Bragi described a deadly flood in the Rhine Valley that drowned the gods (5761 BC)

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In 6166 BC, the Fimbul Winter brought record cold to Scandinavia. For three years the skies were darkened by comet strikes. Germany's population declined severely.

Before the Baltic froze over, Freyja urged everyone to migrate south. Her father Njörð led a fleet from Asgard in Finland to Mannheim on the Rhine River. Others went to India and Sumer.

Five hundred years later, on a cliff face at Schmie, Bragi chronicled a devastating tsunami that flooded the Rhine Valley. Two thousand survivors collected their dead, arranged long lines along the bottom of a ravine, and covered them with earth. Odin designed two vertical funeral pyres for seven immortals including Njörð, Tyr, Aurvandil, Sif and Gunnlöð. Immortals who survived included Odin, Thor, Bragi, Svipdag and Freyja. In memory of Njörð, Odin designed a step pyramid, still the largest in Europe, where later kings chose to locate their memorial cairns.

Two companion papers:

Harris, Stuart L. (2022); 5760 BC: tsunami at Rhine Valley caused by planet X; online at migration-diffusion.info.

Harris, Stuart L. (2025); Fimbul Winter in 8116 BP resulted from a comet carried by Mars from Comet Cluster Encke to Earth; online at academia.edu.

In 6162 BC, just before the Fimbul Winter, a comet struck planet Earth. The resulting aerosol around Earth blocked sunlight and heat. Realizing that this event heralded the start of the Fimbul Winter, Freyja urged everyone to leave. Njörð organized a fleet to transport most of the population of Asgard, Mangard, Helgard, and Vanheim to **Mannheim** in Germany. Maan meaning 'earth' was a nick-name for the island in Finland where these people lived, named for Urð, the first wife of Odin. Odin and Thor were well acquainted with the Rhine Valley because they had been exiled there after losing a battle to the Vanir led by Freyja's husband Svipdag.

Five hundred years later, a tsunami breached the mountains west of the Rhine, 400 m high. It filled the valley to a level of 340 m and left a mantle of mud. Rapidly rising water drowned thousands of cattle, people, and immortals. Using sleds pulled by reindeer and carts pulled by cattle, survivors collected men, women, and cattle, arranged them in long lines in a nearby ravine, and covered them with earth. Odin designed two funeral pyres with vertical logs to cremate seven immortals. All night long, Svipdag danced and sang about Norse history. As a memorial to Njörð, Odin designed a step pyramid at **Schmie**, which became the preeminent location in Germany for royal memorial cairns. Bragi chronicled this disastrous episode on the face of a sheltered cliff, and tallied the dead with short, angled lines.

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Völuspá

The island that supported the Norse cities of Asgard, Midgard, Helgard and Vanheim was called *Urð*, pronounced Earth. A kenning *Maa* means 'earth'. Another kenning *Multa* meaning 'Earth' appears on Finish topo map 2021-10. (Figures 1 and 2).

> *Urð* was Odin's first wife, mother of Thor and leader of the Assembly. Her island is often confused with planet Earth, which she called *Akka* meaning Mother or Old Woman, the first letter of the alphabet. English children are still taught the names Mother Earth and Old Woman.

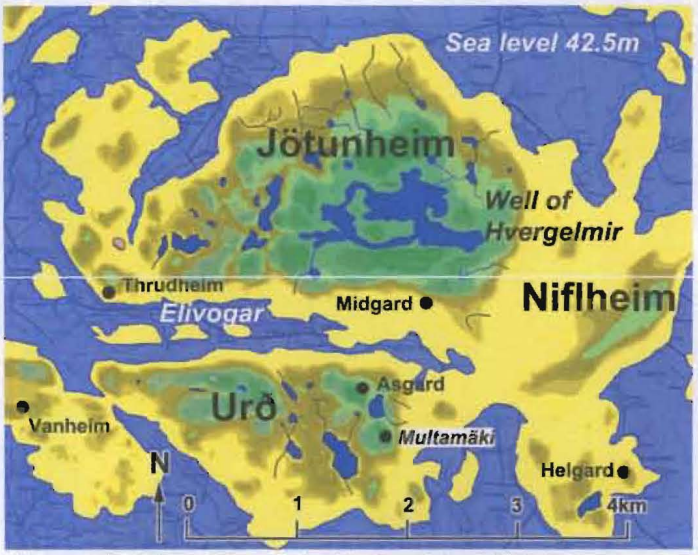


Figure 1: Island Earth in Finland in 6300 BC when relative sea level was 42.5 m asl. The northern half, Jötunheim, had a large lake shaped like an eye called the Well of Hvergelmir, the city Midgard, and Thor's city Thrudheim. The eastern part Niflheim had Helgard as the major city, responsible for cremating the dead. The southern half, Urð, was dominated by the palisaded city of Asgard. The western lobe had the city of Vanheim without a palisade. An inlet Elivogar separated the north and south regions.

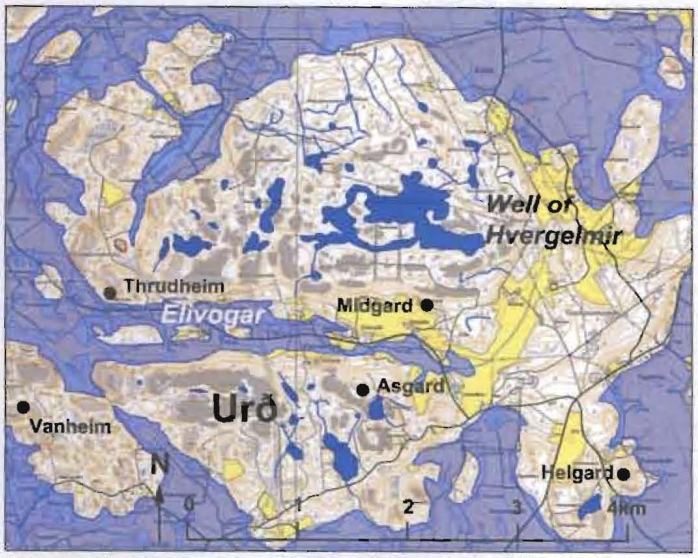
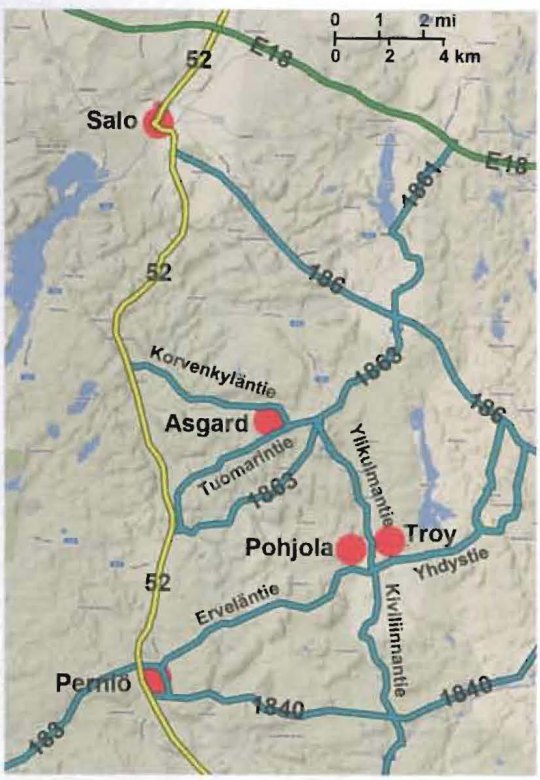


Figure 2: Topo map of Island Earth in 6300 BC showing modern roads and yellow farmland. The coordinates for Asgard are 60.273, 23.154.

Asgard lies halfway between Salo and Perniö (Figure 3).



During the ascendancy of Asgard, a renowned Vala predicted that a time would come of increasingly cold weather followed by bitter cold and three years without summer, a Fimbul Winter. Odin preserved her vision in Völuspá, whose prophecy occurred in 6166 BC (Harris, 2025).

Norse mythology is silent about what happened next. Victor Rydberg discovered that some inhabitants appeared in Sweden, others in India and Sumer, but most moved to Germany with different names. Numerous tribes trace their origin to one or another of these Aesir and Vanir migrants.

Migration to Rhine Valley

The assembly led by Freyja decided to migrate to the Rhine River Valley. A circle of mountains protected this wide fertile valley with its slow, broad river.

Speed was paramount; they had to sail before the Baltic froze solid. Those who delayed would face mountain passes clogged with snow.

Odin and Thor knew the Rhine Valley because they had been exiled there after losing a battle against the Vanir, in which Svipdag severed the handle of Thor's hammer with a steel sword. After a decade or so, the two clans reconciled and the Aesir returned to Finland, where Svipdag and his wife Freyja now ruled.

The Aesir, Vanir and their mortal companions settled along the Rhine from Zeeland to Basel, attested by Finnish names that still survive. The area between the Rhine and Main, surrounded by mountains, became known as *Alemania* meaning 'Lower down country', which remains the Spanish and French name for Germany. In the center of Alemania lies Schmie, a small mesa, 64 km south of **Mannheim** and 22 km south of **Odenheim**.

Rhine Valley Tsunami

Five hundred years later, in 5761 BC, a mega tsunami from the Gulf of Mexico overtopped the protective mountain range west of the Rhine and flooded the Rhine Valley. Seven of the ageless Aesir drowned, as did ten of their children. It washed over the land and scraped off trees down to bedrock. The flood encircled the mesa at Schmnie, ponded, and left a layer of mud filled with hundreds of rotting bodies that poisoned the water. Schmie became a forested island amidst a sea of mud. Today this stone-free soil supports numerous farms.

Sleds pulled by reindeer and carts pulled by cattle collected the dead men, women and cattle and taken to a ravine. Here they were laid out in long lines and covered with earth, where they still lie.

Odin designed two funeral pyres constructed of tall pine logs inserted into the ground to cremate the immortals, one for women, one for men. To hoist up Njörð took 100 men pulling on a thin rope and Thor pulling on a fat rope.

To commemorate the death of Njörð and the others, Odin designed and built a step pyramid at Schmie. This pyramid remains the largest stone pyramid in Europe.

Bragi's journal of the disaster

The renowned bard Bragi chronicled the disaster on a protected cliff face at Schmie. Bragi was the son of Oðin and the giantess Gunnlöð, who brewed poetic mead. In Norse mythology, he was the best musician, writer, and artist. Like his step-brother Thor, Bragi was tall, about 31 feet; his inscription starts 41 feet above ground level.

A life-size drawing of their champion Aurvandil tied to a post of the funeral pyre is also 31 feet tall. Norse mythology says Aurvandil died at his wedding, attacked by Halfdan, but obviously not. Norse mythology lacks an account of his cremation. Instead, as Viktor Rydberg discovered, he became a famous king in Germany, one of three sons of Ivaldi.

Bragi drew a portrait of Oðin weeping over the loss of companions he had known for centuries, surrounded by miniature mortals. His skill in portraying sorrow was not equaled until Donatello carved the wooden statue called the Penitent Magdalene.

Tsunami from Gulf of Mexico

The catastrophe occurred in 5761 BC, when an object struck Texas. This object was a piece of the Asteroid Belt, carried to Earth by a planet with a period of twenty years, named the Head of Nibiru. Its impact left a massive spike of ammonium in Greenland GISP2 ice core. Shock from the impact triggered a turbidite on the continental shelf of Texas. Sliding on a frictionless surface, the turbidite fell into the Gulf of Mexico, 4.3 km deep. Momentum of the turbidite pushed a piece of continental shelf the size of Massachusetts into the Gulf, where it appears on high resolution sonar.

Above the displaced piece of shelf, the sea towered 1.9 kilometers high. The resulting tsunami dispersed in all directions and obliterated coastal communities

around the North Atlantic. In Germany, it surged over the mountains west of the Rhine Valley, flooded the middle Rhine between Mainz and Karlsruhe, and continued over the eastern escarpment toward Heilbronn. It left extensive ripple marks in the Rhine Valley and the eastern plateau.

In addition to submergence of coastal communities, it drowned legendary immortals from Norse mythology.

How the dead were buried

Survivors gathered on forested summits around Schmie and searched for their dead. They constructed wagons pulled by cattle and sleds pulled by reindeer to transport cattle and human corpses across the mud to a deep ravine. Here the dead were laid out in long lines and buried, a rare event in a society that cremated their dead. Their bodies lie there still, awaiting discovery.

