

## Writing and the Carpathian runes (proving the authenticity of the Sinaia Lead Tablets)

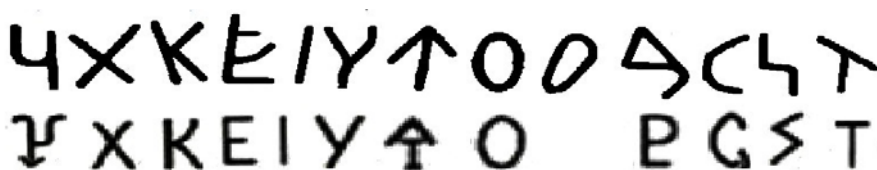
At Lepenski Vir, a locality situated on the Serbian side of the Danube River, excavations were made, and they began in the year 1965, but after 1971 the place was covered by the river waters where the Porțile de Fier (The Iron Gates) Dam is located. Several settlements were uncovered on top of each other or near each other, and 136 of the constructions found there had several altars of worship. The archaeologists who studied them concluded that the settlement was founded sometime towards the end of 8.000 B.C.E., and they dated the constructions and the ceramics between 6.500 – 5.000 B.C. Among some other objects of cult discovered, there was an egg made of calcar which was chiseled on the outside, and it has some kind of serpents painted in red on a yellow background. On another egg made out of burnt clay (see the picture below), there are 35 carved signs, out of which only seven of them are not among those used in the writing on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia, and three of them represent the Tree of Life, with slight differences between them.



			X				↓	
↘	↓	X		≠		X	≡	≡
N	↓	√	K			<	XX	X#Y
+	+	+	+		≠		≡	X

Out of the 25 signs inscribed on this egg, which are also found on the Lead Tablets of the Gets, about which the know-it-all angry hissing snakes say that they are fake, **only two signs** will appear in the Greek alphabet 6.000 years later, therefore this is **undeniable proof that they adopted the alphabet from the Pelasgians**, and then they spread only lies about them, until they pushed them out of history, because this is their typical behavior and nature so much appreciated by the entire European culture hatched in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, of the so called “enlightened ones”. This archeological proof also demonstrates in front of history that *the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia are authentic and the information they convey is genuine.*

In 2013, two sandstone tablets, as small as a box of matches were discovered in a field, where often times vestiges of our prehistory have been uncovered. The place is located in the village of Hândrești, Oțeleni commune in Iași County. They were from Cucuteni A and B periods, that is 5.500 - 3.500 B.C., because these ancient sites, at Cucuteni and Hândrești are approximately 40 kilometers far from each other, proof that our prehistoric civilization existed east of the Carpathian Mountains. The inscriptions on the two stone tablets are identical to the writing symbols of the Gets on the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia. Out of the 16 letters written on the two stone tablets (eight on each of them), three are symbols which represent theosophical concepts (the Lightning of the Heavenly Father, the Serpent of Knowledge and the Celestial Egg or the Universe) and 13 of them are letters with phonetic value, which appear 4.000 years later on the **Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia, therefore this also proves their authenticity.** In the chart below, in the first row one can see the written signs inscribed on the tablets discovered at Hândrești, while the row below shows some letters used in the Lead Tablets found at Sinaia. Letter î written on the stone tablet found at Hândrești, also appears written on the lead tablets of the Gets, but it was written 4.000 years later, being used by Romanians until 1863, when A. I. Cuza passed a law to ban the use of the Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet, in favor of the Latin one. Since the signs in the Cyrillic alphabet are found mostly in the alphabets of the Gets, this proves without a doubt that the *tablets are authentic and the information they convey is true.*



In 2003, among the ruins of a prehistoric Palestinian city of Ashkelon were discovered pieces of 19 broken vases with some inscriptions on them, which proves that the local population knew at least

how to read, and these were dated between the 13<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C. One of them is made out of local clay, proof that the Palestinians knew how to write. This kind of communication was one of the defining elements of prehistoric cultures, which had been writing for quite some time. These pieces of ceramics were found by archaeologists under the rubble of a collapsed building from circa 1.000 - 900 B.C., that is around the time when Pharaoh Shoshenq was fighting against the Palestinians for some troublesome deeds, still unknown to us.



