that found on lead plate no. 70 "**Die Gittii**" for Holy Getia or the Holy Country. The title *du Gitti* that the god held, I believe comes from the old Ariminic words *diu* or *die* from the lead plates, with the meaning of holy. The word *du* was also found in the texts discovered in Serabit, underlining that Pitah or Ptah is also called the "Lord of Eternity" or the "Sole Eternal", **therefore a single divinity or a monotheism before the one fabricated by the Ivrits**, which even their own allegedly-revealed texts admit to be in fact a phallic polytheism. Serabit is an archaeological site in the South-West of the Sinai peninsula where were found at the end of the 19th century 30 short sentences incised with signs similar to those of the Egyptian hieratic. Here had been located several mines where turquoise had been exploited for a long time while the territory was under Egyptian rule.

But **Gat** was a citadel of the Philistines mentioned several times in 1 *Samuel* 17, and II *Samuel* 21,19, where Goliath was beaten to a pulp and killed also several times whenever the fiber hardened in

the scrawny Ivrit David, the name having been used for other nearby locations, such as Carmel Gat, therefore both a center of power and a territory carrying the same name. And the **Gitaim** were a Philistine people mentioned in *Nehemiah* 11,32 and *Samuel* 4,3 where, were we to remove the particle *im* which denotes the plural, we get precisely the name of the Carpathian homeland as it also appears written on the lead plates discovered in Sinaia. A **Gittite** or **Giti** is a person from Gat, **Gitta** or **Geta**, as left testimony over time in texts discovered in the Egyptian site at Amarna. This is a vast Egyptian archaeological region which represents the remains of the old city built by the pharaoh/pir-o Akhenaton around the end of the years 1.353 B.C. and abandoned shortly after his death. So as to further darken the spawn of Satan, I'll tell them that in Western Romania, in the Banat of the Plains, exists to this day the settlement of **Gat** which is part of Ghilad commune, being located close to Ciacova, and in order to get here you must pass through near the Macedonian forest. What say you, dark ones: have I forever shut your blow holes?

In the oldest writings coming from the Emesh of Ki-en-gi from around the 28th century B.C., we find **Enmenbaragesi** (*en*: dignity, ancestor, prophet + *men*: crown, regal power, honor + *bara*: chieftain, gathering + *gesi*), who ruled for 900 years before the flood in the citadel of Kiş. But his name is, in fact, a compound word, like I've broken it down after the Eme.gi fashion and this anyone can prove, studying the dictionary of this language. For the purpose of discerning our old history, it is of use to understand the old meaning of the word **gesi** (*ge*: noble, to belong to the group + *si*: to live, to be born, to shine, horns) as "the one coming from the people who the Creator blessed", because the Emesh divinities wore a sort of horns over their hat as a symbol of their divine power. We can also find the *gesi* ending at the chieftains with the selfsame name Lugalzagesi (*lugal*: great man, civil ruler + *za*: to take someone's side, radiance + *gesi*) who for a number of years ruled the citadels of Uruk and Umma, between 2.500-2.350 B.C. Also in this culture we have **Kittu** or **Kettu** after the Akkadian writing and **Gittu** or **Gettu** in Eme.gi, who was the spirit of justice and the brother of Misharu. In some sources Misharu is the god of justice and Kettu is the God of righteousness, who proceeds from the Law, in other sources they appear equal, being the gods of righteousness and justice, the servants of Utu (the Holy Sun or the Sun of Justice). The names of the divinities remind us of Getu or Geta and Egypt, which the Assyrians named Musur, states where divine laws ruled the people of Anu, and the Emesh had tight connections to them.

The God-blessed people of the Getae are also mentioned in the Hittite writings from the 18th-12th centuries B.C., under the names of **Moska**, **Kaska**, **Geska**, **Khabiru** or **Habiru**, who would wander aimlessly through Asia Minor. The Ariminic Kaska folk (*ka* has the meaning of community, dwelling colony) rushed with the sword and with lust for enrichment to the lands between the Tigris and Euphrates, establishing in the 16th century B.C. a strong empire that lasted for more than 500 years, and the other name for the wanton Ariminics, **Geska**, or **Gesii**, thus the Getae who made up the Mysian or Masa/Maşa kingdom in Asia Minor, was another name for Kaska but also for the Cabeiri settled in Canaan and further North next to the Hittites, as history has them written on the tally. The name of **Gesi** from the Emesh and Hittite writings was called by the peoples from around the Carpathians as **gefi** and thus the Folk Descended from Gods got to be known in European antiquity for more than 5.000 years before the blackguards took us to the land of eternal oblivion and devilish spite.

In the Hindu mythological tradition **Ketu** is a divinity who, next to Rahu, is known as the node where the lunar North meets the solar South. In some myths, the goddess is depicted as a giant serpent, but the upper part of the body was that of a man, being perceived as a cosmic shadow with great influence both over men and over the universe. But Echidna, who had her lair in the kingdom of Atlas, North of the Istrus, as well as Keto of Palestine, were also divine beings with the upper half of a woman and the

lower half of a serpent. The Keto goddess of pre-dynastic Egypt only had the head shaped like that of a serpent. In other legends of the Aryan peoples of India, Ketu is described as having on his forehead a star which emits a mysterious light. In the Tamil tradition, Ketu is the embodiment of Indra after he was defeated by an asura and had to meditate on the mistakes he made and get purified of them in order to become **utterly wise**. In astrology, Ketu represents the embodiment of karmic energies, both beneficial and detrimental, but also the celestial wisdom, being identified with Vishnu. Ketu signifies the process of cleansing and materializing the spirit, being considered both evil and good, because he causes pain and loss, but at the same time brings the individual closer to the Builder. Ketu is believed to bring prosperity to the family who honors him, eliminates the effects of snake bites and illnesses that come from different poisons, he brings plenty and health to those who honor him. Ketu is the Born God (the Son of the Celestial Father or Son of Man), being the strength and resilience of darkness in nature and representing supernatural influences.

Another reference of the Sanskrit culture towards the old names of our ancestral people can be found in the poem *Bhagavad-Gita*, as part of the *Mahabharata* poem, where the legend about **Gita** refers especially to the wisdom that man must learn in his earthly existence, type of thinking which is similar to that of the Getae from the Essene writings! The name Gita in Sanskrit means chant, divine song, being considered a sort of direct message from the Celestial Father, the Builder. But should we enlighten ourselves by more than a spark, then the Aryan saying reminds us of the Holy Ancestral Hearth Geta, Gitii and Gitia.