Oðin designed two immense funeral pyres, one for women, the other for men. Instead of laying logs horizontally, he set large pine trunks vertically into the ground. One pyre was for Sif and Gunnlöð, the other for Aurvandil, Njörð, Tiew-Tyr-Irmin, and two others.

For a memorial, he designed a stepped pyramid of cut stones, like the later pyramid of Mastaba in Egypt. Thor, Svipdag and Bragi aided construction, supplemented by hundreds of mortals. For the next five millennia, royalty chose this location for their memorial cairns and passage tombs.

Before the flood occurred, Bragi wrote on a sheltered cliff face about a special event. Oðin arrived from Odenheim on a cart pulled by an African elephant. Twelve Valkyries from the frontier brought beer goblets to a high timbered hall. Sif, wife of Thor and speaker of the Assembly, added a psychedelic extract that transformed ordinary beer into First Table Beer. Gunnlöð and Bragi made additional beer for men and women in a large drying barn. The ceremony began at dusk when the Great Wagon appeared.

On the same wall, Bragi drew a picture of a mortal woman facing away from the viewer toward a mother bear, while her cub climbed up the maiden's skirt begging for food. Nearby, a man hid behind a tree. His art is an astonishing breakthrough in the depiction of the human body.

After the flood, Bragi described their recovery efforts, and kept a tally of the number of dead men and women. He added realistic drawings of people such as Aurvandil, strapped to vertical logs of the funeral pyre. Another is the tortured face of Oðin, despairing the loss of so many friends, its scale emphasized by the inclusion of miniature mortals doing everyday tasks. A third depicts Thor carrying a lamp at night. A fourth depicts Tyr, Freyja, and Njörð.

Days of the Week

Bragi named ten people including himself. Seven of these people survive as names of days of the week. Rome adopted these Germanic names and associated each with a planet.

Sif (drowned), from *sievä* meaning 'pretty, cute', had golden hair. Called Minja (**Sister-in-Law**) by Bragi, she married second Thor, then Aurvandil. She was Speaker (*Suun*) of the Assembly, and her name survives as **Sun-day** (G. Sonn-tag). (Sun)

Gunnlöð (drowned), from *Kuun löit* meaning 'Moon struck', mother of Bragi by Oðin, brewed the mead of poetry. Called *Muujan* meaning 'Old Woman', her name survives in association with the triple-goddess of the moon as **Mon-day** (G. Mond-tag). (Moon)

Tiw, Tyr (drowned), God of War, called **Irmin**, the Saxon god of war. His name survives as Tyre in Lebanon and **Tues-day** (G. Tiw's-tag). (Mars)

Oðin, Wodin, is called **First Father** and **Spear Chief**. His name survives as Odenheim and **Wednes-day** (G. Wodnes-dag, Old Frisian Wednes-dei). (Mercury)

Thor, called **Storm**, son of First Father, had the strength of 100 men. His name survives as the **Po** River (meaning 'son') and **Thurs-day** (Old Norse Thors-dagr). (Jupiter)

Freyja, daughter of **Njörð**, is called **Feather** because she had a feather cloak. Her name survives as **Freysland** and as **Fri-day** (Old High G. Frīa-tag). (Venus)

Njörð (drowned), is called **First Hand**. He was the greatest navigator of his time, wealthy, associated with planet **Saturn**. His name survives as the **North Sea** and as **Saturday** from *Saa*

turrin 'He brings luck'. (Proto Germanic Saturnas Dag)

Three others were:

Svipdag, husband of Freyja, once defeated Thor in battle with a steel sword. After Njörð died, he became the new Hand.

Aurvandil (drowned), called **First Star,** was a legendary king in Germany, one of three sons of **Ivalde**.

Bragi, the scribe and artist, son of Oðin and Gunnlöð, step-brother of Thor, married Idun. **Sif** was his sister-in-law.

Step Pyramid

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

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

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

Most people lived around Mannheim in the Rhine Valley, with ready access to fish and transportation. Bragi's knowledge of the flood extended to the seven islands of Zeeland in the Netherlands.

Height of tsunami

Based on several dated events - the cessation of projectile points in America and Europe, a flood in Denmark, the last pine tree in Germany, a pollen core in Iowa, a spike of ammonium in Greenland GISP2 ice core, a flyby every 20 years of the Head of Nibiru - the tsunami occurred in 5761 BC.

It originated in the Gulf of Mexico, produced by a turbidite that slid into the Gulf from the continental shelf of Texas. Triggered by an impact, many such turbidites have occurred, which left stacked layers of mud in the Mississippi River Valley. This turbidite carried a piece of shelf the size of Massachusetts into the Gulf.

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

Translation of Bragi's Inscription

Before the flood

Great Father[1] frequently visits his sons[2]; an elephant cart brought the Old Man[3]. Cattle of many women cry out.

First, at dusk, twelve valiant maidens[4] from the edge of the border will bring to the log cabin table beer and flagons, magic power to give thanks to the Old Man.

First Maiden[5] will meet these twelve women, drink first table beer, and preserve yeast from first table beer. After she fills one cask drilled by an auger in the tall pine room, they will drink a competent cask of table beer.

Also, with Mother[6] we will make beer for women in the great drying room, to join the first group, and to bring to the men a sparkling mood.

A brief appearance now of the Great Wagon[7] at dusk.

After the flood

A gentle peace has now come to the land. Hundreds are infected by disease, likewise now the food. First perished Feather's[8] crop of grain. A hundred hornless cows feed two thousand. Old men keep a lookout for great black cattle corpses. Hand[9] topples trees.

Tall clan remnants, 20 people from Star's[10] family. Out of the clear came a great wide wave and storm. It fetched hundreds of growers, great people, dilapidated people, head men. They rolled and rolled.

An old man on the newly cleared rock keeps a lookout. They poison the water, these decaying people. One happened to topple Feather's great father[11], sprawled like game on the ground. It destroyed the harvest; it smashed carts, people, hands, our families. Ten swam for a long time.

[Image of Thor carrying a lamp] First Maiden's[12] Iron Hand. First Maiden's Iron Belt.[13]

Maidens prepare large 4-wheeled wagons to transport thousands of flood families. My sister-in-law's[14] corpse was brought from far away. One hundred seven women set out to drive 400 cattle to Storm's[15] many settlements. The corpse of mother[16] was taken first to Hand's[17] storehouse.[18]

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

To convey tranquility to the funeral pyre clearing, First Hand[19] applied maiden flour to the earth. All night Hand will voice songs of magic, of the time of mighty families, magician families, once youthful, once married, once makers, men of Storm's father.[20.]

Great Father[21] begins to build a hill of stones[22] for Noble One[23], a farewell to Hand's[24] long open-sea life.

First Star's[25] great settlement[26] has gone also. It has taken away many people, taken away two large sea settlements. The great sea has now taken 11 young

[1] Great Father = Odin
[2] Odin's sons = Thor and Bragi
[3] Old Man = Odin
[4] Freyja's maidens served mead and beer at Odin's hall in Asgard
[5] First Maiden = Jörð-Frigg-Urð, first wife of Oðin, head of the ruling council. Her name Earth becomes the name of the island on which Asgard is situated.
[6] Mother of Bragi = Gunnlöð, consort of Oðin, guardian of the mead of poetry.
[7] Great Wagon = Big Dipper
[8] 'Feather' = Freyja
[9] 'Hand' = Oðr-Svipdag now that Njörð is dead.
[10] 'Star' = Aufvandil
[11] "Feather's tall father' = Njörð
[12] 'First Maiden' = Sif, a giantess. Thor possessed an iron glove to catch his sharp hammer that returned like a boomerang.
[13] Thor possessed an iron belt that made him twice as strong, i.e. his wife, Sif, a giantess. One of her names, Alf-veig, means 'elf power'.
[14] My sister-in-law = Sif, therefore scribe = Bragi
[15] 'Storm' = Thor
[16] Bragi's mother = Gunnlöð
[17] 'Hand' = Njörð, father of Freyja.
[18] 'Hand's storehouse' was where Freyja stored her grain.
[19] The new 'Hand' = Oðr-Svipdag, husband of Freyjä.
[20] Storm's father = Oðin
[21] 'Great Father' = Oðin
[22] 'Hill of Stones' is a stepped pyramid that requires planning.
[23] 'Noble One' = Njörð
[24] 'Hand' = Njörð, a sea-king.
[25] 'First Star' = Aurvandil-Egil. In freezing cold, Thor carried Egil home in a basket. When his toe froze, Thor threw it into the sky to become a star.
[26] Great Settlement, Aijä-kä, might be Mannheim.

people. Cattle also expired. The wave toppled thousands of us, destroyed country folk, men, women, provisions, thousands of brave men, hundreds were mangled. It toppled seven little islands[27] toward the border. Now flu travels among all the men.

Farewell!

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

They brought the corpse of [fallen] Star[28]. Our grim-looking funeral pyre demands the champion men first: First Star and First Hand.[29]

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

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

Women are preparing for the log fire by sweeping the ground. First, they hoist many old pines, a tall grove for decayed people. Many families from far away raise up the first corpse skillfully, a great man. Two men on the go are singing, people visit and talk of First Father's[30] great funeral pyre. The log fire will set free the corpses of our quick-moving great First Hand[31], big man Irmin[32], [and] our Champion Man[33]. The Man among Men[34] will escort his wife; farewell First Maiden![35] A modest funeral pyre surrounds his first loved one.

Men in pairs bind a corpse between two trees. First, they join together 10 trees for corpses, seven corpses. They need many to lift the champions to the large pine trees. To become attached: first are thrown two ropes to poles close together. They go and fetch a dilapidated poor one from the quarry. Men grip the ropes, one for Storm[36] and one thin one for our 100, reaching under the arms of one of the five real men from Hand's settlement[37] and fermentation barn.

Maps of the Rhine River

Njörð's sailing route from Asgard to Mannheim began in southwest Finland, between Salo and Perniö, when sea level was 42.5 m higher. Perniö remained a port until about 1700 AD, when it was superseded by Salo, then Turku.

His route crossed the East Sea (Baltic Sea) to Sweden at the latitude of Stockholm, continued south along the east coast of Sweden until he reached a narrow channel between Sweden and Denmark, the Kattegat, named for Zeus's daughter Athena, who was called Katt in Denmark.

Njörð sailed around Denmark to a new sea that appeared after Doggerland sank, a sea named for him, the greatest navigator of his time, the North Sea.

At the south coast of the North Sea appeared a new mouth of the Rhine at Frisland (Freya's land). Unlike today, there were no barrier islands because the earliest radiocarbon date is 5100 BC. The fleet sailed up this slow, wide branch of the Rhine to Mannheim. At an average speed of 3.5 knots, the migration might have taken twenty days.

[27] 'Seven little islands' = Zeeland with seven islands
[28] 'Star' = Aurvandil.
[29] 'First Hand' = Njörð
[30] 'First Father' = Oðin
[31] 'First Hand' = Njörð.
[32] 'Irimin', God of War = Tiw-Tyr, God of War
[33] "Champion Man' = Aurvandil
[34] 'Man among Men' = Thor
[35] Thor's wife and 'First Maiden' = Sif-Alfveig-Signe-Olrun.

[36] Storm's strength equals that of 100 men.
[37] Njörð's settlement would be a port on the Rhine. The major ports are Mannheim



Figure 3: Sailing route from Asgard to Mannheim in 6180 BC.

The Rhine Valley measures half the length of the Central Valley of California. Its name, Alemania, continues to be the name of Germany for Spain and France. At the center of Alemania lie the settlements of Mannheim, Odenheim and Schmie. Many other settlements established by Aurvandil, Thor and Svipdag vanished in the flood (Figure 4).