The nine signs used on the pieces of ceramics shown in the picture above are also found, in a similar shape and form, on some of the Lead Tablets found at Sinaia, but what really drew my attention was the sign on the right hand side of the illustrations above, because it is identical in shape to a sign on tablet 17, molded around 320 B.C., on which there is an account of Bazorio losing the reign of Dio Getia, because of some people motivated by high aspirations and ephemeral fame. I could read neither this inscription, nor the other one around the medal, but what I found amazing was its existence in both cultures 800 years apart, and at a distance of more than 1.500 kilometers far from each other. These archaeological findings are proof that **the tablets discovered at Sinaia are authentic and that the information they convey is true.**

The similarity between the written symbols used by the Gets on the Lead Tablets and the alphabets of Italy and Southern Gallia (8<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C.), of Old Iberia (12<sup>th</sup> century B.C.), of Palestine, of the Arabian Peninsula (13<sup>th</sup> century B.C.), of Mohenjo-Daro (22<sup>nd</sup> century B.C.), of Northern Africa (15<sup>th</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.), even those of Siberia (5<sup>th</sup> century O.E.) shows the vast area in which the writing, that had originated in the lower basin of the Danube River spread out in all four directions, with the migration of groups of Ariminic Ausonians, who were looking for new places to stop, rest or make them their own. This also proves that the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia are authentic, that it is only the good-for-nothing creeps who would growl that the devilish counterfeiter known to them only, was simmering a concoct of over 350 written symbols (approximately 100 of them I could not decode), envisioning that somewhere beyond the horizon some similar or identical written symbols would be discovered, only to give the Rumanian historians and linguists headaches. It's time for the Rumanian people to finally escape the Latinist lie, the Indo-Germanist one, the lie of the classical Greco-Roman antiquity and the Judeo-Cretin one that brought us only disasters and unequalled humiliation.

I found two coins on the internet, of the Roman emperor of Getic kin Septimius Severus (193-211), which astound through their exceptional value regarding the history and culture of our Get ancestors, because **they are minted 100 years after the so called destruction of the Getes by the Roman legionaries and prove in the front of history that the lead plates are authentic and that the Latinization is a colossal lie.**



The first one from the left has the face of the emperor with the inscription “DIUO SEVERO”, meaning “**dio**” or the guardian angel from the Getic religion, but most would believe it's a mistake of the artisan who minted the coin. But the reality of those times was different from the one advocated by the European culture of today, as the legend is written with Latin letters, but after the rules of the Rumanian language, because it's about a religious message of the Ariminic Christianity or the “religion of Mithras (the one who wears the cap)” as it was known in the Roman Empire. On the second side of the coin we find even the explanation of the religious situation presented, which says that the emperor was “CONSECRATIO”, meaning he was initiated in the philosophy and theology of this religion. An altar can be seen with a cross encompassed by a square and above it the sacred fire is burning, having a risen snake in the right and in the left we find the Mithraic caduceus and not the Covenant of Hell! To prove the historic truth I added another coin where the name of the emperor is written after the rules of the Latin language “SEVERUS PIUS AUG” and on the other side we find written “FORTUNA REDUX”. In those days any cult who manifested publicly, no matter if it was the cult of the emperor or another one of public right, it had to have an edict which could permit such actions and could receive subventions from the state. There were also the private cults who didn't have the right to manifest in public and didn't receive subventions from the empire. In those days Judeo-Christianity was just a hidden cult, without having an edict from the Roman emperors, because they wanted to take over the lead of the empire by fire and sword, being capable of any kind of abomination, as their deeds later showed.



The coin from above is also of **Severus having a legend written even in the Getic alphabet**, but of a unique form, unseen anywhere else and having a religious content where the emperor is recognized as Chief or Father of fathers, as was the hierarchy in the Ariminic Christianity or Mithraism (or Arianism how the Judeo-Cretins falsified its name after the year 380 when they banned the cult through the edict of Theodosius). The numismatists say that the coin is minted in Laodicea, city situated in western Asia Minor, or the Roman province Phrygia! I will further discuss the two texts on the front of the coins because they have an uppermost importance regarding our ancestral history and culture, **being minted 100 years after the invasion of Dio Geta**.