We also have certain and valuable information from the masters in historical forgeries, the skillful Greeks who, when faced with the Ivrits, had each to sing its own tune, and thus we have the opportunity to compare information coming from different authors and so coming as close as possible to the truth. The Swan constellation was also known in antiquity as the **North Cross**, named by our ancestors **The Big Cross** or **The Midnight Cross**, where a sign similar to the letter X can be seen, with a slightly longer arm due to a particular placement of the stars. From mythological data coming from the old Greeks we know that swans were totemic birds of the god Apollo, being considered holy and sacred as a symbol of beauty and harmony. One of the legends tells us that Apollo flew on the back of a swan to the land of the Hyperboreans, land located North of the Istrus, where he would winter. The Roman Claudius Aelianus (175-235), in his writing *Varia Historia*, left us a fragment from Hecataeus of Thrace who states that, during the rituals dedicated to Apollo, overhead would fly flocks of **white swans** coming from the Riphean Mountains, which is to say our Carpathian Mountains, so that all Romanians may know what roads true history has taken.

But the beloved god of the ancient Greeks was also known as "**Archigetes**" (*archi*: old, ruler, ancestor + *getes*), which, when translated in our language, means "**the oldest of the Getae**". **Sometimes he is mentioned in their writings as "archgeta" so that nobody need grope through history!** Apollo was revered throughout the entire Greek world; in Delphi, the Pythian Games would take place in his name every four years, wherein a giant serpent was revered as an original totem of the cult. Clement, in the writing *Stromata, Exhortation to the Greeks*, 34, 1, left testament over time: "With Pytho (old name for the city of Delphi) **the Pythian snake** is revered and the serpent festival carries the name of Pythian Games." But the Getae had two major festivals of the serpent, at the beginning of March and on the 14th of September, named the Day of the Cross or Day of the Serpent, whereas the Delphi sanctuary was built by Pelasgians coming from North of the Istrus. The ancient Greeks, when called to judgement, would swear on Apollo, Ceres and Zeus, and the sacred wording was for the father Apollo to analyze "**kata ta patria** - from ancestral custom". But the words are from old Romanian and mean search or investigate as in your country, as he himself was from North of the Istrus!

In the poem *Olympian*, VIII, 47, the Greek poet Pindar (522 - 443 B.C.) writes that the god Apollo, upon erecting the walls of Troy together with Neptune and Aeacus, **returned to his kingdom at the**

Istrus, in Hyperborea. The author is referring to the rebuilding of the city after the earthquake that destroyed the isle of Santorini in the middle of the 17th century B.C., causing great damage all throughout the Mediterranean basin. And the mention that the god "returned to his kingdom at the Istrus" shows that at the time it was a well-known truth that Greek mythology was largely lifted from that of the Getae, being profoundly Hellenized, and not long after this the Greeks started to curse their benefactors until they removed them entirely from ancient history. As a protector of shepherds, he also held the "Lukeios" (luceios) cult titles, and they say the attribute comes from the Greek word "lykos" which means wolf. But in Romanian we have the word "lucios" which means radiant or shining, being the one that would keep wolves away when approaching the sheepfold, thus protecting the flocks from the wolf packs, and "Nomius" because he would protect the pastures where the flocks would graze. But Apollo (*ab/ap*: father, ancestor + *olo/ulu*: joy, radiance, life, star, fate, to shine) was called Zabelo North of the Istrus, as shown by the lead plates discovered in Sinaia, of which only lies are being told.

Being the god of colonists, Apollo would influence the priests of the temple of Delphi so as to offer divine guidance on how the expedition should start on the new road, the situation being characteristic of the Greek colonization of 750-550 B.C. He is the patron god of city building as well as of civil institutions of the Greek world society; no city and no colony would be founded before consulting the oracle of Apollo who, however, had its dwelling North of the Istrus, and for the proud Greeks would only go to visit upon being invoked with great humility. The god became a sort of spiritual guide for the founders, being revered in several places; at Naxos in Sicily (Thucydides *The History of the Peloponnesian War* VI, 3; Pindar in *Pythian* V, 80) and at Megara (Pausanias, *Description of Greece* I, 42. § 5) the name being a reference either for Apollo as founder and protector of the colonies or as a founder of cities in general, and the sense of the name is almost the same as Theos patroûs (founding god). The epithet of **Archgeta** or **Arhegeta** given to Apollo shows that in the collective psyche of prehistoric Greeks there was a reality stating that Carpathian peoples, guided by their guardian angel **Geta**, migrated to the four corners of the Earth, founding cities and countries in the Peloponnese, Asia Minor, Palestine, Nile Valley, Arabian peninsula, Mesopotamia, India, Italian peninsula, Iberian peninsula and the British isles. On lead plate no. 50, the name for the homeland of the Folk Descended from Gods, the stately Getae, is **Dio Geta**!

At Naxos, in Sicily, Apollo Archigetes was revered as the mythical founder. In the years of the Roman rule, the face of Apollo Archigetes appears on several coins and inscriptions. His name as a guide for colonists was also written as **Archegeta** (*arche/arhi*: ancestor, leader + **Geta**: protector divinity of the Getae people, where he had his dwelling, North of the Istrus, even though he was the beloved god of the Greeks).

On the left is a tetradrachm from the 5th century B.C. found in Sicily, but Apollo wears his hair tied in a topknot (like the man created by Anu) as we can see in the adjacent photograph, and to the right is a fragment of a bas-relief which depicts Orpheus wearing the same topknot as "the God of Greeks". But according to Roman sources Orpheus had his homeland East of the Riphean Mountains, therefore East of the Western Carpathians, or on the valley of the river Mureş. The coin bears the text ON NAXI (U). They say that the coin was minted in Naxos, old Sicilian city, but in our ancient tongue *on* means folk, clan, to gather, gathering, and *naxiu* or *nahiu* had in ancient times the meaning of territory or area. Therefore, the coin legend would mean gathering of the land or people of the country, because back then any colonized territory was a new country!