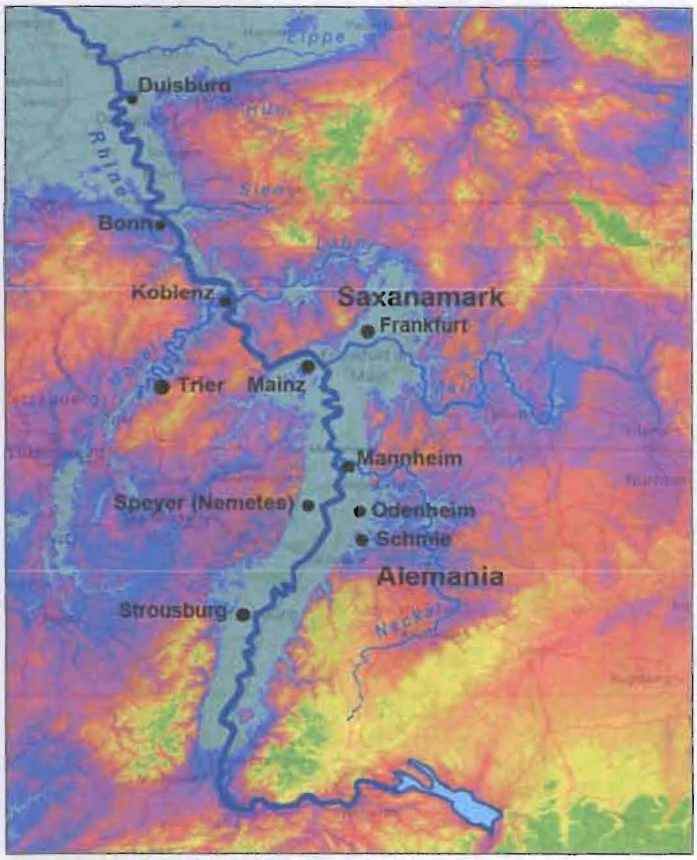


Figure 4: Cities along the Rhine c. 5800 BC. (Floodmap.net) Odin lived south of Mannheim at Odenheim.

Protagonists

Bragi, the scribe and painter of the wall

The scribe's choice of words is so original and dramatic that it points to the greatest poet of the Aesir, Bragi, son of Oðin and the giantess Gunnlöð, married to Iðunn. He had the height to reach 41 ft above ground level where the inscription begins. In addition to writing text, he created a realistic, life-size drawing of Aurvandil on the cliff face, 31 ft tall, and a portrait of Oðin in despair. This astonishing advance in depicting the human body would next be achieved at Sumer around 4000 BC, the Greeks in 500 BC, and Donatello in 1400 AD.

Snorri Thurlson described Bragi in the Prose Edda poem *Gylfaginning*:

> "Bragi is renowned for wisdom, and most of all for fluency of speech and skill with words. He knows most of skaldship, and after him skaldship

> is called bragr, and from his name that one is called bragr-man or -woman, who possesses eloquence surpassing others, of women or of men. His wife is Iðunn."

Wikipedia develops the idea of Bragi's literacy:

> "A passage in the Poetic Edda poem Sigrdrífumál describes runes being graven on the sun, on the ear of one of the sun-horses and on the hoofs of the other, on Sleipnir's teeth, on bear's paw, on eagle's beak, on wolf's claw, and on several other things including on Bragi's tongue. Then the runes are shaved off and the shavings are mixed with mead and sent abroad so that Æsir have some, Elves have some, Vanir have some, and Men have some, these being speech runes and birth runes, ale runes, and magic runes."

Aurvandil-Orvandel-Orion, 'First Star'

Aur-van-dil < *Auer'van tila* 'Misty-sea's farm',

The name *Aurvandil* is written across the chest of a 31-ft tall giant, dressed in linen, tied to a funeral pyre, drawn on the cliff wall at Schmie. Aurvandil-Erik, First Star of the Aesir, was the son of Ivalde. He was born prior to 6200 BC and was therefore at least 440 years old in 5761 BC. He had two brothers, the giant smith Thjazi-Völund-Wayland and Slagfin. He and six other Aesir drowned in the tsunami, including: Njörð, First Hand of the Aesir; Tyr-Irmin, God of war of the Saxons; Sif, Mistress of the Assembly; Gunnlöð, mother of Bragi. Like Njörð, he was associated with both Vanir and Aesir.

Family members of Aurvandil at Schmie include his son Svipdag by his first wife Groa; and his second wife Sif, previously married to Thor.

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

> Thor went home to Thrúdvangar, and the hone remained sticking in his head. Then came the wise woman who was called Gróa, wife of Aurvandil the Valiant: she sang her spells over Thor until the hone was loosened. But when Thor knew that, and thought that there was hope that the hone might be removed, he desired to reward Gróa for her leech-craft and make her glad, and told her these things: that he had waded from the north over Icy Stream and had borne Aurvandil in a basket on his back from the north out of Jötunheim. And he added for a token, that one of Aurvandil's toes had stuck out of the basket, and became frozen; wherefore Thor broke it off and cast it up into the heavens, and made thereof the star called Aurvandil's Toe. Thor said that it would not be long ere Aurvandil came home: but Gróa was so rejoiced that she forgot her incantations, and the hone was not loosened, and stands yet in Thor's head. Therefore, it is forbidden to cast a hone across the floor, for then the hone is stirred in Thor's head.

Oðin, 'First Father', 'Spear Chief'

Oðin was born at least 40 years prior to the construction of Rainbow Bridge and was therefore at least 560 years old in 5761 BC. He designed two vertical funeral pyres for the Aesir, and the stepped memorial pyramid that looks like Mastaba. He directed a widespread search for corpses, transported them to a deep ravine, and buried them in a mass grave, the first of its kind. Bragi drew his portrait on the cliff face.

Thor, 'Storm'

Storm, first son of Oðin and Jörð, was an adult at the time Rainbow Bridge was built in 6300 BC. He was therefore at least 540 years old in 5761 BC. During the erection of the funeral pyre, his strength equaled that of a hundred men. His ex-wife Sif died in the flood.

Njörð, 'First Hand'

Njörð was about the same age as Oðin, and shared a long history. Bragi calls him the Hand of Oðin, responsible for government and defense. He built ships and voyaged great distances into the Atlantic. His home in Asgard was an immense warehouse by the sea that held boats over the winter for repair. He communicated with people on the island of Altland north of Atlantis. Like Schmie, these inhabitants would have been severely impacted by the tsunami of 5761 BC.

Svipdag, 'Hand'

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

constantly to foreign lands where Freyja would often follow.

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

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

Tyr, 'Irmin'

Tyr, the God of War, was another companion of Oðin from Asgard, about the same age, thus at least 560 years old when he drowned in the flood. After his death, Germany continued to venerate him as Irmin, the God of War, and that is what Bragi called him. His symbol was the funeral pyre of ten vertical pine logs that looked like a tower.

Freyja, 'Feather'

Freyja, daughter of Njörð, was not in Germany at the time of the flood, but her husband Svipdag was. Bragi uses her nickname Feather because she had a famous feather cloak. About the same age as Thor, she would have been at least 540 years old. Another of her nicknames, Menglad, refers to a necklace she wore when courted by Svipdag.

Sif, 'First Maiden'

Sif, the beautiful blonde seeress, drowned in the flood, to the dismay of all. She married for the second time Thor, and for the third time Aurvandil, making her First Maiden and leader of the ruling council. Like Thor, she was at least 540 years old. Oðin designed a separate funeral pyre for Sif and Gunnlöð, mother of Bragi.

Gunnlöð, 'mother of Bragi'

Gunnlöð was a giantess, daughter of the giant Suttig. She guarded the Mead of Inspiration, which Oðin attempted to steal. Oðin seduced Gunnlöð for three nights, and fathered Bragi, the most famous poet and musician among the Aesir. Like Oðin, she was at least 560 years old. Gunnlöð was among the many Aesir who moved from Asgard to the Rhine during the Fimbul Winter, and drowned in the flood of 5761 BC.

Bragi, son of Gunnlöð and Oðin

Bragi, a giant, was the Norse god of music and poetry. Like Thor, he was at least 540 years old. His mother, the beautiful giantess Gunnlöð, guarded the Mead of Inspiration; his father Oðin lay with Gunnlöð for three nights and obtained the recipe. At his hall in Asgard, Oðin served mead laced with a psychedelic extract of Amanita muscaria that grew in profusion at Asgard. Gunnlöð sent her son to Asgard to be raised by Oðin. He became an outstanding bard, musician, and painter, as shown at Schmie. His painting of Aurvandil is astoundingly realistic and emotional, a proficiency not again achieved until the Renaissance in Europe and Chinese sculptures of horses. Bragi wrote the long inscription at Schmie that starts with Ä-SE, the Äsir. It begins 41 feet above ground level, an indication of his great height.

Photographs of wall

Portrait of Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir

The cliff wall at Schmie presents a carefully drawn, life-size portrait of Aurvandil, First Star of the Aesir, 31-ft tall (Figure 5). He is wrapped in linen and tied to a collection of vertical pine logs of a massive funeral pyre, designed by Oðin. This great structure became the symbol of Irmin, God of War of the Saxons, who was also cremated. Aurvandil's shroud hangs vertically, his bearded head almost balances on his shoulders, his teeth shine from within his open mouth, his weight sags against restraining ropes. His feet stand on a projection, ankles swollen; the foot projects directly at the viewer, a masterpiece of foreshortening (Figure 6). Drawn by Bragi, the greatest bard of the Aesir, the portrait anticipates gold-foil Death Masks of Greece. Slanted strokes from upper left to lower right spell 'men, male champions. Two closely spaced strokes across his chest spell letter A, which in Old European expands to *Aurvandil*. By way of comparison, Michelangelo's *David* is 17 feet tall.

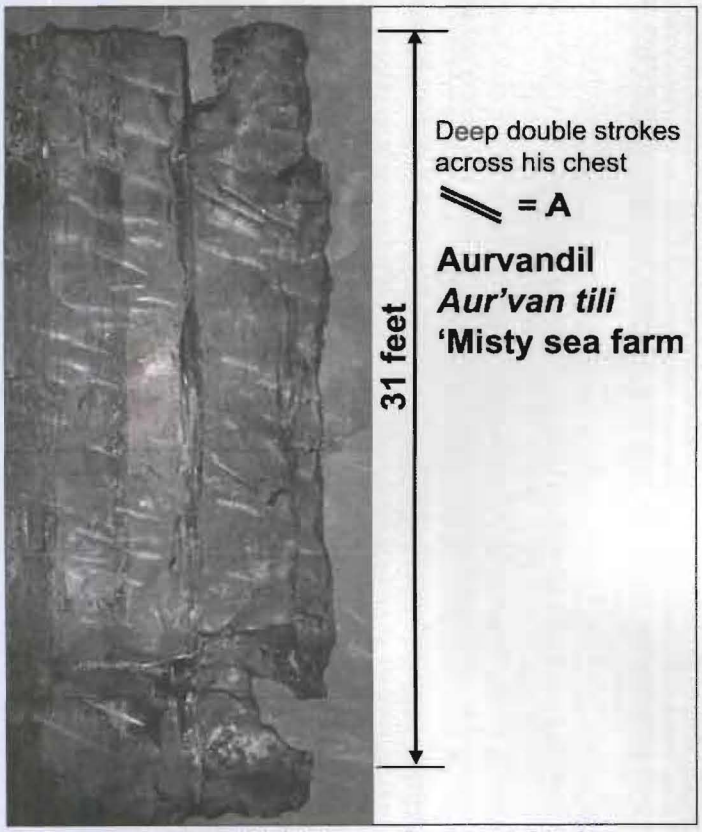


Figure 5: Aurvandil, 31 feet tall, wrapped in linen, tied to a funeral pyre. The First Star of the Aesir was drawn from life by Bragi on a cliff face at Schmie, Germany, c. 5760 BC. Deeply indented letter A across his chest spells Aurvandil. (photo Christine Pellech)



Figure 6: Foreshortened right foot of Aurvandil projects straight at the viewer.

Bragi drew a portrait of his father Oðin grieving over the loss of his best friends (Figure 7). Its power and pathos had no equal until Donatello carved the Penitent Magdalene in 1440 AD. He wears a headband with possibly two horns. Clusters of men and women going about daily tasks provide scale.



Figure 7: Portrait of Oðin grieving over his loss. His right arm is a blur, his eyes indistinct in deep sockets, his mouth agape and twisted in agony, outlined by a white beard.



Figure 8: Oðin contrasted with small mortals going about daily tasks, who also provide scale. Oðin's head is wider than humans are tall. I have darkened the background to emphasize the figures.

To the best of my knowledge, these are the second oldest surviving portraits. (The oldest are three portraits that combine to make the face of the wounded bison at the bottom of the shaft at Lascaux Cave.) They reflect the grief of the artist, and by extension, of his community.

Preceding this work of art was a realistic sculpture of the head of Mimir Jr. by Oðin, which astonished all who saw it. Oðin mounted the bust on a stand at water level in a pond such that Mimir Jr. appeared to be emerging from the pond.

Slanted strokes and crisscross strokes

Slanting strokes cover wall after wall at Schmie, often overlapped (Figure 9). They represent a tally of bodies from the flood, slanted one direction for males, the other direction for females.



Figure 9: Slanted lines and crisscross lines on the walls at Schmie. (photos Pellech)

In Old European script, the tines of a comb slant one way for males, the opposite for females (Figure 10).