## 1 IXIKA‡ ĆĖODOĐOOI 2 AH MAPX· ĖĖ·YΠATOC·TO·Γ

On side no. 1 we have the following saying after the Latin alphabet: IGI (igi: eyes, appearance, to see) KAT (cata: to search) SEO (sîi: to be, to exist) DORO (longing, unspoken calling) OI (big, astounding) and translated for our days would mean: search with your eyes, for a great longing exists. On side no. 2 we have the text in Latin as following: AI (to have) MARC (marca: marked, to illustrate, to prove, to supervise) E (to be) T (sign used on the Sinaia lead plates no. 7 and no. 35 to describe the Heavenly Father or the Creator) I (i: to walk, to run) PATOS (animation, swing) TO (you) G (get). Translated for our days would mean: you have the proof that you are the Father of fathers (it was the highest title of Mithraism similar with the one of pontifex maximus) and run with your Getic ardor. In this text appear the consonants “S” from the word “patos” and “T” (as it is written in Getic) which are not specific to the Greek writing, but we find them at Lepenski Vir in the 7<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C. and also with this phonetic value on the numerous lead plates discovered 150 years ago in Sinaia. **Therefore after 100 years after the partial invasion of Dio Geta** and its “reclamation” by the Romans only by sword, fire, theft, slavery and crime, **the Getes used their own alphabet even on the coins of the roman emperor** without anyone sneezing brimstone because Hell’s Covenant, Satan and all the devilish youth didn’t have a nest between the peoples, playing only postern and vile games.

Also the **heavenly falcon** is evidenced on the coin of the Roman emperor of Getic kin, which holds in its beak the fate or the wheel of life together with the staff of governance and on the Kosons

minted 200 years earlier in Dio Geta by my Get ancestors, the symbols of man's existence on earth and of the ordering of the seen and unseen are kept by the same mythical bird in its two claws. For the Judeans and Judeo-Christians "the covenant" and the holy prepuce are seen just as history has shown at Kuntillet Ajrud, together with holy Priapus of the "illuminated" Greeks! Who doesn't believe these truths I advise him to search the internet for text and also for images by the keywords "god Priapus" and "saint Priapus" and what he will read and see there, I believe it will wean him from the Sinaic "visions", the Pentateuch, the Gospels, the Holy Bible and from other Satanic wrongdoings. Too easily you take us for fools, you criminals and monstrous hussies!



To the left of the images above there is the picture of a stone from a worship place of the Gets (5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) situated near Sveshtari, a village in Razgrad county, in the northeastern region of Bulgaria. Over the ruins of this construction, a Muslim mosque was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century O.E. and in the picture there is a stone from the ancient construction incorporated into the present-day wall. On the stone one can notice a circle, and a smaller circle within whose seven pointed tips of the rays are touching the outer circle. The other two images to the right are of two bronze objects of worship, dated by Bulgarian archaeologists from the 7<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> century O.E., and they prove the Bulgarian people's Christianizing in the year 867 A.D. The two objects were discovered in 1961 in the small town of Pliska, a place where the Bulgarian Tsarate had its first capital, situated 30 kilometers from the ancient place of worship of the Gets. But the symbols on the three objects in the images above, have absolutely nothing to do with Judeo-Christianity because if they had, it would have been the cross as its main symbol, as well as "God Priapus" and the "Covenant". In fact they represent one of the conceptual symbols in the religion of the Gets, the seven heavenly guardians called *dio, deo or diu*, whose mission was to make sure that the Heavenly Father's laws were obeyed by the entire human race, who loved the holy cross and the Law. This was accomplished on Earth by the **Son of Man**, the Redeemer or Sarmis of the Gets. This one appears in writing as **III, II, IU, Ili**, and in the smaller circle which is in the middle of the larger one, the word **IYI** (the Gets used to read **Y** both **I** and **U**) means the Savior or the Redeemer himself. Therefore both the bronze objects and the bas-relief in stone are proof that all over the territory called Moesia, the religion that was practiced since the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. was that of the *People Who Descended from the Gods*, and all the cohorts of Slavic people who invaded the southern areas of the Ister River around the year 590 adopted the religious cult from the native Gets who were living in these lands. This fact is supported by the archaeological findings that I have already mentioned, and also by several written symbols of the alphabet of the Gets which appear on them. These cultic objects might as well belong to the Vlachs/Rumanians living in the area south of the Ister River, because none of the written symbols on them are to be found in the Glagolitic alphabet that emerged in 867 with the Bulgarians.