This hairdo of the men, topknot atop their heads, can be found on a clay plate originated from the Emesh culture, from 2.800 B.C., where we can see Anu making the first Man, but they arrived in Ki-en-gi setting off from the Carpathians, from the Land of Lu-Ana or the Land of Lu-Anu, as our legends tell us of the land belonging to Bozioru commune in Buzău county. In ancient times only the Getae, Scythians and a part of the Thracians would wear a topknot atop their heads. In *Histories*, Herodotus tells us that the Scythians had a famous queen named Tabiti who after death was revered as a divinity, rising to the heavens and becoming the sole divinity of this people. But the word, brought forth under the rules of the old Carpathian tongue, means **the father with a topknot** or **father of the topknotted** (*ta*: father, in the text Celestial Father + *biti*: topknot). But we also have the variant which could mean the Father Builder of the People, as Anu is depicted on the Emesh plate, because in the old Romanian language our word for topknot also meant the bottom or the bed of the fishing net, which is the bellows where the caught fish are gathered in a fishing net, and our forebears, the stately Getae, said they appeared in this world under the sign of Pisces. Another meaning, tied however to the act of birth and rebirth, is the name of the queen bee from whom their whole people are born. And after this archaeological evidence we were **the Sons of the Earth**, as the whole of antiquity knew us to be, and as the ON SENT RODIE expression on the plate tells us. In the old language, the word "geta" could also mean *father who ties his hair in a topknot*, as can be seen on the Emesh plate with the first man created by Anu, who has his hair tied in a topknot atop his head. If we knew ourselves from the very beginning to be sons of the Earth, these Satanic lepers are priding themselves on being the sons of the covenant!

There is also another source, also come from the ancient Greeks, which helps us discover the true identity culture of our ancestors, the stately Getae. They tell us that the sky holds the constellation of Pleiades, also written as Peleiades (*polei*: angels, apparitions from the heavens, celestial angels or the 7 watchers who worked together with Anu in building the world + *ade*: father, forebear, sky) which in fact represent the 7 daughters of the titan Atlas who ruled North of the Istrus, daughters begotten with Pleione, daughter of Oceanos, which to our awake and untouched-by-devilish-fabrications is the Black Sea. The Atlantides who ended up in the sky form a distinct group of stars, being known in antiquity by the names of Sterope, Merope, Electra, Maia, **Taygete**, Celaeno, Alcyone. Other legends claim that the titan Atlas had married Calypso, who gave birth to Auson, a strapping lad worthy of all praise, but when they set upon making fakes, they added to him a brother whom they named Latin so that everyone may know that the Latins are also descended from gods, and not from swine or filthy covenants! The Greeks named the sons of Atlas as titans or Atlanteans, and the daughters they called **Atlantides**. But the Getic religion had 7 celestial watchers, also mentioned in the Essene writings, which is to say the writings of the Getae arrived in Palestine, named dio, diu, dieo or deo, as shown by the lead plates. Time went by yet this information was transmitted orally and thus Romanians still retain some stories of the 7 dragons and 7 fairies from our lands, celestial beings beloved by God who helped to order the seen and unseen. They are, in fact, the celestial watchers or the old angels from the Essene writings that the Judeo-Cretin lepers put into their devilish writing as archangels, meaning the old angels.



Survived until our times are several fragments of myths from the ancient Greeks, yet neither of these wholly contain the mythology of this constellation, as is the case with our own folk traditions. Of sole interest to us from this constellation story is the Pleiadian who the ancient Greeks called **Taygete** (*ta:* father + *i:* to walk, to run + *GETA:* as guardian angel of the Getae people).

Greek mythology tells us that Taygete had been an astonishingly beautiful nymph who the fiery Zeus pursued so as to inseminate, as was his wretched wont for anything womanly and not only. Feeling overwhelmed, she asks for the help of the goddess Artemis, who transforms her into a golden- antlered doe and raises her to the sky to save her from the lusts of the Olympian devil, just as the Devil from Hell arranged the whole of mankind with his unalloyed covenant through the visions of the Ivrit wretches! She shows her gratitude towards Artemis by dedicating to her the golden-antlered Ceryneian hind or doe which lived in Keryneia, Greece. But in other stories of theirs the hind is, in fact, a giant buck with golden antlers and hooves of bronze or brass, being said of the beast's swiftness that it could surpass an arrow in flight. Capturing the golden-antlered buck was one of the labors of Hercules. The constellation is located on the shoulder of the celestial bull from the sign of Taurus. I mention here Hesiod with his *Theogonia* and Pausanias with *Description of Greece* 3, 1, 2, who are but a small part of those who included in their writings something about the Pleiadian Taygete, as her name can tell us very much about our true history.

But the aforementioned archaeological evidence brings the story North of the Istrus, in the fabulous world of the Folk Descended from Gods, as shown by the "coins" minted in Ionia and Lydia around the end of the 7th century B.C. which, in conjunction with our wholly mioritic "stories", will provide a glimmer of light in the pitch darkness in which we've been led by those who falsified our history and identitary culture. We see on one of the "coins" the whole buck with its head lowered, above its back being written, from right to left but mirrored, UCENAF, and on the second coin only the antlered head is depicted. But the coins from Asia Minor, as well as what I shall show next, prove the blasted habit of the old Greeks, who took over these legends from the Getae, Hellenized them thoroughly, then set off to heartily curse the unknown victims, as is their wont, so that their lies and thieveries can become the finest of cultures which is the cornerstone of European civilization. After the rules of the Carpathian language of the 6th-3rd millennia B.C., the name Fanesu would be translated to Radiant Father or Celestial Father, as it feels more natural to say after the old customs (*fan/pa-an:* father from heaven + *izi:* to shine, radiant).