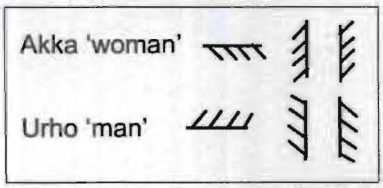


Figure 10: Letters for 'man' and 'woman' in Old European.

An example is the Olive Wreath given to a victor in Greek Games – leaves on one side are stripped off; the remaining leaves go in the same direction, a male. The same symbol spells 'hero, champion'.

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

Outside of the cliff face

Inscriptions beyond the protected cliff face are too indistinct for me to read (Figure 11).



Figure 11: Writing on the outside walls at Schmie. (photo Pellech)

Construction of Funeral Pyre

The funeral pyre had ten vertical posts arranged as a pentagon to hold five men. Three posts supported each man. To raise the corpse of Njörð took two teams: Thor pulled a thick rope over a greased beam, while a hundred men pulled a thin rope. This design became the basis for the insignia of Irwin, God of War, one of five men who were cremated.

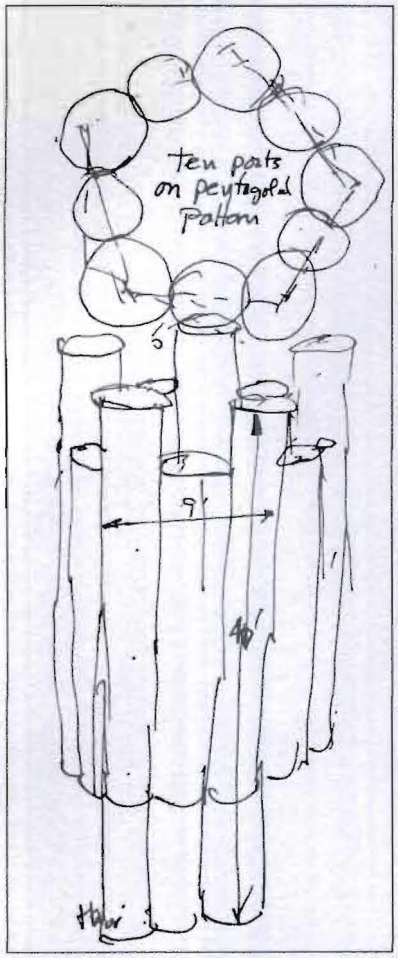


Figure 12: Ten posts arranged as a pentagon. Each post was about 40 feet long and 3 feet wide. Every other post was shorter to allow a beam to be inserted to act as a pulley for the two hoist ropes.

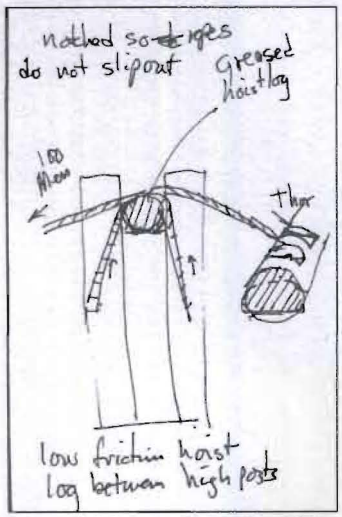


Figure 13: A greased beam inserted between posts acted like a pulley to hoist a corpse.

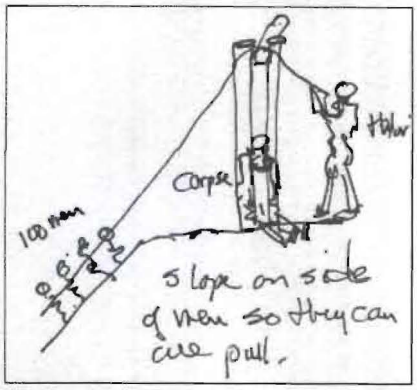


Figure 14: Two teams hoisted a corpse; Thor pulled a thick rope and 100 men pulled a thin rope. The men pulled downhill to match the rope angle.

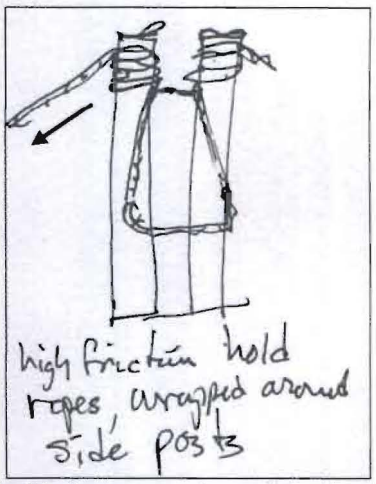


Figure 15: A third team anchored the body as it was being hoisted and left the anchor rope in place.

Layout of the Pyramid at Schmie

Walter Haug (2002) surveyed the sprawling necropolis and drew several plans of the layout; the one below seems clearest. The entire site should be surveyed by LIDAR. In addition,

A ravine close by contains the buried remains of thousands of people and cattle who drowned in the flood.

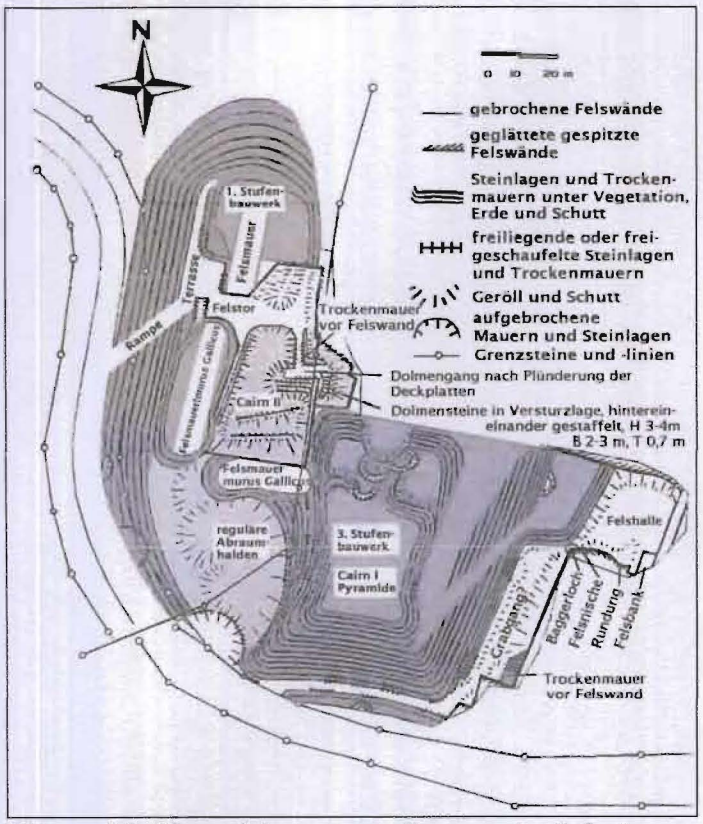


Figure 16: Plan of the necropolis opposite Schmie. (Haug, 2002)

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



Figure 17: Reconstructed flight of steps up the hill from the valley floor. (Haug, 2002)

Before the Flood

Sif serves First Table Beer to Oðin and 12 Valkyries

The earliest section of the cliff face at Schmie was written by **Bragi** before the flood of 5761 BC. It announces the arrival of his father **Odin** in a cart drawn by an African elephant, along with twelve valiant women from the frontier. They bring beer flagons for a ceremony at a high timbered hall, organized by **Sif** with golden hair, Speaker of the Assembly. Bragi calls her Minjä meaning 'Sister-in-law', wife of his brother **Thor**. She is a brew-master and brings secret herbs, whose essence added to ordinary table beer will transform it into First Table Beer – narcotic, aphrodisiacal and psychotropic.

For the other men and women, Bragi helps his mother **Gunnlod** brew women's table beer in a large threshing barn. The festivities will begin with the appearance of the **Great Wagon** at dusk.

Bragi introduces three people whose fame survives as days of the week:

Sif (Sunday, *Suun* = 'mouth, speaker')
Gunnlod (Monday, *Kuun* = 'moon')
Odin (Wednesday < *Wodnes daeg*)

First Table Beer = Gruit Beer

"Before there was hops beer, there was **gruit beer**", wrote Stephen Buhner, who discovered the secret recipe. "Traditional gruit employed three herbs: bog myrtle, yarrow, and wild rosemary, though many believe that bog myrtle and rosemary were interchangeable. Yallow occurs all over the northern hemisphere. It has tiny flowers, that when steeped, have a similar aroma to chamomile; its fern-like leaves lend a lemon-balm character. It tastes bright and perfume-like. Unlike beer's modern substitute, gruit beer is highly intoxicating – narcotic, aphrodisiacal, and psychotropic – when consumed in sufficient quantities.

"The narcotic effects of the herbs, kept closely guarded by the church or lordships, made the blend a target. Hops, suggested as a primary additive in Germany and England, were bitterly resisted. The war between ingredients played out over two centuries, simultaneously with the Protestant Reformation. Protestant reformists were joined by merchants and competing royals to break the financial monopoly of the Church. The result was ultimately the end of a many-thousand-years tradition of herbal beer making in Europe, and the limiting of beer and ale into one limited expression of beer production – that of hopped ales, or what we call beer today. (Stephen Harrod Buhner; *Sacred and herbal healing beers;* Brewers

Publication, 1998, 557 pp. Thanks to Andy Sparhawk, craftbeer.com, in Westminster, Colorado)

Bragi, scribe and artist

Bragi was a gifted orator, musician, writer, and artist. He stood about 31 ft tall (9.5 m), able to reach 41 feet high (12.5 m) to begin the inscription on the cliff face.

Two animal images, an African bush elephant and a cow head, relate to the arrival of his father Oðin riding in a cart drawn by an elephant. Upon sensing the elephant, cows begin to bawl.



Figure 18: The elephant that pulled Oðin's cart. Ears, forehead, back and stomach suggest an African bush elephant, 13 ft high. (photo Pellech)



Figure 19: African bush elephant beside Land Rover for scale. (Pinterest)

Bragi sketched a sensual mortal woman with her head turned towards a mother bear in the woods, while her cub climbed up her skirt begging for food. Hiding nearby behind a tree was a man with an erection. This is the best depiction of women's hair and clothing that we may ever obtain.



Figure 20: Sketch of a mortal woman, bear cub, female bear and man. (photo Pellech)

Text 1: Odin comes to visit his sons

Great Father came to visit his consort Gunnlod and his sons Bragi and Thor.

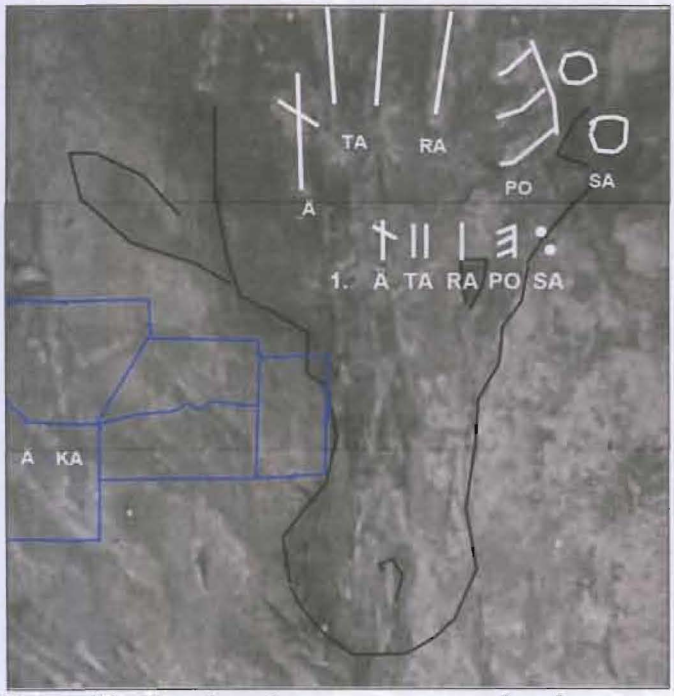


Figure 21: Text 1, written across a cow head.

Decipherment:

Old Eur: 1. Ä TA RA PO-SA.
Finnish: 1. Äijeä Taatto ravaa pojansa.
English: 1. Great Father frequently visits his sons.

Notes

Bragi calls no one by their real name, a tradition continued by Norse Skalds who invented all kinds of names for people. *Kalevala* uses made-up names. Only Homer and Greek historians used real names.