To annoy the Bulgarian archaeologists, as well as all those who insist for quite some time that the Thracians were their Proto-Indo-European ancestors, and to prove that the facts are exactly as I already presented them in the previous pages, I bring up as "witness" the Archbishop of Ohrid, Theophylactus the Greek, who lived in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and who speaks with a lot of venom and hate about the religion of the Bulgarians who had come from Scythia to the Byzantine Empire in the year 680 (this is where Scythia was geographically situated at that time, north of the Ister), and who had as a religious dogma, a "Scythian foolishness". In his writing entitled "Martyrdom of the Fifteen Martyrs" he mentions who these heretics were worshipping, other than the Holy Phallus and the pole at the Bottom of Hell, so that we can find out today what kind of taste some used to have. Theophylactus the Greek writes: "After the retreat of the Umbri, southern barbarians, another kind of

damned people and very frightening, the so-called Bulgari, from the land of Scythia crossed the Ister River, as a big calamity sent by God over the western lands, they came upon us. They have not heard about the name of Christ, but instead all they knew was some Scythian foolishness. They worshipped the Sun, the Moon, and the other planets...being themselves prisoners of wretchedness and enemies of the true God". This is the historical truth and this has to be a slap in the face of all those who consider themselves the "civilizers" of Europe and the world, until they have to recognize our true history, even if we were to annoy and make them turn green with envy. The inscriptions on the bronze objects are identical in shape or they resemble almost perfectly in their shape or form the alphabets used by the Gets in writing the Lead Tablets, therefore the Cyrillic alphabet (created by Cyril and Methodius around the year 869) is only an adaptation to the spoken languages of the local Slavic and Bulgarian populations, of only a very small number (six letters only) of the written symbols used by the Gets on the Lead Tablets. **All of the above prove the fact that the Lead Tablets are authentic and the information they convey is true.**

In order to shed light upon the truth and to demonstrate that **the Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet is directly rooted in the alphabet used by the Gets in writing the Lead Tablets discovered at Sinaia**, I exemplify with a table which is revealing, and each of us can recognize how monstrous is the wretchedness that has been swarming inside the brains of Rumanian historians and linguists.

In black there are 37 letters of the Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet, which has 44 graphemes used by the Mioritic people until about the 1870s. In 1862 A. I. Cuza issued a decree that was meant to replace the latter with the Latin alphabet, a transitional alphabet also being used at that time.

In red there are 38 written symbols of those used on the lead tablets discovered at Sinaia, which are identical or similar in shape or form to the Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet. The dirtbags of the Rumanian Crapademy consider this to be the very proof that they are fake, that they originated from the Glagolitic alphabet made up by Cyril and Methodius, when the Bulgarians embraced Judeo-Christianity. It is puzzling to see that there is no obvious resemblance between the alphabet made up by the two clever Bulgarians and the one used by Rumanians, if you were to take into consideration the historical truth, and not the revelations of some scoundrels who were paid to fabricate lies shamelessly. And out of the 38 letters common to both alphabets, 22 (**the ones in red with an asterisk to their right**), have the same phonetic value even 2.000 years later, so that the one labeled as "fake" by the know-it-all scoundrels with the title of Rumanian linguists, becomes Carpathian art beyond perfection. We have to take into account the fact that these tablets were molten starting with the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. until the summer of 106 A.D., in different places and by different people who had been trained differently, but who skillfully worked to do this meticulous job.