But other historical sources tell us that Phanes, Fanes or Faneas is only a Hellenization of the Getae Savior or Redeemer, Sarmis, whom the Romans called Mithra when they brought him over to keep them company and fine languor, and the troublesome testimony for this can be found with the poet of the Gauls, Ausonius (310-395), who in the poem *Ephemeris*, verse XXVIII, transmits an aphorism of the

Orphic oracle regarding **the sole divinity**, as holiness who was known in his time: "I am Osiris from Egypt, **Phanes of the Misians**, Bacchus among the living, with Aidoneus the dead, born in fire, with two horns, the titan killer Dionysos." But the Misians were the Getae from South of the Istrus, land that was named Misia or Moesia in the time of the Roman conquest, so this Phanes was even by the end of the 4th century A.D. known to everyone to be part of the religious pantheon of the stately Getae of Dio Geta or the Holy Country, which included Misia. **Phanes** or **Protogonos** (first-born) was, in the Getic theology but after the Greek language, the first deity to procreate and generate new life, being absorbed by the "thin ones" at the Acropolis through the particular religion called Orphism. In these myths, Phanes is oftentimes identified with Love and Mithra, being described as a deity who was born from the cosmic egg which had a giant serpent wrapped around it, guarding it. But Orpheus was from North of the Istrus, practicing the religion of his people and having no connection to the "Greek customs" or any other populations as was the wont of their insatiable and debauched divinities.

The Roman poet Claudianus Claudius, who died in the year 404, writes in his work *De bello gothico* about Stilicon's battles in 402 and 403 against the Getae who rushed from the Istrus to the North of Italy to cross over the Po river and take back what the Roman legions plundered in 106 and afterwards. In verses 195-200 he writes that these fierce Getae, after arriving to the Greeks, turned their gazes towards the West, knowing it to be richer: „Equitataque summi culmina Taygeti trepidae vidistis Amyclae. Tandem supplicium cunctis pro montibus Alpes exegere Getas; tandem tot flumina victor vindicat Eridanus..." And translated: "From Amyclae, **Taygete** sees the cavalry who most whips up the horror. Ultimately, for crossing all the mountains of the Alps, the impetuous Getae, vanquishers of so many rivers, want to cross the Eridanus as well." I think Taygete is connected to the theological expression "the land of Zamolxes" from plate 54, with the meaning of the place where the souls of the fallen take refuge, as the name means "**those who go to father Geta**", who was the guardian angel of the Folk Descended from Gods. I should mention that Eridanus is the river Po which springs from the Cottian Alps and flows into the Adriatic Sea near Venice, geographically separating the Italian Peninsula from the Alps. Amyclae is a village near Sparta, South of Peloponnese, which is to have been founded by the Achaeans around mid 2nd millennium B.C., before the Dorian invasion, where the divinity had a temple atop a hill. But to these lands migrated from North of the Istrus the Pelasgians, as early as the beginning of the 2nd millennium B.C. or even earlier, being led by the Hyperborean maiden Achaia and founding the city of Argos. The colonization of territories in the Greek peninsula by the Pelasgians and the erection of the temple of Delphi were carried out, according to Herodotus' *The Histories* (5,90 and 7,6) when "**Arge and Opis had arrived at the same time as the gods**"!

Although the title of Claudianus' work claims to describe the war Stilicon waged against the Goths, throughout the text he only mentions the Thracians, Illyrians, Odrysians, Bessians and Getae, under the name **Getas** and **Getarum**, but never the Goths. Weird history we've got, yet weirder still the fact that nobody wondered until now why this work, coming from the Roman culture, isn't translated in Romanian so that Romanians may know that **around 404 the Getae were as thick as blackberries, full of vigor and courage, attacking both the Eastern and the Western Roman Empire**. The advent of such a work in Romanian culture would forever annihilate the Latinist dogma, together with the Dacianism and the Thracianism.

But the deer totem, as main representation in the religious cult, is proven on our lands as far back as the 6th millennium B.C, found at **Parța through that stylized deer** which was to be placed on the main altar of the place of worship. The cult of the deer as supreme divinity can be found with the Gauls, Irish and Scythians, and that which occurred in the old culture of the Greeks is in fact but a remnant of the Carpathian cult, exported there by the Pelasgians, and which they've kept for a long time, assimilating both the legend regarding the animal and the Pelasgian people.

To the further chagrin of those who "gave Europe its entire culture", I mention here the New Year deer dance which is still being practiced throughout Moldova, and the wooing of the bride, also in this region. The story was left for us over time by D. Cantemir, in his work *Descriptio Moldaviae*, wherein the suitor searches for a beautiful doe. Up to this day, in villages North of the Apuseni Mountains, lands enclosed within Bihor and Sălaj counties, children go on Christmas caroling wearing **the mask of a deer** and the custom is concluded with a ritual dance, trying to transpose, in a sort of free theater, the content of the legend of the two children, wherein the girl is killed or only made to sleep for a time of the year by an evil witch, who also hides her, and her brother, depicted as a golden-antlered deer who managed to climb the heavens, looks for her all over the earth, descending every night for his beloved sister whom he cannot find.

The Emesh had a sort of clay astrolabe, which they claimed to be "the way of the god Enlil" of the Pleiades, constellation named in their mythology "the first stop", and the Getae knew to be descended from Maia, one of the 7 Pleiades, and those who died worthy in their fighting deeds returned to Father Geta or Taygete, which is to say the guardian angel of the Folk Descended from Gods.



Another historical evidence of the antiquity of the name of Getae that was given to our ancestral people we have from a Greek vessel from the 7th century B.C. which depicts the fight of the brawny Hercules with the centaur Nessos, as stated by those who concocted the Hellenist culture, the skilled German historians and linguists as great fabricators of Greek antiquities. In front of the centaur stands written in the old Greek (or perhaps Getic) alphabet the name of ΓΕΤΟΣ, which is read as **GETOS** and not Nessos or Nexus as the skilled ones decided that it should be read, falsifying our history. Hercules grabbed the centaur Getos by his **topknot/mane**, hair styling specific only to the Getae people as shown earlier, its age predating the two archaeological pieces of evidence by at least 2.500 years. The German historians committed this abomination in the second part of the 19th century, around the time they were hard at work cooking up Hellenism, having close to them the spawn of the Prince of Darkness, their cousins, the Khazars black up to their palates, together with whom they aimed to remove the Getae and their descendants - Romanians - from the old history of Europe and, as a consequence, from the modern history of nations.