1.5 SA could be either 'son' or 'sons'. Bragi drew two large circles to indicate plural.

Text 2: Odin arrives on a cart pulled by an elephant

Odin arrived on a cart pulled by an African elephant. This strange animal makes the cattle cry out.

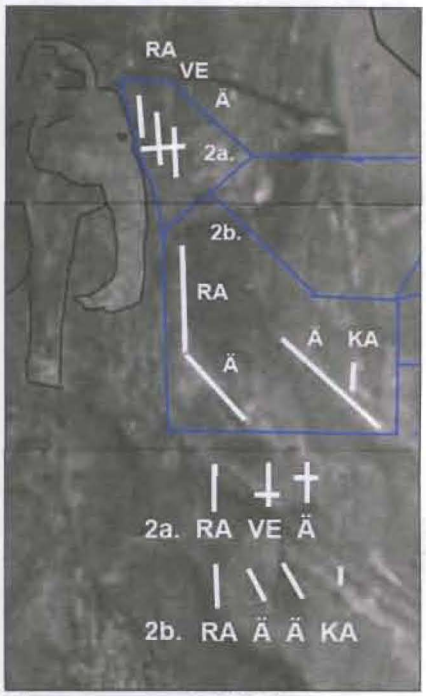


Figure 22: Text 2, arrival of Odin on a cart drawn by an elephant.

Old European

2a. [NO-SU] RA VE Ä.
2b. RA Ä Ä KA.

Finnish

2a. [Norsu-]radi vei Äijä.
2b. Raavaat äijän akkojen kajahtavat.

English

2a. [An elephant-] cart brought the Old Man.
2b. Cattle of many women cry out.

Text 3: Twelve Valkiyries arrive with beer flagons

Twelve valiant women from the frontier brought beer flagons to a high timbered hall, to give thanks and drink magic beer with the Old Man.

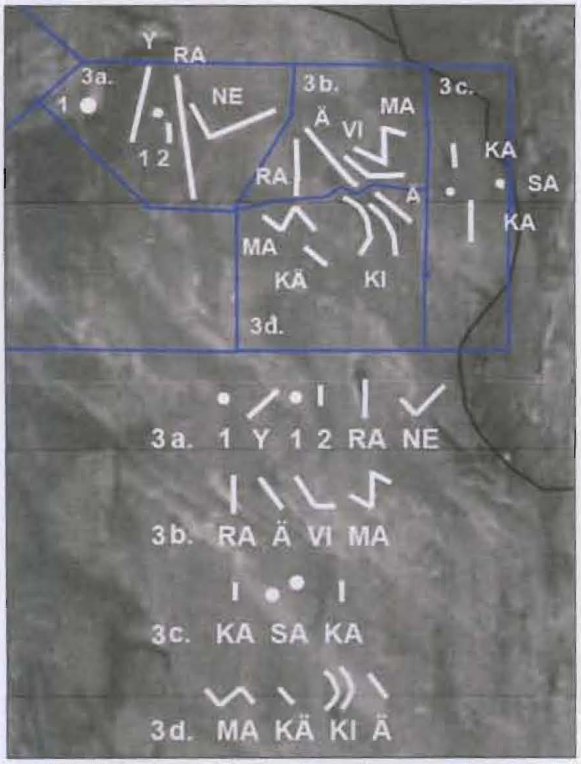


Figure 23: Text 3, arrival of twelve warrior maidens with beer flagons.

Old European

3a. 1 Y, 12 RA NE
3b. RA Ä VI MA
3c. KA-SA-KA,
3d. MA KÄ KI Ä.

Finnish

3a. Ensin yön, 12 rajua neittä
3b. rajalta äärtä vievät majalta
3c. kalja-sarkaa,
3d. mahti käydä kiitää Äijään.

English

3a. First at dusk, 12 valiant maidens
3b. from the edge of the border will bring to the log cabin
3c. table-beer flagons,
3d. magic power to give thanks to the Old Man.

Notes

The number and demeanor of the twelve valiant women suggests they are Freyja's Valkyries, who served mead and beer at Oðin's Hall in Asgard.

Text 4: Sif brews First Table Beer

In a time-honored tradition, Sif, First Maiden of the Assembly and master brewer, will add an herbal extract to transform a normal cask of beer into First Table Beer for Odin and the twelve maidens.

In a great drying barn nearby, Bragi will help his mother Gunnlod make regular beer for men and other guests.

At dusk, the festivities will begin when the Great Wagon appears. Bragi drew the stars of this constellation, the same as the Big Dipper.

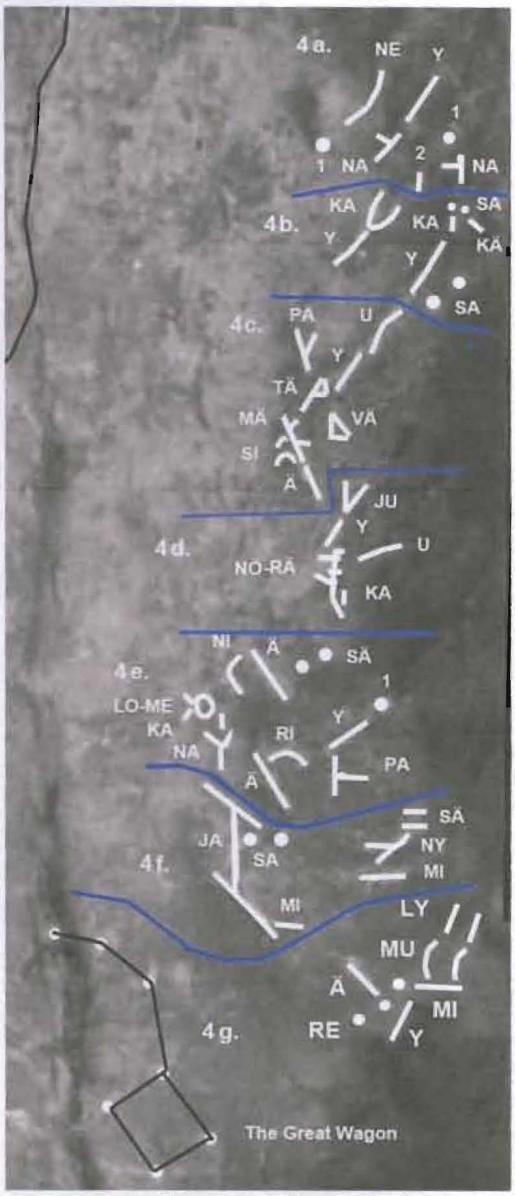


Figure 24: Text 4. Sif makes First Table Beer,

Gunnlod brews table beer.

Old European

4a. 1 NE Y NÄ 1 2 NA
4b. KA Y SA, KA KÄ Y SA.
4c. PÄ TÄ Y U VÄ MÄ-SI-Ä,
4d. NÄ MI KA.
4e. NI, Ä-SÄ, LO-ME KA NA Ä RI, Y 1 PA,
4f. JA SA MI SÄ-KY MI.
4g. LY MU MI Ä RE Y

Finnish

4a. Ensimäinen Neito yhdyttää näihin 12 naista,
4b. kaataa yks sahtia, kaita käyte yks sahdin.
4c. Päästä täyttää yksi uurte väätty mänty-sija-äihähän,
4d. juovat nöyrän uurten kaljaa.
4e. Niin, Äidissä, loimme kaljaa naista äijeähän riiheen, yhdyttää ensimäinen parvin,
4f. ja saada miestä säihkyväistän mielten.
4g. Lyhyt muoto mi Äijeän Reen yön.

English

4a. First Maiden will meet these 12 women,
4b. drink first table beer, preserve yeast from the first table beer.
4c. After she fills one cask drilled by an auger in the tall pine room,
4d. they will drink a competent cask of table beer.
4e. Also, with Mother, we will make beer-for-women in the great drying room, to join the first group,
4f. and to bring to the men a sparkling mood.
4g. A brief appearance now of the Great Wagon at dusk.

After the Flood

The next group of panels comprise a chronicle and sketches of events after the flood and before construction of a stepped pyramid. They are mostly single sentences about one episode. As the writing progresses, the letters become smaller to save space.

Panel 1: 2000 left alive

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

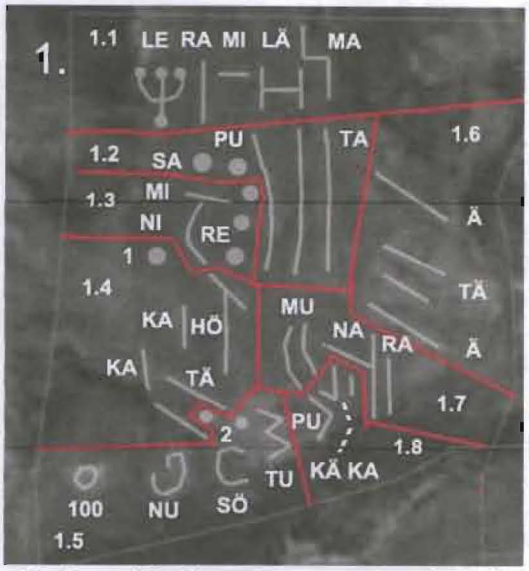


Figure 25: Panel 1, disease, corpses and no food..

Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

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

English translation

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

Notes

1.4: Feather is Fryja.
1.5: 2000 survivors out of how many? 10,000?

1.8: Hand is Svipdag, husband of Freyja.

Panel 2: images of Tyr, Freyja and Njörð

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

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

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

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

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



Figure 26: Panel 2, images of Tyr, Njörð and Freya. A side view of a bearded man in an alpine hat, an arm severed at the wrist in a sling, wearing a linen shirt, lederhosen, leather suspenders and a large codpiece, standing by a cask of beer; a rear view of a slender woman in bare feet, long hair, wearing a full-length, form-fitting dress; and a giant hanging from a cross beam, facing the woman. In the background is a throne and people working in front of a house roofed with bark or sod. The two figures are Tyr and Freyja. The dead man facing Freyja is her father, Njörð.

Notes

a) The woman's heel is not accidental. A famous silver cup from Elam, circa 2100 BC, shows both ruling sisters from Estonia. They are dressed in form-fitting gowns that reach to the floor, and their toes stick out (Figure 27). They were called the Goddess of War and Fertility and the Goddess of Victory. Based on this analogy, the woman above is Freyja, the Goddess of War and Fertility, Love and Beauty, Sex and Seiðr, called Feather in the text. She was tall, perhaps 26 to 30 feet.

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

b) Lederhosen, suspenders, linen shirt, and alpine hat remains the traditional mountain garb at Octoberfest.

b) Beer in a keg was made from barley, one of the crops that Freyja lost.

c) The nude man is Njörð, the greatest navigator, suspended from the funeral pyre, facing his daughter Freyja.

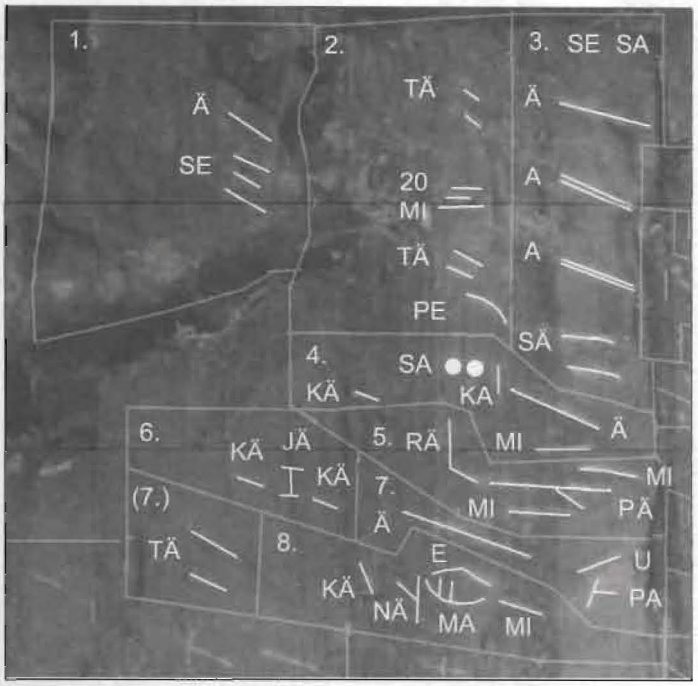


Figure 27: The Silver Cup of Elam has a long inscription in Linear Elamite. It is a wedding gift from Princess Kiririsa, Goddess of War and Fertility, to her sister Princess Narunte, Goddess of Victory, on the eve of Narunte's marriage to Prince Sargon of Akkad, not yet named 'the Great'. Both are pictured on the cup, Kiririsa kneeling, Narunte standing. Note that the toes of each peek out from beneath their long, form-fitting gowns. Narunte's gown is edged in fox tails, the emblem of Estonia. Archaeological Museum of Tehran.