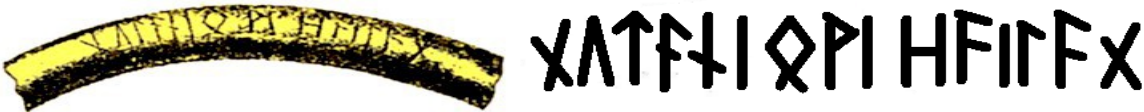
Иа	Бб	Вв	Гг	Дд	Єє	Жж	Сс	Зз	Ии	Іі
Аα*	δ*β	Γ*β	Α*β	Ε*β	ЖЕ*	С*β	ε	И*	Іі*	
Кк	Лл	Мм	Нн	Оо	Пп	Рр	Сс	Тт	Фф	
К*	Λ*	М*	Н*	О*	П*	Р*	С*	Т*	Ф*	
Хх	ωω	Цц	Цц	Чч	Шш	Ъъ	Нн	Дд		
Х*	ω*	ψ*	υ	ϣ*	Ш	б	π	Δ*		
Ψψ	Θ,θ	Уу	Цц	Тт	↑	У				
ψ*	θ*	У*	Υ*	↑*	↑*	У*				

You can see below the Glagolitic alphabet devised by Cyril and Methodius in 867. It has 41 letters, out of which only six (the ones framed in red) are the same letters of the Getic alphabet used on the Lead Tablets, but only four of them appear in the Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet. It is because of these

insignificant appearances that the detractors consider the tablets forgeries, although it is quite obvious that this is nothing but their own big fat lie. It is true that the letters of the tablets resemble the letters of the Cyrillic alphabet, **but it is the Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet that they resemble, not the Glagolitic one.** According to the liars, the alphabets used by some of the Slavic peoples today have their origin in the latter. Looking at these alphabet charts one can see even in the dark how terrible the Rumanian academics' lies are, and how low linguists have stooped, just like so many other human failures, who have so terribly falsified the origin of the Rumanian language, that of our identity culture, and implicitly our history. In fact the alphabets used by some Slavic peoples have their true origin in the very alphabet used by Rumanians in the 5<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the Slavs and also the Russians adopted it together with the "Religion of Zamolxis", the Judeo-Cretin scoundrel of Ohrid used to call "Scythian foolishness" in his inflexible anathema. If these unfailing proofs of the continuity of Rumanians from the towering Getes in the Carpathian space would have been imposed in the culture of Europe through writing and implicitly through culture, then the rascals could not have said about Rumanians that they had migrated to the north of the Danube in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, not knowing from where and since when, the rightful natives in those times being the mysterious Neanderthalian Khazars or the Semitic Aryans!



In the Curvature Carpathians on the coast of the mountain Istrița, in the locality Pietroasa had been found by some locals in 1838, a very important thesaurus for our history named by the specialists in falsifications "Hen with golden chicks" which contained also a girdle (later cut in four pieces) with the inscription GLIE I (i: to run, to run out) IO RINE (a rîni: to clean up the manure from a barn or cote) I GEG (impurity, dirtiness, foulness, evil man) **but written with "runes"**! Even today this text is not understood, but even since 1843 the Italian archaeologist Micali remarked the resemblance between the letters on the girdle found in Romania and some letters from the Cretan Linear B alphabet used in the 15<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and the Ionian that appears a few centuries later. Quickly the German historians jumped and pretended that their ancestors – the Goths, in the "second country" from the Carpathians, renounced their habit of wielding the sword and of theft, piously adopting the craftsmanship of silver work, a lie which still haunts the minds of some fools. If we pay attention to the pieces and if we corroborate the information with the information coming from our legends "from the old ones", then we reach the fair and just conclusion that the treasure was crafted by our Get ancestors before Zalmoxis asked for the relinquishment of gold use, meaning the years 540-530 B.C. after he had returned from Egypt. The saying from above for today's ears is as following: "I will walk through the land to clean up and to drive out the foulness", meaning to clean up the country of evil men and wrongdoings. And the "runes" with which the command of the defender of the ancestral land was written, are actually some of the signs which will later appear on the Sinaia lead plates, but their geometric form comes from the fact that the craftsman had to write with a smaller chisel on a round surface and then the only possibility to shape the letters would have been the geometrical joint of some straight lines in different angles, from where some recognized them as runes.