But let us clarify who these **centaur** beasts were and how they appeared in the mythology of the ancient Greeks. Their myths state that the centaurs were a legendary people from **Thessaly**, half men and half beasts, with the body of a horse and the bust of a man. Thessaly was in antiquity a region in the South of Macedonia inhabited by Ariminic populations, as told by the *Iliad*, from where the populations of ancient Macedonia, most of which is today part of the Greek state, called themselves then and today by the name of **Aromanians**. In the world of the old Greeks, for several centuries Thessalians have been renowned for their famous cavalry, historical reality which confirms the centaur myth. During the Greek wars with the Persians in 480 B.C., the inhabitants of Thessaly fought on the side of the invaders, hating

the much-praised "Greek democracy", the land being incorporated into the kingdom of Macedonia during the reign of Phillip the 1st, and in the 13th century the region was controlled by the native Vlachs, still Aromanians by our knowledge - under the name of **Grand Wallachia**.

In the minds of the ancient Greeks, these fabulous beings, the centaurs, appeared upon meeting the Getae or Aromanians in the region, who were perfect riders and unsurpassed mounted warriors, considering that man and horse form a common body, similarly to how the Spanish riders were thought of by the Mesoamericans.

Legend says that centaurs made a spectacle of themselves at the wedding of Pirithous, king of the Lapiths, where they were invited, and this shows that they were neither wild nor rabid upon seeing other men. Here at the wedding an unpleasant event occurs that places the centaurs in the order of the outcasts, wherein being greatly befuddled by wine they assaulted the young bride by seizing her and the other guests, deed which caused great ruckus and a great fight. They were beaten, however, by the Lapiths aided by Theseus, and were forever cast out of Thessaly. Other myths say that the brave Hercules had given them a thrashing, as evidenced by the above photograph of the pot. Two centaurs were mentioned more often in antiquity: Chiron, for his wisdom, and **Nessos** or **Nexus** (but **Getos** after the truth transmitted in writing) for his strength and bravery. The centaur folk also lived on mount **Pelion** which neighbored the land of Thessaly, becoming through their malevolence a great bane for the other people, Greeks by their say. They would drink plenty and, after the wine took hold of them, they would set off to destroy crops and dishonor women. They were wily and ignorant, the old Greeks say, even though Chiron they held as a model of wisdom. Mount Pelion or Pelium is located in the Southern part of Thessaly, its extension reaching all the way to the coast of the Aegean Sea and forming a hooked peninsula with the Pagasetic Gulf and the sea. This mount is where the centaur Chiron had his cave where he received for enlightenment many of the mythical heroes of the ancient Greeks: Jason, Achilles, Theseus and Hercules.

But we have other evidence to present, despite the will of the evil and the fabricators of devilish truths and earthly abominations against our forebears, as it can be seen below:



On a 28 gram silver coin, minted by the Edonians of Thrace in the years 500 - 480 B.C., stands written around a square divided in four equal parts, according to the Hellenist opinion, "**Getas**, king of the Edonians". On the reverse side is a bearded character, standing next to two oxen, whom the specialists figured out to be a king of those Arimins. The Edonians were an Ariminic population from the South of Thrace, on the coast of the Aegean Sea. But the text, read correctly according to the Getic language in which the legend is written, and not Greek as claimed by those skilled in Hellenisms and other equally-dangerous "isms", has the form **GETAS IDON EON RA**, which translated would say: **Getas, guardian angel or ruler of the Edonians**. In the Getic theosophy, *ion - eon* according to Greek writings, were beings of light who would guide any soul that had been christened in the power of the Celestial Father's cross, and **these people in their entirety also had a guardian/patron. Ra**, in the old theological language, means to rule, to guide, to shine like the sun, dear, about the same as the divinity was with the ancient Egyptians. The solar bull was the totemic symbol of fertility and rebirth of

life on earth from the power of the Celestial Father, enduring on our lands ever since the 7th century B.C., as evinced by the archaeological proof from Parța, Timiș county, and the remnants of this cult still endure in Moldova through the Buhaiu (bull) ritual, practiced on New Year's day. During the Macedonian occupation of Egypt, the Macedonians brought over from Pontus, South of the Black Sea, land neighboring Thrace, the god Min, who was totemically depicted as a white bull. But not far to the West was the region of Thessaly, where the myths of the old Greeks say that Hercules had crushed the centaur **Getos**, and not Nessos as they deceitfully wrote. If we walk down this road, we gladly see how truth comes to light to enlighten our minds which they had fogged up with such stupidity. The name of **Geta** was worn by the main divinity of the Sazons (Saxon clan named thus by the natives), arrived in Ireland around the beginning of the 6th century, and he was **considered the son of the Celestial Father**. On a coin discovered in Kizik, in old Mysia near Troy, dated 5th century B.C. - photo, right - Attis is depicted with the ancestral cap, and on the reverse side is the same cross inscribed in a square as it also appears depicted on the Edonian (Idonian) coin, proving the religious connections existing between the groups of Getae scattered in different areas.

In the Roman province of Commagene in Asia Minor, South of the land of Pontus, at the springs of the Euphrates in the town of Doliche, from the earliest of times on the highest hill was celebrated a solar divinity who in the beginning was honored on the peaks of mountains. Natives attributed to it the discovery of iron, being brought to those places from the north by a population named the **Cabeiri**. The god was at first depicted **riding a bull**, holding in his hand the double-bladed axe symbolizing the universe, and later was shown riding a horse. On the coin in question, I believe the character sits on the bull's croup, as suggested by the markings on the back of the animal, and this would be in utter concordance with the text in the Getic language.

The name of **Geta** was dear to the Ariminic peoples, as the Roman emperor Caracalla (198-217), son of the Thrace-born Arimin Septimius Severus, had a brother Geta whom he killed in the year 211, **afterwards attempting to erase his name through *damnatio memoriae***, and with us the name Geta is still being used to this day for females.

The Carian Herodotus (485-425 B.C.) writes in *The Histories* IV, 96 about the beliefs of the Getae, the way in which they sent delegations to Zamolxes, saying of him that, by some information, he was the slave of Pythagoras, and by other that the Getae revered him as a god. And the devilish mythographer concludes that he was yet to solve the enigma: "But what I've said is enough, whether there was a man named Zamolxis, whether he was a god from around **the parts of Getia...**" **Meaning, in his times there was a state called Getia**, even though in other parts of the text he writes that North of the Istrus there was a boundless wasteland where bees ruled!!!