Panel 3: Out of the clear came a wave

Out of the clear came a great wide wave, accompanied by a storm. It fetched hundreds of growers, great people, dilapidated people, head men, twenty members of Star's (Aurvandil's) tall clan. They rolled and rolled.

On a rock, an old man keeps a lookout for a return of the wave. They poison the water, these decaying people.



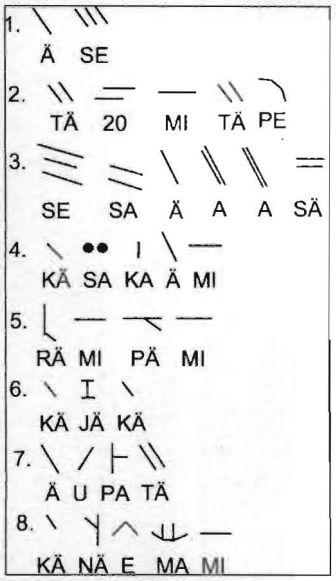


Figure 28: Panel 3, out of the clear came a wave

Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

1. Äijä-sen

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

English translation

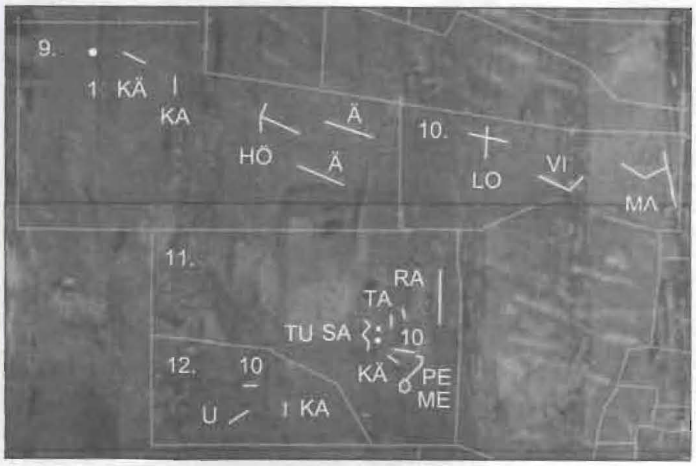
1. Tall clan
2. remnants, 20 people from Star's family.
3. Out of the clear came a great wide wave and a storm.
4. It fetched hundreds of growers, great people,
5. dilapidated people, head men.
6. They rolled and rolled.
7. An old man on the newly cleared rock keeps a lookout.
8. They poison the water,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

Notes

1. *Äijä* is an old word for 'tall'; *-se,* means 'tribe', deduced from Pictish inscriptions. Atlantis is labeled Ä-SE on a Magdalenian map engraved on copper in 10,300 BC. Oðin's clan *Aesir* was very tall and had tall ancestors.
2. *Tähti* 'Star' is **Aurvandil,** one of three sons of **Ivalde**, a king in German mythology.
3. This part of the inscription is meant to be read three different ways.
8. Letter MA 'decaying' is flipped on its back with legs sticking up in the air; *eden* 'water' from *heden.*

Panel 9: a wave toppled Feather's father

One wave toppled Feather's (Freyja's) father (Njörð), sprawled like game on the ground. It destroyed the harvest, smashed carts, people, field hands, our families. Ten swam for a long time and survived.



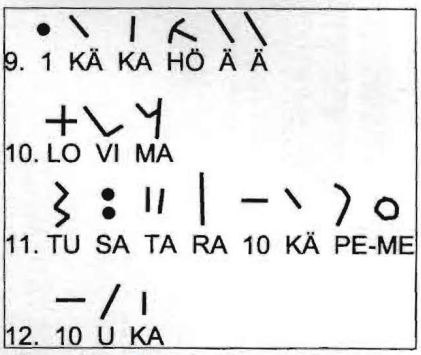


Figure 29: Panel 9, a wave toppled Njörð

Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

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

English translation

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

Notes

9. **Freyja** had a cloak of feathers; her nickname was 'Feather'.
9. **Njörd,** father of Freyja, was a giant, and the greatest navigator of his age. He came from the

Vanir clan and joined the Aesir to ensure peace. Later, his son Freyr ruled the Äesir.

11. Latvian **rati** means 'wheel, cart'.

Panel 13: Maidens prepare four-wheeled wagons

Panel 13 has a host of letters, very faint, which include a sketch of Thor carrying a lamp. He is labeled 'First Maiden's Iron Hand; First Maiden's Iron Belt." His wife Sif was First Maiden, and 'iron glove' and 'iron belt' are both kennings of Thor.

Maidens prepare large four-wheeled wagons to transport thousands of flood families [to the ravine]. My sister-in-law's (Sif's) corpse was brought from far away.

One hundred and seven women set out to drive four hundred cattle to Storm's (Thor's) many settlements.

The corpse of my mother (Gunnlöð) was taken first to Hand's (Svipdag's) storehouse.

Two thousand reindeer brought (on sleds) dilapidated people, whom they spread through the quarry. They left the ravine crammed with women laid low.

To convey tranquility to the funeral pyre clearing, Hand (Svipdag) sprinkled flour on the earth. All night long he will sing songs of magic, of the time of mighty families, magician families, once youthful, once married, once makers.





Figure 30: Panel 13, maidens transport thousands

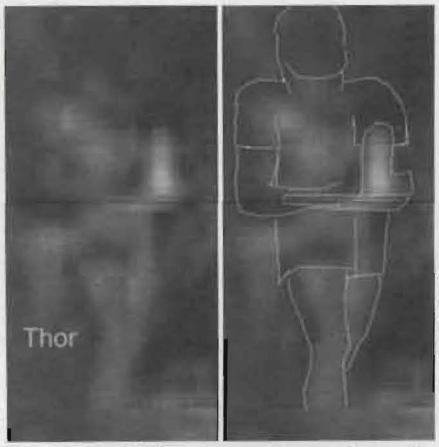


Figure 31: Image of Thor wearing a beard, short-sleeved shirt, lederhosen and holding a tray with a lamp. The text begins, "First Maiden's strong Hand, First Maiden's iron belt." In Norse mythology, bards created a kenning for Thor by suggesting that an iron belt (i.e. Sif) doubled his strength.

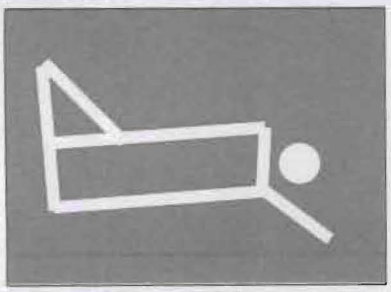


Figure 32: Rebus of Gunnlöð lying on her back with legs bent and left hand flung wide.

Old European script
13.0 [image of Thor carrying a lamp]
13.1 1 KA RA KÄ.
13.2 1 KA RA VÖ.
13.3 KA LA RE HA TU TU PE.
13.4 NA-NI RA VI KA.
13.5 SA SE KA LÄ A 400 KA SÄ Ä-KÄ.
13.6 RA Ä O 1 KÄ A.
13.7 KA TU VA TO [image of sleigh] RÄ MI LO LO.
13.8 JÄ HO A NA KA.
13.9 VI RA RO RA, 1 KÄ KÄ NE JA MA.
13.10 Ö KÄ Ä VI TA,
13.11 A-KA MA PE,
13.12 KA PE, 1 NU, 1 NA, 1 TE.
Ä, Ä 1; SA KÄ 20 MI KE-PÄ.

Finnish decipherment
13.0 [kuva Thor kantaa lamppua]
13.1 Yhden Kaveen Rauta Käen.
13.2 Yhden Kaveen Rauta Vyön.
13.3 Kavet laativat redojen viedä tuhansien tulvaa perhetta.
13.4 Natonin raato vietiin kauas.
13.5 Sata sei kavetta lähtivät ajaa 400 karjoa Säähän äijä-kään.
13.6 Raato äidin otettiin yksi Käteen aittahan.
13.7 Kaksi-tuhatta vaadinta toivat [reessa] rähjäin miehien loivat louho'een.
13.8 Jäivät horho ahdettiin naisten kaatahan.
13.9 Viedä rauhan rovion raivaus, Yhden Käs käytti neidin jauhon maahan.
13.10 Öitä Käs ääntää virttä taian,
13.11 aikan mahtavien perheiden,
13.12 katehien peheiden, ennen nuorta, ennen naitu, ennen tehäjät.

English translation
13.0 [Image of Thor carrying a lamp]
13.1 First Maiden's Iron Hand.
13.2 First Maiden's Iron Belt.
13.3 Maidens prepare large 4-wheeled wagons to transport thousands of flood families.
13.4 My sister-in-law's corpse was brought from far away.
13.5 One hundred seven women set out to drive 400 cattle to Storm's many settlements.
13.6 The corpse of mother was taken first to Hand's storehouse.
13.7 Two thousand reindeer brought [on sleds] dilapidated people they spread through the quarry.
13.8 They left the ravine crammed with women laid low.
13.9 To convey tranquility to the funeral pyre clearing, First Hand applied maiden flour to the earth.
13.10 All night Hand will voice songs of magic,
13.11 of the time of mighty families,
13.12 magician families, once youthful, once married, once makers.

Notes
13.0 Finely detailed ¾ front view of Thor carrying a lamp, the first ever ¾ view. He wears a light shirt, which places the event in warm weather, May to October.
13.1 'First Maiden' would be **Sif**, head of the governing council.

13.1 'Iron Hand' would be Sif's first husband, **Thor**, who wore an iron glove.
13.1 *Kaksinne* meaning 'two of you' is almost the same as *käsine* 'glove'.
13.2 'Iron Belt' would be Sif's first husband, **Thor**, who wore an iron belt. With his iron belt, Thor doubled his strength, possibly a kenning for Sif.
13.3 If snow lay on the ground, the vehicle would have been a sledge. However, Bragi does not mention snow, and he drew Thor with a light shirt for warm weather, thus a wheeled vehicle.
13.3 Letter TU was drawn long and wide to indicate a doubling of the letter.
13.4 'Sister-in-law' identifies the scribe as **Bragi**, brother of **Thor**.
13.5 'Storm' is **Thor**. Ä-KÄ could also mean 'Great Settlement'.
13.6 Bragi's mother, the giantess **Gunnlöð**, married **Oðin**. The corpse of Gunnlöð lies on her back, knees drawn up, left arm flung wide.
13.7 A sled is drawn beneath two letters riding on the sled.
13.7 *Louho'een* 'into a quarry, pit' from *louhokseen*.
13.9 The new Hand = Oðr-Skipdag. 'Maiden flour' is finely sifted wheat flour, called *maida* in India, rare and expensive. Practice is common with Native Americans, spreading corn meal before a ceremony.
13.12 Families of marriage-binding makers is a recurring element of Japanese Shinto deities. Example:
Ameno-minaka-nusino-kami – The superior god-like being who sits enthroned in the middle of heaven, from *Aie meno mi naia kai nuo sija noiat kai miehi'in* meaning 'Plan a ceremony now to marry all those bind wizards to all men'

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

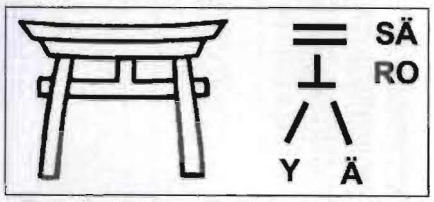


Figure 33: Transcription of Shinto symbol.

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

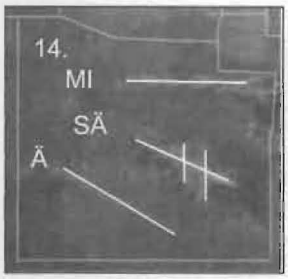
IZANAGI < yks aana kyy 'first omen dragon'

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

Panel 14: Men of Storm's father

This line is out of place or I missed some letters; it says:

Men of Storm's Father (Odin)



Old European script
14. MI SÄ Ä.

Finnish decipherment
14. miestä Sään ätän.

English translation
14. men of Storm's father.

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

Panel 15: Great Father builds a hill of stones

Great Father (Odin) begins to build a hill of stones for Noble One (Njörð), a farewell to Hand's long open-sea life.

First Star's (Aurvandil's) great settlement has gone also. It has taken away many people, two large sea settlements. Great Sea has now taken eleven young people.