To the left there is the galvanoplastic reproduction made for the Museum of Berlin in 1855, after the girdle piece found at Pietroasa. To the right there are the copied signs so that everyone may see how runic they are and where else they appear in the Carpathian plains. Below I put the signs used for scratching the pieces of wood which the rafters on the river Bistrița from the Eastern Carpathians used to join them for the building of rafts during the year 1880. We see that all of the signs from the girdle piece are found after ca. 2.600 years after they were used by the natives from the Eastern Carpathians,

proving by this our continuity on these lands, but also the habit of writing for a period of over 2.600 years and thus proving the authenticity of the lead plates as well, even if all sorts of criminals claim that we are half-breeds who came from south of the Danube during the 7<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> centuries and with no connections to the pastoral flocks (“Dacians” as they call them) who came from Thrace to the north of the Ister during the 4<sup>th</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries B.C.



To prove the connection over time of the signs on the girdle piece from the Pietroasa treasure, with the lead plates discovered in Sinaia and with the runes of other peoples from Northern Europe, I created the following table for serving the liars from our country and from wherever, but also to be a lesson for those who still believe that our true history and identity culture will be brought to light!

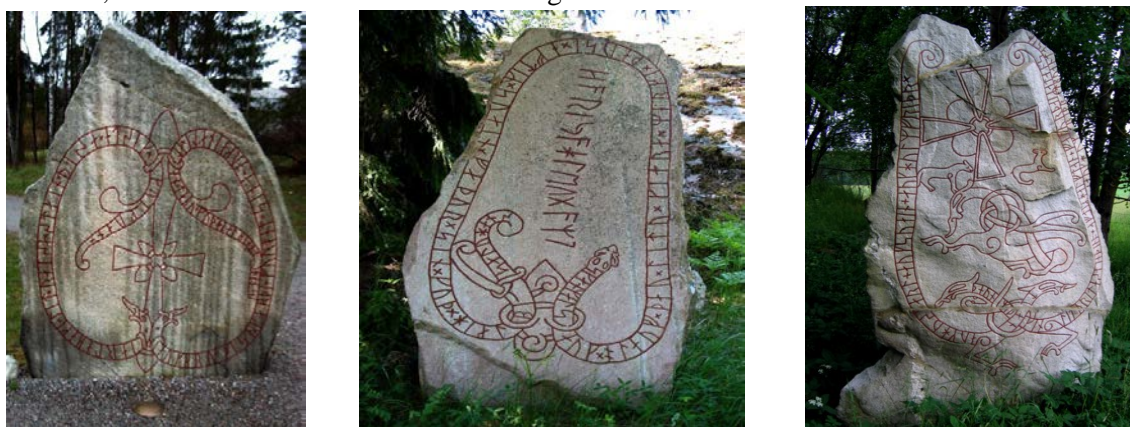
1	2	3	4	5	6
↑Υ	↑Υ†	††*↑ΥΛ	††††	↑Υ†↑	†††*↑Υ
ΠΠΡ†	ΠΠΡ†	†Ρ	†Ρ	Π	Π†
ϞϞϞ	ϞϞ			◇Ϟ	◇Ϟ
ƒƒ	ƒƒ	ƒƒ	ƒƒƒ	ƒ	ƒ
ΧΧ↑	Χ↑	ΛΥ↑	ΛΥ†↑†	ΛΓΛΧ	ΛΓΧ
ΜΜΔ	ΜΜΔ			ΜΔ	ΜΔ
↯	↯	↳		↳	↳
⟨⟩	⟨⟩			⟨⟩	⟨⟩
ΗΒ	ΗΒ	Β		Ν	ΝΒ

1. Viking runes | starting with the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.
2. Norwegian runes | 9<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century
3. Danish runes | 4<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> century
4. Swedish & Norwegian runes | 4<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> century
5. Bistrița letters | Romania
6. Getic letters used on the Sinaia lead plates | Romania

But let's try to understand how history brought the signs from the Carpathian plains to the Scandinavian Peninsula in times long forgotten. The Goths were to the east of the Get people even since the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D., them being written on the tablets as **Iazyges** because they were known as people who loved the Tree of Knowledge which for them was the ash tree named Yggdrasil, our ancestors naming the tree “**iezig**” as even today the word is being kept in the Istro-Romanian dialect. After the Nordic legends, their deity Odin searching for the full wisdom and understanding of life and death, fasted without water and food, being suspended from the Yggdrasil ash for nine days and nights. Out of this excruciating experience came the knowledge of the runes, which he offered the seafarers and the searchers of unknown and untraveled lands. One of their legends from the New Edda presents the ancestry of the royal dynasty of **Odin**, who Snorri believes is a **historical character**, being a great conqueror and wizard **who came from the shores of the Black Sea to Scandinavia, where the knowledge of the mysteries of the runes** and of wizardry gave him the power to become lord and leader over the whole land.