Cassius Dio (155-240), in his work *Roman History*, writes at LI, 22,6 that the Getae who live South of the Istrus are called Misians, and those who live in Thrace are called "**Dacians or Getae or Thracians**". The magister mentions for our remembrance that in times forgotten by history the Getae from North of the Istrus migrated to Macedonia, "for the Dacian people **had once established colonies nearby Rhodope** (area encircled in yellow on the map)." In the work of Cassius Dio our ancestors are called **Dacians, Getae, Thracians** and **Scythians** even though all of them were a single people.

The Cappadocian Strabo (64 B.C. - 23 A.D.), in the work *Geography* VII,3,12-13, confirms this historical truth of the Getic migration from North of the Istrus to Macedonia and Thrace, writing that: "**The Getae and the Dacians are a single people** but named differently after the land they inhabit... **The Dacians speak the same language as the Getae**. If we Greeks know the Getae better, the reason is that they have ceaselessly changed their dwellings and moved from one bank of the Istrus to the other, mingling with the Thracians and with the Misians, and **the language of the Thracians was identical**

to that of the Getae". This was known in the 1st century A.D., the Getae were a numerous people with multiple states, and the Southernmost ones lived in Macedonia, Thrace and Thessaly, historical information which fully confirms the facts from the beginning of the Greek civilization and their legends.

The aforementioned data proves without a shadow of a doubt that the Carpathian homeland was called by some **Arima**, a mythological land where mankind was born. Other sources, especially the Latin and Assyrian ones, through appellations used for some divinities or peoples, mention derivatives of **Ariminia** as a second mythological name, exactly as told by the lead plates discovered in Sinaia, wherein we find Father Arimin. And delving into history we find abundant handpicked information for the land of **Dilmun** as an island, country and celestial space where the souls of the worthy retreat. And the Egyptian sources mention Palestine as **Holy Getia** or **du Gitii** as written on the plates. From the middle of the 6th century B.C. we have the two plates written by the great Get and wise man Zamolxes, and from the 5th century B.C. our Get ancestors are mentioned in tens of sources by the Greeks and by the Romans starting from the 3rd century B.C. The thieving Ivrits wrote us as **Getaim (Geta + im)** in their Carica-Torah for Catholics, so as to completely befuddle the world as to what people these might be under Satan's revelations. What I've shown above is pure history, devoid of revelations, incantations, conspiracies and other initiating experiences of darkness.

Let us also clarify the name of **Dacia** for the country and **Dacians** for the Folk Descended from Gods. **Dacians** is what the wretched Romans called us when they started hacking up with their swords the manger of the Ariminic people, then the Getic state or Dio Geta, starting with Macedonia, Pannonia, Thrace, Moesia and a good part of Getia. Thus appeared my Get ancestors in the Roman writings, starting from the second half of the 1st century B.C., so let's enlighten ourselves a bit and understand that the name **Dacia, always as a Roman province and never as a Getic state, appears more than 3.000 years later after the names of Du Gitii, Getia, Die Gitii or Dio Geta.** After the Judeo-Cretins became the rulers of the Roman Empire they commenced their action of removing from history the culture and deeds of the Getae, replacing them with the Goths, and after the 6th century the ruination was boundless. Thus we've found ourselves with a Dacia in Denmark and from there flew all sorts of confusing flocks without any sort of connection to our history. The name of Dacia for Denmark, used in the 10th and 11th centuries, comes from the fact that, upon returning to their homeland, a part of the Goths who cohabited with the Getae East and West of the Carpathians, called themselves Dacians, meaning those coming from the Roman province of Dacia, and the Judeo-Christians focused on this phenomenon so as to more easily replace the Getae with the Dacians, or Goths as done by the skilled Judeo-Cretin bishop Jordanes. In the 19th century, when we finally started searching for the roots of our ancestors, we were once again deceived by the darkened Jesuits through the Satanic nest known as the "Transylvanian School", then by the stuffy German historians who were searching for the shoes of the dead Gothic horses around the Carpathian manger, but the great disaster came from the Khazars who wished to establish a "resting" station East of the Carpathians. And then Cremieux and Montefiore, the main devils of global Masonry and the fathers of the Universal Israelite Alliance, paid a visit to Bucharest in the winter of 1866-1867 **to request the obedient mioritic masons to found an Academy** who would prove that Romanians are coming from beyond somewhere to the South and that they crossed the Danube to the North around the 10th century, and that they were just a sorry bunch, without any connection to the Getae or Dacians, because these ones the Romans had sliced up to the last. Thus was formed, in June 1867, the Romanian Academic Society, who was to become a few years later the Romanian Academy. From the very beginning, this institution set as a goal the knowledge and research of the history, language and culture of Romanians, and that they did this solely under the orders of our enemies is easy to see for anyone lacking fear and subservience. To whomsoever doesn't understand anything from the above saying I shall tell you to study the true history of the Romanian Communist Party, founded by the selfsame

Khazar lepers, both structures having as a hidden goal the transformation of the Romanian people into a collection of slaves, ready-made for whips and harnesses, to be cast outside of history the moment they would tire.

Some of the men with a clean heart towards the people - Cezar Bolliac, M. Eminescu, B. P. Haşdeu, N. Densuşianu and N. Iorga, unmasked this crime perpetuated against the identity of the Romanian people, but since the country was ruled by Masons, regardless of their affiliation as Conservative or Liberals, the action of falsifying our spiritual and historical identity continued and continues to this day with greater aplomb. After 1990, several lunatics with claims of skills in history set off to hatch revelations and all sorts of incantations, discovering, under certain inspirations, that the name of Dacia comes from the Aryan god Dakṣa, who had built on Earth a chosen people. If that were so, then those from the Sanskrit texts should have been called **Dacians**, but they wrote their identity exclusively as **Aryan**. And had the story taken place here on Carpathian lands, even though they are supporters of Indo-Europeanism, **the mioritic folk should have been named Dacian and not Getae** in the Greek texts from around the 5th century B.C. and the Egyptians whose muzzles are yet to be smacked for lying should have sung their zithers about Dacians and such, yet they didn't, leaving us as undeniable truth the words *Get, geti, getu, Gitii, Keto* and *chitain*. Therefore, faced with the arguments I've laid out in this text, even the most furious and inveterate Dacianists should search for another place to vent their swelter, not on our beleaguered history who others have falsified with such skill as to be made incomprehensible. They are but late-comers to this Satanic cesspool from which the Romanian people will only extricate themselves through the light of truth and never through the "Dacianist way", which in fact serves the evil done against us so skillfully by the sons of darkness. The words "Dacians" and "Dacia", by which the Romans referred to our ancestors starting with the 1st century A.D. I believe come from the word *dage*, which means brotherhood, gathering, association, being their collective form of rule, or from *dag*: radiant, enlightened + *gia*: earth, to return, to be rightful, proud noble, girl, lover; with the wider meaning of land blessed by the divinity or **Holy Country**. I shall bring as evidence but a few Romanian sayings, to remind even the deaf and blind that we still have enough information to rewrite our history, but in the light of the proven truth and not of that revealed to some initiates or wise men of darkness.