Cattle also expired. The wave toppled thousands of us, destroyed country folk, men, women, provisions, thousands of brave men, hundreds were mangled.

Farewell!

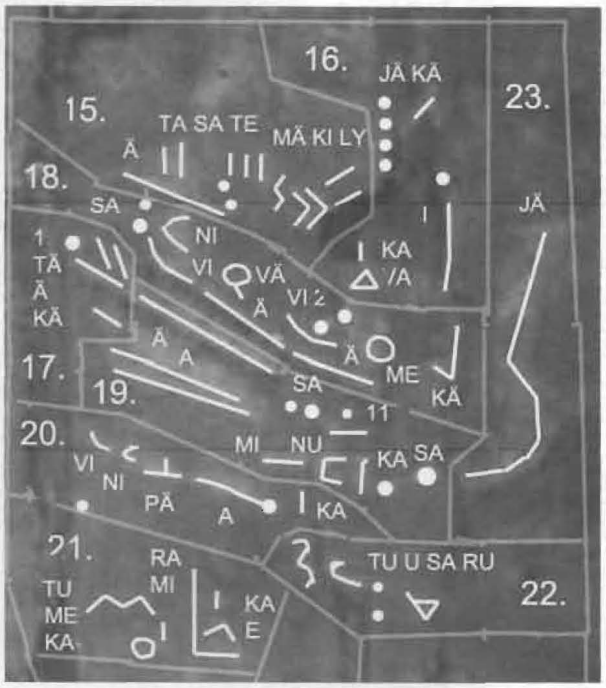




Figure 34: Panel 15, Oðin builds a pyramid

Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

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

English translation

15. Great Father begins to build a hill of stones for Noble One,
16. a farewell to Hand's long open-sea life.
17. First Star's great settlement
18. has gone also. It has taken away many people, taken away two large sea settlements.
19. Great Sea has taken now 11 young people.
20. Cattle also expired. The wave toppled
21. thousands of us, destroyed country folk, men, women, provisions,
22. thousands of brave men, hundreds were mangled.
23. Farewell!

Notes

15. Great Father = **Oðin;** Noble One = **Njörð**

15 Hill of stones = cut-stone pyramid like that of Mastaba that takes planning.

16. Hand = **Njörð**, second to Oðin, the greatest navigator.
17. First Star = **Aurvandill** "Thor waded south across Icy Stream bearing Aurvandill in a basket on his back from the north out of Juntenheim. One of Aurvandill's toes had stuck out of the basket and become frozen, wherefore Thor broke it off and cast it up into the heavens, and made thereof the star called Aurvandill's Toe." Skaldskaparmal, Prose Edda, Snorri Sturluson
18. The large sea settlements may have been Frisland and Denmark.
19. 'Great Sea' = tsunami from the Atlantic Ocean
21. Letter U meaning 'brave men, champions' is toppled over.

Panel 24: it toppled seven little islands

It toppled seven little islands (Zeeland) toward the border.

Now flu travels among all the men. They clear first many hundreds of decayed people. Corpses cling to fences, skin mostly torn.

Also, the food has gone completely. Into bones become maidens by the hundreds.

A steep ravine was cleared here; men cover men done away with. Corpses of toppled women fit in rows close together, a path of spear maidens.

They brought the corpse of [fallen] Star (Aurvandil). Our grim-looking funeral pyre demands the champion men first: First Star and First Hand (Njörð).

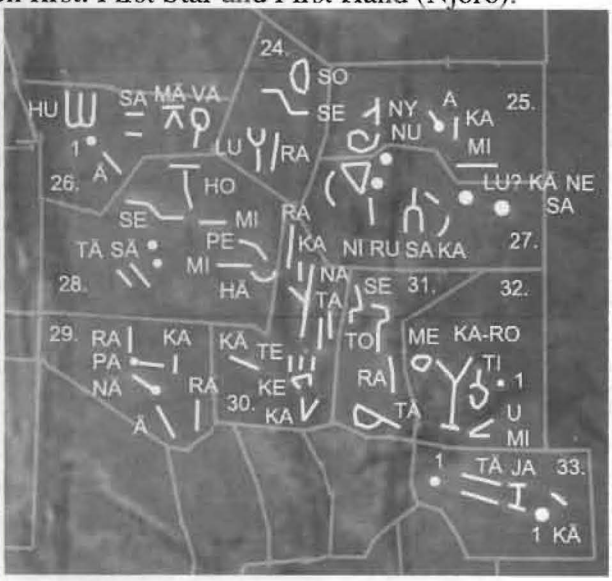




Figure 5: Panel 24, Zeeland was flooded

Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

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

English translation

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

Notes

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

Panel 35: hundreds ... are in a deep ravine

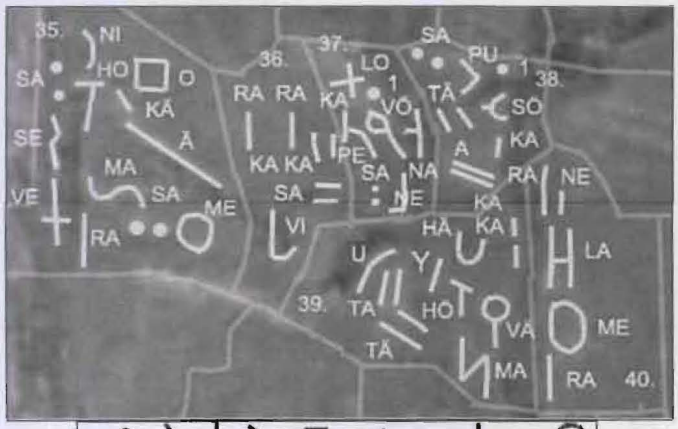
Hundreds of gallant friends of mine are in a deep ravine, covered by a lot of earth to nourish crops of ours.

Wheeled carts dump cattle by means of ropes into a thicket.

For comfort, one woman is washing ribbon belts to accompany the maidens.

They bring trees, First Star's pretty, young, maiden drivers.

Men in an enclosure, all full of wretched corpses, fuzzy, askew on the ground. Maidens rot in our clearing.



35. SA SE VE NI O HO KÄ Ä MA RA SA ME.

36. RA RA KA KA SÄ VI

37. LO 1 KA PE VÖ NA SA NE

38. SA PU 1 TÄ SÖ KA A

39. U TA TÄ I HÄ RA, HÖ VÄ MA.

40. NE LA ME RA.

Figure 5: Panel 35, hundreds lie in a ravine

Old European script

35. SA SE VE-NI O HO, KÄ Ä MA RA SA ME.
36. RA RA KA KA SÄ VI.
37. LO, 1 KA PE VÖ NA SA NE.
38. SA PU, 1 TÄ SÖ KA A.
39. U TA, TÄ I HÄ RA, HÖ, VÄ MA.
40. NE LA ME RA.

Finnish decipherment

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

English translation

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

Notes

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



Figure 35: Vöitä nauhoja *meaning 'ribbon belt'.*

Panel 41: women prepare for the log fire

Women prepare for the log fire by sweeping the ground. First, they hoist many old pines, a tall grove for decayed people.

Many families from far away raise up the first corpse skillfully, a great man. Two men on the go are singing, people visit and talk of First Father's great funeral pyre.

The log fire will set free the corpses of our quick-moving great First Hand, big man Irmin, [and] our Champion man. (Njörð, Tyr, Aurvandil)

The man among men will escort his wife; farewell First Maiden. A modest funeral pyre surrounds his first loved one. (Thor and Sif)

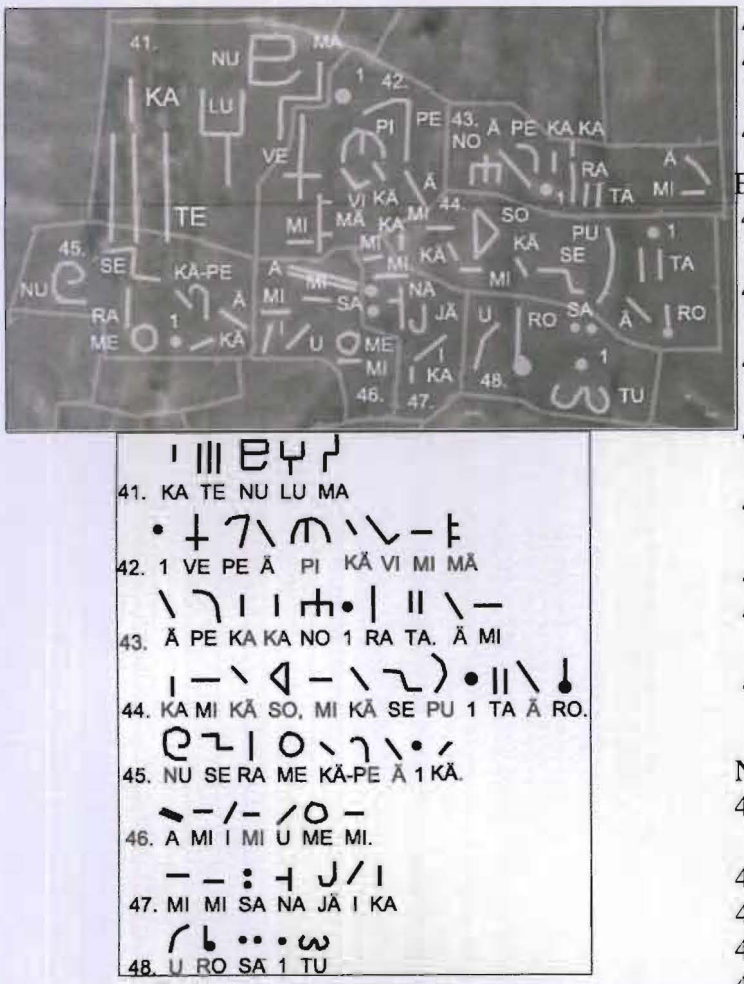


Figure 5: Panel 41, prepare the funeral pyres

Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

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

English translation

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

Notes

41. The funeral pyre and its ashes must be close to the wall.
43. The first corpse, 'a great man', is Irmin.
44. 'First Father' is Oðin.
45. 'First Hand' is Njörð.
46. 'big man Irmin' is the Saxon God of War.
46. 'our champion man' is Aurvandil.
47. *Kai'en* 'forever' from *kaiken* (K22.069); *naista* 'his wife' (K37.002)
47. 'Man among men' is Thor. First Maiden, head of the ruling council, is Sif, his first wife, and later the wife of Aurvandil..
48. RO is drawn as an erect penis; TU is drawn as two breasts.
48. Sif, wife of Aurvandil, has a separate funeral pyre.

Panel 49: men in pairs bind a corpse

Men in pairs bind a corpse between two trees. First, they join together 10 trees for corpses. Seven corpses need many to lift the champions to the large pine trees.

To become attached: first are thrown two ropes to poles close together. They go and fetch a dilapidated poor one from the quarry. Men grip the ropes, one for Storm (Thor) and one thin one for our hundred [mortals], reaching under the arms of one of the five

real men from Hand's (Njörð's) settlement and fermentation barn.

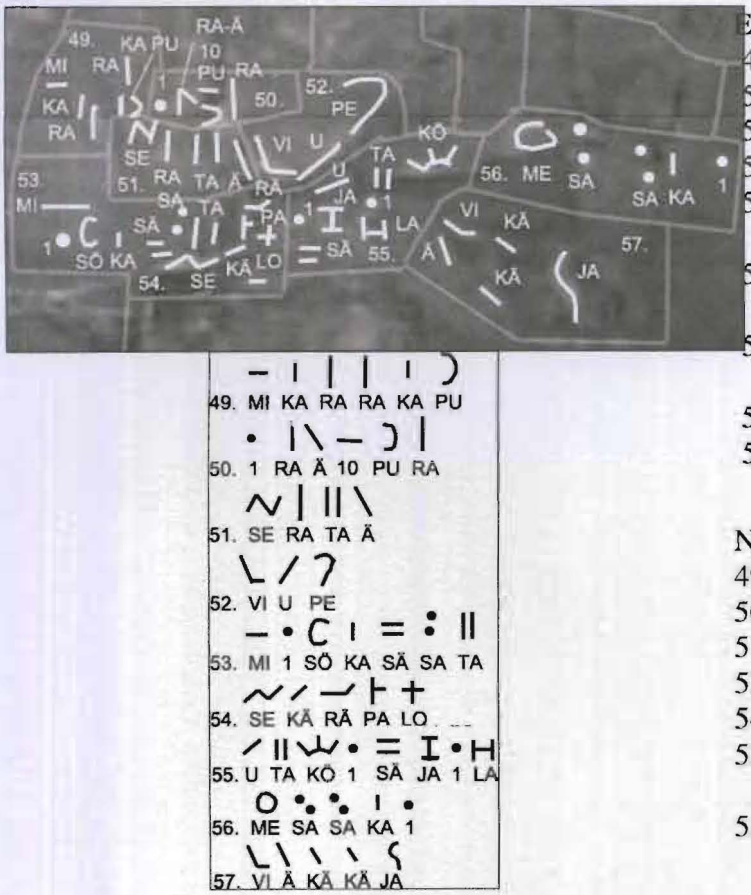


Figure 5: Panel 49, corpses bound to pyre.