The runes are an alphabet but also independent symbols, as the Getes had the conceptual-symbols representing the energies of the universe and the knowledge through introspection which help us understand ourselves and the world around us. For the Nordics the signs appeared in the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. **being written on the stones they laid in the memory of the dead** during their travels and

incursions towards the south, west or towards other directions where curiosity drove them, continuing to be used until the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Most of them are in Scandinavia, but they also appear in Britain, Denmark and Iceland. On the funerary stones with texts about the dead, sometimes also the country was written or the place where they found their end, being reminded in Greece, Italy, Russia, Ukraine and Britain, but also in other destinations reaching the Muslims.



It is difficult for our minds dazed with so many lies about the history of the Carpathian space, to understand the writing on the body of one or two snakes which hold between them a cross, or it is wrapped with the body of one of them. But if we have in mind the historic account known by some, that these Nordics created most of their mythology when they traveled for a few hundred years through the center and south of Eastern Europe, reaching Asia Minor, Greece and Italy, then we can understand this peculiar association between the snake as an animal of the devil – after the Judeo-Christian falsification – and the cross. The explanation comes from the religion of the Getes where the snake was the symbol of knowledge and spiritual regeneration through the understanding of the divine laws. But we have another historic explanation which hasn't been yet thought of by the Carpathian people just so they won't go mad because of too many lies stuffed in their heads with the bat.

In the southern part of Sweden, there is the province Götaland which in some old writings from the 7<sup>th</sup> century, parts of this region had the name of “Land of Geats” where the Getes or Geats lived. Their skillful ones say that these people came to the peninsula from Northern Germany and I agree, since they couldn't pretend that they had come from the moon or from the heavens once with Odin. But after the New Edda, **Odin - their main deity - came from the north of the Black Sea**, territory then inhabited by the Getes, meaning he arrived at the Nordics together with a part of his people who settled in the south of the peninsula. Their names are mentioned by toponyms and hydronyms, unquestionable proof that in those times there were many who scattered all over the land. The ones who settled in Denmark called themselves “Dacians” as a reminder of the Roman province Dacia where they had walked for more than 300 years. It was normal for those whom history had kept after an older English known only by them, to be named “Getes” because they carried their steps for over 300 years in the Holy Land Getia! Knowing the writing from the Carpathian hearth, these restless ones from history gave the Nordics the mysteries of the runes to soothe their needs and toils.

In the English writing Beowulf from the 8<sup>th</sup> century and the Nordic Sagas, the name of several leaders of these lands are mentioned as “Getis kings”, found also in Liber Monstrorum (English catalog with miniatures from the 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> centuries) where a “Rex Getarum” is mentioned. I offer for illumination a verse from the writing Beowulf, to know where our Carpathian historic files are being scattered - “Waes sio swat swaðu Sweona si **Geata**” which translated says: “There was no quarrel and fight between the Swedes and the Getes”! I would like to mention that the name Geta was the name of a Roman emperor of Getic kin; Apollo of the Greeks, when he left to colonize a few territories with Greeks, they named him Archigeta; the Sazons named their main deity Geta and the Edonians from Thrace had Getas as guardian angel. The name reached also predynastic Egypt under the form of the **Geṭi pillar** and as an epithet for Ptah who was named “**Lord Getu**”, name also worn by pir-o **Getu**. The Getic kin from Götaland, during the old times had a popular gathering with all the free men who could wield weapons, as was the gathering dage balo in Dio Getia in long forgotten times.