Cato Maior or Cato the Elder (234-149 B.C.), in his work *Origines* (Origins) written during old age, says about our ancestors the following Truth: „**Getae** etiam ante roman conditam heroum suorum res praeclare gestas carmine conscriptas ad tibiam cecinerint; quod multo post tempore a romanis factitatum”. And for our understanding, the truth which survived to this day coming from this honest Roman is as follows: "**The Getae already had a writing well before the foundation of Rome**, since they sang in written odes the valiant deeds of their heroes; the same was done by Romans a great length of time after them". From these sayings coming from the honest Roman we must get it through our heads, once and for all, that around the middle of the 2nd century B.C. but also in the following centuries, the Romans still called us **GETAE**, and the name of "**Dacian**" appeared later in their writings and could not have been the identity name of our ancestors.

The Roman Gnaeus Pompeius Trogus, who lived his life around the 1st century B.C., left for us written in *Historiae Philippicae* (Philippic Histories) at XXX, 3, 16 that: „Daci quoque suboles Getarum” (the Dacians are a branch of the Getae), and elsewhere he tells us of the very old history of my Get ancestors that: "**the king of the Getae, Tanaus, defeated the Egyptian king Vesosis** on the banks of Phasis". We can see that the Roman writer was not afflicted by any vision in the 1st century B.C. and wrote that **the Getae folk** was large and strong as far back as the 18th century B.C. and had a king who was curious to get in touch with his distant relatives who settled ahead of time on the banks of the Nile, and that the Dacians were but a branch of the Getae! The story is revisited by Jordanes

around the 6th century A.D., but the devilish Judeo-Cretin bishop changed a letter from the name of the people who in the 18th century B.C. had burst into Egypt to meet their old relatives, and thus with a Satanic quill made the Getae into Goths and contemporaries with the pir-o from the Nile banks, from the beginning of the Middle Empire. Around the end of the 1st century B.C., the word "Dacian" shows up in Latin texts with the poet Horace (65-8 B.C.) when the Roman empire, busy "civilizing" others, which is to say plundering those subdued by the sword, became neighbor with the Getic empire led by mato Boero Bisto and his descendants.

The Cappadocian Strabo (63 B.C. - 26 A.D.), in his work *Geography* at VII,3, financed by the Romans, writes of the world within the empire and from around, surviving until our times information about the Getae and their mato: "Boerobista, **noble Getae**, after taking upon himself the power over his people, set about to rebuild it after its frequent disasters. And through tireless work, moderation and discipline, he managed, in a short time, to **create a large empire** and to subdue to the Getae all neighboring peoples. The Romans even started to become uneasy, when they saw him brazenly crossing the Istrus to devastate Thrace all the way to Macedonia and Illyria, desolating the Celts mixed with the Thracians and Illyrians, annihilating even the Boii of Cristasir and the Taurisci people." Elsewhere, he tells us that he names Getae those from the plains, and Dacians **those West of the Riphean mountains, therefore from Transylvania**, from which we can see that in those times ethnicity and homeland were greatly confused by the Romans, so as not to know the true origins of the peoples. In chapter VII, 3, after writing about the stormy mato who brought much grief to Romans and "leaving behind **the distant past of the Getae**", ethnic identity known by all antiquity, at VII,5,2 he also uses the name of "Dacians" when writing about our ancestral people. Here we find the undeniable proof that they knew about **"the distant past of the Getae"**, past which we today cannot know of, because it has been wholly falsified by the skilled Greeks but even more so by the Judeo-Christian Satanists after becoming the rulers of the Roman Empire in the year 380.

The Latin poet Ovid, exiled in Tomis, wherein he lived among our ancestors for about 10 years until the year 18 of the 1st century A.D., writes in *Tristia* IV, 1: "The greatest wretchedness is for he who was always on the lips of the people to live among the Bessians and **Getae**". And in *Pontic Epistles* he writes of our ancestors at IV, 2, thus: "If someone had forced Homer to live in this country, I assure you he would have become a **Getae** as well." Judging by all the effort Dacianists are making today, they had might even have Dacianised Homer!

We have another testimony, just as clean, from another Roman, Pliny the Elder - dead in the year 69 B.C. following the Vesuvius eruption - who in the work *Naturalis historiae* (Natural History), in chapters XXV-XXVI, leaves for us data about the homeland of our ancestors and that of some neighbors, thus: "From this lengthwise to the Scythian lands are peoples, neighboring though different, to the coast (Black Sea): **the Getae, whom the Romans call Dacians**; for that matter, the Sarmatians, whom the Greeks call Sauromai..." From this quote it is clear that **the Romans and Greeks would "christen" neighboring peoples or those farther away after their own tongue**, without any regard to the way they were called. Is there need of other testimony to prove how the word "Dacian" came to be in the culture of the antiquity and who was using it in regards to the Getae, **deliberately falsifying their ethnic and spiritual origin?**

The Latin Suetonius (69-130), who during old age wrote the work *De Vita Caesarum*, in a short passage from Octavian's bibliography, LXIII, telling how his daughter ended up being suggested as wife for the Getae king, we find the Latin text "dein Cotisio, **regi Getarum**", which proves without a shadow of a doubt that even in the first half of the second century A.D. **some Romans knew us as a Getae folk** and not otherwise. And in paragraph LXIII, 4, when writing of those whom the Roman emperor Octavianus Augustus fought at the Istrus, he enlightens us that the Getae were led by their king Coson,

“Cosoni **Getarum** regi”. And this is a crumb of our unknown and occulted true history, not the one revealed to the centurions of darkness who, for over 150 years have kept on brutalizing us with Indo-Germanism, Judeo-Cretinism, Latinism and other poisons they prepared in places of great secrecy.