Old European script

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

Finnish decipherment

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

English translation

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

Notes

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

55-56. One thin rope for 100 men who weigh 180 lbs x 100 = 9 tons.

Appendices and Bibliography

Appendix A: Meaning of Proper Names

Indo-European tends to butcher names, so retrieving the original name is not easy.

Äsir < Ahjs +IR 'Metal clan'

The Äsir were renowned for their metalwork, originated by Mimir, the giant smith. The Vanir were renowned for their ships and navigation.

Vanir < Van +IR 'Water clan'

Vanir was the clan of Njörð, the greatest navigator, with hair like spun gold.

Sif < Siivo 'decent, good minded'.

Sif (Sunday) < Suun 'Speaker'

Sunday is named for Sif with golden hair, a sun-goddess, like her grandmother **Sol**, and her mother **Sunna**, **Swanfeather**; **Svanhild, Gold-feather**.

SU-NA < *suunna* 'reasonable, fair, moderate'
SIF < *siivo* 'decent, good minded'

Her mother was a giantess, hence
SU-NA < *suunnaton* 'enormous, huge, collosal'

Sif lent her great strength to Thor, making him twice as strong, hence
ALVEIG < O.N. *Alf-veig* 'Elf power'

She and her two sisters were Swan Maidens, hence
SIGNE < O.Fr. *cigne* 'swan'

She was a master brewer of First Table Beer, hence
OLRUN < *Ölu-runo* 'beer song'

She was the Speaker of the Assembly, hence
SUN < suun 'speaker; mouth'

Gunnlöð (Monday) < Kuu-unen löit 'Moon-sleep you began'

Monday is named for Gunnlöð, whose name begins with kuu meaning 'moon'. She was the third wife of Odin, after Urð and Frigg, and mother of Bragi. Her name says she started some kind of ceremony called 'Moon sleep'. Bragi helps her add ingredients to change normal beer into psychedelic beer.

KU< kuu 'the moon'
UNN < Unen 'in sleep, sleep'
LÖD < löit 'you began, struck, vanquished, started'
Loihit 'you conjured up'
Löyät 'you find'

Tiw, Tyr (Tuesday) < Työ+R 'Workman'

Tuesday is name for Tiw-Tyr. Other spellings include Ty, Ti (Old Swedish), Tiw-Tiu (Old English), Deus (Latin). In Germany, Saxons called him Irmin.

TIW < työ 'task'

Tyr was the God of War, pictured with one hand. Tyr was preceded by Vata, whose name later became Tiva. (Victor Rigberg)

VATA < vahtija 'herder, watchman, guard'
TIVA < tivaaja 'one who questions'

Prose Edda states that Týr was the son of Óðin. He was not as big as his step-brother Thor, so his mother was not Jörð. He is identified with the pole star Polaris.

> How should one periphrase Týr? By calling him the One-handed God, and Fosterer of the Wolf, God of Battles, Son of Odin. Skáldskaparmal IX. Tr. Brodeur

Poetic Edda relates that Týr was the grandson of the giant Hymir, and son of a beautiful woman with pale skin who wore a necklace and armbands of gold. Týr and Thor went to the home of Týr's grandfather Hymir to obtain a large cauldron to brew beer. They began at the hall of Aegir and his wife Ran on the island Hlesey, west of Earth. They went first to Aurvandil-Egil's farm on the west side of Earth, then crossed the Elivagar and traveled east to the eastern edge of island Earth. Here lived:

Týr's inventive grandfather, the giant fisherman Hymir, knew how to make large clay pots

Týr's fierce grandmother with nine hundred heads [surely a translation error]

Týr's gentle mother, with the most beautiful pale skin, who wore a necklace and armbands of gold.

Oðin (Wednesday) < *Oo taa'n Äsir* 'I am the father of the Aesir'

Wednesday is named for Odin. In answer to the question, "Who are you?" Odin answered:

Oo taa'n Äsir 'I am the father of the Aesir'

Two of Oðin's sons came with him to Germany: Thor by Urth and Bragi by Gunnlod.

Thor (Thursday) < *Tora* 'strife, fight'

Thor, the giant God of Thunder, protector of the Aesir, was the son of the giantess Jörð-Urð and the giant Oðin. He had a brother Balder-Halfdan. Oðin descended from the giant Buri (< puri 'little stream') and his son Bor (< po 'son' or pori 'little reindeer').

Thor married Sif with hair like spun gold. They lived first at Thrudvanger, second at Schmie in Germany. Sif had three children:

a son Magni by Jarnsaxa who surived Ragnarok

a son Moði by Thor, who survived Ragnarok

a daughter Thruð by Thor, who was a Valkerie, served ale in Valhalla.

Freyja (Friday) < *Virreja* 'Singer'

The goddess Freyja-Gundvara-Syr-Menglad was the beautiful flaxen-haired daughter of Jörð and her half-brother Njörð of the clan of Vanir. Van means 'water', especially seas, lakes, and rivers. According to Heimskringla, Njörð and his half-sister Jörð-Nerthus had two children Freyr and Freyja, who accompanied Njörð when he moved to Asgarð on island Earth as part of an exchange to promote peace between the Aesir and Vanir.

Freyja headed the female governing council of Asgard. Their responsibilities included all commercial activities such as farming, dairying, fishing, shipping, trading, and storage, thus requiring women to read, write and calculate. She organized the Valkyries, who served mead at the banquet halls and collected the souls of half those who died in battle. She is credited with inventing the weekly calendar, and named the seven days of the week after her family. Her father Njörð's ships traversed the Baltic Sea. After Njörð died, Freyja's followers spread this commercial activity across both sides of the Atlantic, Mediterranean and routes between. She lived a very long time: "Freyja kept up the sacrificing, for she alone lived on after the gods." (Ynglinga Saga 10)

Freyja married Oðr-Svipdag, who went on long travels. They had a very fair daughter Hnoss. While looking for Oðr, she too went on a long journey, meeting strange peoples including Gefn, Hörn, Mardöll, Syr and Vanadis. (Prose Edda, 29)

Njörð < *Nyörit* 'Strings'

Njörð (Saturday) < *Saa turrin* 'He brings luck'

Saturday is named for Njörð (pronounced ñorth), Njörðr, Niord, Niordr, King Fridlevus. His name 'strings' previously characterized his grandfather, the giant smith Mimir, who was attached to many people with a web of alliances.

His nickname Saturn comes from *Saa turrin* meaning 'He brings luck'. Saturn is the only planet not associated with a Roman god.

Njörð was the giant lord of wealth and commerce, protector of the navigators, God of seamanship and sailing. His parents were Nat (Night), daughter of Mimir, and Naglfari of the Vanir clan. His sister Jörð-Nerthus-Frigga-Urð was the daughter of Nat and Ónarr-Anarr-Aunarr (water). Njðrð's other names included Unnr (water), Uðr and Auðr (rich). Njord was also known as Fridlief, the Lover of Frith (peace). According to Heimskringla, Njörð and his half-sister Jörð-Nerthus had two children Freyr and Freyja, who accompanied Njörð when he moved to Ásgarð as part of an exchange to promote peace between the Aesir and Vanir. Here he married second Skadi, daughter of the giant smith Thjazi-Völund, and lived half the time at his hall Nóatún and half the time at her hall in Thrymheim. He died c. 5750 BC at Schmie, Germany, from a tsunami. Bragi, the scribe, called him 'First Hand' and 'father of Feather (Freyja)'.

Bragi < *Pura-ki* 'Young bullock now?'

Bragi is the son of Odin by Gunnlod, the best poet, musician and painter, and the scribe of the Schmie inscription.

Svipdag < *Savi pata-ky* < 'Clay pot village'

Svipdag was captured in Finland while still in the womb of Groa, wife of Aurvandil, and raised in

Sweden by Halfdan. He married Freyja, called Minglad. In a battle between the Vanir and Aesir, he helped to defeat the Aesir by slicing in half the handle of Thor's hammer with a steel sword. Odin and Thor were exiled for about ten years, while Svipdag and Freyja took over rule of Asgard.

Aurvandil < *Auer-van-tila* 'Mist-of-the - sea Farm'

The giant Aurvandil-Orvandel-Egil-First Star-Orion's Belt was the brother of the giant smith Thjazi-Völund-Wayland. Aurvandil the Valiant married beautiful, blonde giantess Sif, whose second husband was Thor. Bragi drew his portrait tied to a funeral pyre at Schmie, Germany, 31 feet tall. Both he and Sif died in the flood.

Mannheim < *Maan heimo* 'Earth family'

Mann-heim on the Rhine River is the same as Mann-heim or Manngard near Asgard, where tillers of the soil lived. Its flat, fertile soil grew barley and wheat under the eye of Freyja and Skipdag. Odin lived 40 km south at Oden-heim and Schmie was 62 km away. The distance between Mannheim and Schmie was too great for residents to have escaped the flood.

Odenheim < *Woden heimo* 'Odin's family'

Oden-heim, where Odin and his family lived, lies 22 km north of Schmie. It is 55 m above the Rhine and 156 m below Schmie. With a height of thirty feet, Odin and his family could walk 24 -30 kph, which would take them to safety at Schmie in less than an hour.

Schmie < *Ahjsmi* 'Metal-man, blacksmith'

Schmie is an ancient village of 680 inhabitants NW of Stuttgart, 48.983°N, 8.832°E. It lies 22 km south of Odenheim, where Odin lived, and 63 km south of Mannheim where Freyja and Svipdag lived. The name Schmie applies to:

the region of Schmie-gau, attested in 788 AD
the valley south of Schmie (Schmie-tal)
the brook south of Schmie (Schmie-bach)
the megalithic burial site south of Schmie

The German word *schmied* means 'blacksmith'.

Most Finnish names have two syllables, not one. If an initial A was lost, then ASMI

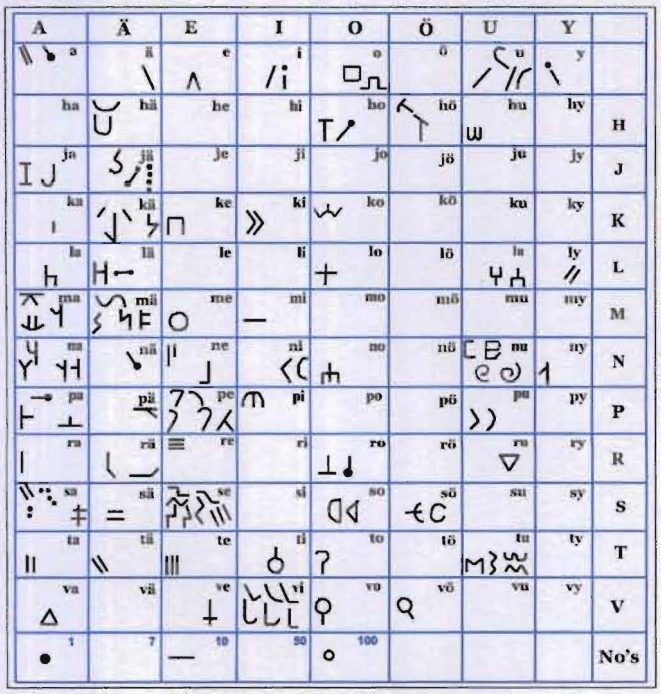
AS < ahjs 'metal', the name of Odin's clan, Asir
MI < - mi 'man

Ahjsmi 'metal-man' has the same meaning as *schmied* 'blacksmith'.

Appendix B: Old European syllabary

Chart of Old European syllabary used by Bragi

Figure 36: Chart of Schmie syllabary.



Rules for compressing Old European

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

Ignore final consonant of each syllable.
Ignore internal D, H, J, P, T and V.
Compress adjacent vowels into the first vowel.

Notes on Decipherment

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

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

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

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

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