I want to remind the historic fact shown by the tablets, that after the invasion of a part of Dio Getia



by the Roman legionaries, **the Getes from the Eastern Carpathians together with the Goths who ruled over the east of Dnieper**, had formed together the Amal Empire about which not a word is written in our history. This political structure was like a heel in the ribs of the Roman invaders who had broken them for over 150 years until they retreated in the south of the Danube and the ones from the north had formed a state which will last until the Hun invasion from 382. In those times even the Goths had learned the writing from our Get ancestors, which they had brought home with them in Northern Europe, especially after the Huns started to stomp the Germanics by sword during the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D.

The historic facts reminded so far, that can barely be seen out of the shadow of time, are confirmed by the Belgian Bonaventura Vulcanius who wrote in 1597, in Latin, the work *De literis et lingua Getarum sive Gothorum* (About the letters and language of the Getes or Goths) printed at Bruxelles, being partially published in the magazine *Getica*, tom I, no. 5-6, 2005, p. 161-189, from where I will give the quote which interests us. This writing also reached the Romanian Academy during 1900, but since it totally contradicted the Latinist dogma, as well as the Thracian one, it wasn't discussed at all so that we wouldn't know who we once were and why today we are as we are. Many lies and enormities were given to us to endure from this institution which was founded - it seems - only to do us harm, even if it is said that it did the Romanian people good for over 150 years since it exists. Vulcanius wrote: "It remains for me to add a few considerations about the **Getic language**, about which almost nothing can be found in the literary monuments, even if Johannes the Great Goth - archbishop of Uppsala, in his work *History of the Goths and Sucones*, **presented us the Getic letters of which forms of a distinct greatness lay at the Goths sculpted in caves and tombs, on stones which be it before the flood or shortly after, were risen by the power of the giants so that maybe long before the invention of the Latin letters and before the arrival of Carmenta from Greece at the outfalls of Tiber and on Roman soil with Evander, after the natives were banished and before teaching these primitive people the customs and the writing, the Getes had their own letters...** Most of the Getic letters resemble the Greek letters, with whom they also had the language mixed."

After the Gets were defeated by the Romans in the year 106 A.D., part of the nobility together with the clergy who escaped the orgy of the civilized Romans retreated in the lands east of the Carpathian Mountains, and formed a new Getic state, known by some as the Kingdom of the Amals, that the Rumanian historians do not want to hear about, because if they had, their full-of-venom gizzards would burst into pieces. In Ptolemy's *Tabula Peutingeriana* created in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the Gets living in the regions east of the Carpathian Mountain range, were recorded under the name of *Dagae* (pronounced *dage/dadje*), a **word which does not exist in Latin or Greek**, but is to be found several times in identical form on the so-called "fake" Lead Tablets with the meaning of gathering, association, brotherhood, this being the collective leadership body of the Gets. The Sarab priests of the Bessian tribe, who had a big say in choosing a *mato* or *elected leader* were also refugees in the south-eastern part of the Carpathians, in the land that preserved their name in the word Bessarabia. Thus they were successful in reorganizing the **Brotherhood of the Chosen One**, in order to defeat the Roman invaders and chase them away.

By means of my *Dictionary of the Immortality of Our Ancestral Language*, I have proven that the language Rumanians speak today, originates in the language spoken by our forefathers, the inhabitants of the Carpathian territories in the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C.E., and I have also shed light on the fact that the great majority of the letters in the Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet are rooted in the alphabet used by the Gets on the Lead Tablets, which in fact had been written approximately 2.500 years earlier. Both of these prove in the front of history not only that *we, the contemporary Rumanians can proudly consider ourselves the only people who have been living in the Carpathian area for over 6.000 years, and that for over 2.500 years we have been writing and using to a great extent, the same letters in identical or similar shape and form.* The Rumanian Cyrillic alphabet undoubtedly proves in the front of history that **the Lead Tablets are authentic** and *the Dictionary of Our Ancestral Language* proves that my way of decoding these tablets of the great Gets, our ancestors, is correct. These two linguistic and epigraphic sources I have brought forth, **prove without a shadow of a doubt that the Lead Tablets of Sinaia are authentic**, even if some of them are copies of the original ones which were made out of gold, and **the information they convey is true.**

In front of such historic proofs we have nothing more to comment!

**Author:** Constantin Olariu Arimin