Around the same time, the Greek Dio Chrysostom in his discourse held at Olympia in 97 A.D. says that: "It happens I've made a long journey straight to the Istrus and to **the land of the Getae** or of Misians as Homer names them and **as the population is named today**". That is to say, a few years before the Roman conquest of Getia, it was known that there was "**a land of the Getae**" and the plates tell us that it was the holy country, **Die Gitii (Dio Geta)**, and the people were called Getae and not hoodlums or dicks as the Romanians of today have become! Meaning it's clear even to blind people that at the end of the first century A.D. antiquity called our ancestors **GETAE**, precisely as depicted on the lead plates found in Sinaia, and **not Dacians**. But on those plates the name "**Rumunian**" is written 18 times in different variants for the identity of our ancestors, alongside that of **Getae**, as I will show in what follows: P 19 ΜΟΣ ΑΡΥΜΥΝ ΟΣ - last row (Μοσ Αριμιν οσ - Father Αριμιν οσ; meaning hard or strong - he was the ancestral forebear of the Carpathian peoples and from this linguistic root came the words "**armîn**" and "**rumun**", and later in feudalism we have "**rumîn**".) In the old language of the millennia 5th-3rd B.C. the word *ari* meant praise, worthy, radiant, and *min* had the meaning of husband, wife, mother, regal power, fame. P 16 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ (first row); P 17 ΡΥΜΥΑΝ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ (second row middle); P 35 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ; P 36 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (rows 1 and 2); medallion p. 419 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ (row 5-6); P 47 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ (row 2); P 50 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (row 3); P 54 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (row 4 from down up); P 56 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (row 4); P 64 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (row 4); P 65 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ (rows 1-2); P 66 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ (row); P 68 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟ (row 2); P 70 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (row 2); P 71 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (row 4); P 73 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (row 3); P 74 ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ - ΡΥΜΥΑΝΟΥ (r. 2).

Nowhere on the plates have the Getae written that they called themselves Dacians, as some claim today, taking the name to the very depths of history so that any truth concerning our forebears can become a mockery.

But there is another oddity which should set us to wonder about what the Romanian Academy was truly brewing; the peoples of Europe, when writing about us, don't use the word "**român**" (Romanian), not even those of supposed Latin origin, and as examples I offer: the French write roumain (rumen); the Spanish write rumano; Italians write rumeno. And others around us or farther away keep the "**rumun**" root, such as Lithuanians with rumenijos, Russians with rumînski and the Polish with rumunu.

Appianus Alexandrinus (95-165), of Greek descent, wrote *Historia Romana*, and in the foreword he leaves us testimony that the Romans rule "some of the Getae from across the Istrus, **which they call Dacians**". The precious habit of those who wrote the history of the vanquished and falsified it as they wished can also be seen in this quote, used over the centuries by all sorts of half-bakes to show that we are something other than what some un-fabricated sources tell us or than what we feel we ought to be.

Cassius Dio (155-240), the nephew of Dio Chrysostom, wrote the *Roman History* where he leaves both correct and false information about our ancestors, after the habit of the winners in showing that any buzzard can become a turkey. At LI, 22, 6, we find the following about the Getae, Dacians, Scythians: "**those living on both banks of the Istrus**", those living to the right of the river and part of the Misian prefecture he calls Misians, and those from further South, therefore in Thrace, he calls "**Dacians or Getae or Thracians**". Also with him we can find the claim that from North of the Istrus, in times

forgotten by history, a migration occurred towards the South all the way to the Thracian mountains, **"since the Dacian people once settled colonies close to the Rhodope."** Of the battles the Romans waged with the Getae in 55 B.C., he writes (LI,23,2): "During this time, M. Crassus is sent to Macedonia and Greece to fight against the Dacians and the Bastarnae... **These are reckoned as Scythians.**" In the text we see that our ancestors appear under the names of **Getae, Dacians, Thracians** and **Scythians**, even though he himself says they are a single folk, but living in different lands, and not different peoples, as all sorts of wretches have been clamoring so as to turn our history to dust!

The philosopher Iamblichus, who lived in the time of emperor Constantine, dying in 333, in his work *The Life of Pythagoras*, writes thus of the great wise man of the Getae, Zamolxes: "Zamolxes being a Thracian and the slave of Pythagoras, upon freeing himself, returned **among the Getae and gave them laws**, as shown before, calling them to manliness and convincing them that the soul is immortal... And he, **teaching the Getae and writing laws for them**, was considered by them to be the greatest god".

Stephanus of Byzantium, around the year 520, writes a lexicon entitled *Ethnica* and leaves testimony across time that our Getae ancestors lived in "**Getia, the land of the Getae**". I have nothing further to add, but I don't doubt something else to say will be found by those who know lies to be the strongest truth if repeated ceaselessly.

The Ostrogothic kingdom, the last powerful statal structure of the Getae and Goths from the Italian peninsula, is conquered by the Byzantines in the year 555 and now the Judeo-Christians (now on - high and even winged - horses) begin a fierce drive to falsify the history of the European peoples, given that as absolute rulers they could write as they pleased and, in the case of the Getae, they did precisely that. They replaced them with Dacians and Goths, also putting both peoples up to the Northern lands, so that nobody would understand a thing anymore!

As we've all been brutalized with the poison of Latinity and, later on, that of Slavism, I don't think the new contrivance of Dacianism will do much good for the truth, but rather for those who unearthed it and even more to those who have so cruelly falsified our history. It is hard to rid ourselves of the lies embedded in our minds, but neither can we go on with forgeries concocted by Militia Cristi after becoming the rulers of the Roman Empire, those of the Jesuits, of the "Transylvanian School" or of the Khazars, who for some time have been fancying themselves natives and eternal rulers over the mioritic lands.

There are plenty of Dacianists of good faith who wish to know the true history of the Getae and of their descendants, modern-day Romanians, those I don't bring into this discussion, I know some of them and respect them for their desire and work in finding the truth, even though sometimes it is not the expected one. But we have others, who want to write our true history after their own ideas, without comparing it to material or epigraphic proof, only drawing inspiration from their own visions.

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