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BRONZE AGE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE AMBERS OF BERNSTORF

Povzetek

NAPIS IZ BRONASTE DOBE NA JANTARJU IZ BERNSDORFA

Leta 1994 sta Manfred Moosauer in Traudl Bachmaier odkrila v bližini Bernstorfa v Nemčiji urbano naselje, zgrajeno okroglo 1350 pr. Kr. Leta 1998 so našli izdelke z visoko čistostjo zlata, predantične tehnologije čiščenja zlata pa so bile znane samo v Egiptu. Dve leti kasneje so našli še pomembnejše stvari, en rumenkast in en rdečkast izdelek iz jantarja z napisi v pisavi Linear B. Najdeno zlato in jantar sta med najpomembnejšimi arheološkimi odkritji na Bavarskem do konca 20. stoletja. Tako se je prepričljivo vzpostavila povezava med starim Egiptom in virom jantarja vzdolž obale Baltskega morja; ter povezava najdenih napisov s grškimi in predgrškimi napisi Pelasgov.

Preface

In 1994 Manfred Moosauer and Traudl Bachmaier discovered in the vicinity of Bernstorf, Germany, an urban settlement constructed round 1350 BC. Bernstorf is about 40 km north of Munich. Settlement reconstruction is in figure 1. Settlement



Figure 1: Settlement reconstruction [1]

reconstruction in view from north based on archeological research; today we know that the settlement was about 1/3 bigger southwards. The findings locality is at the eastern wall (left) [1].

Gold pieces

In 1998 Moosauer and Bachmaier found various pieces of thin gold plates, which are presented in figure 2 and are similar that in figure 3. On the left figure up there is a piece similar to a stylus. Styluses were used for writing on wax tablets. For example in the right picture we see a stylus of the same shape from Novgorod (Russia). This stylus shaped piece of gold served perhaps as symbol of a scribe or for design coating. Ancient technology for purifying gold was known in Egypt only [2-3].

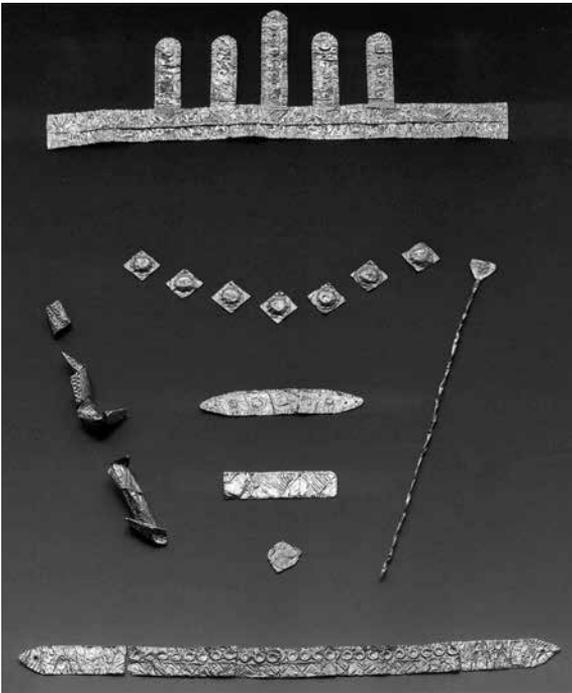


Figure 2: Gold pieces



Figure 3: Presentation of use

Amber pieces

Two years later they made another great find. One yellowish and one reddish amber with inscriptions in Linear B, are presented in figures 4 and 5. These findings are connected with ancient Greek and former settlements of Pelasgian. In connection with Egyptian technology for purifying gold, this find established a compelling link between Ancient Egypt and the source of ambers along the Baltic Coast.



Figure 4: Yellow amber



Figure 5: Red amber

Amber sources and transport ways

A correlation between Proto-Slavs, once called Veneti and amber can be determined (J. Richter: Der Brenner Codex, p. 31) [4].

Different ways from Baltic to Egypt are shown in figure 6. There are the sea way, and some ways through continent. The best connection is directly from Baltic to the Adriatic Sea with the lower route.

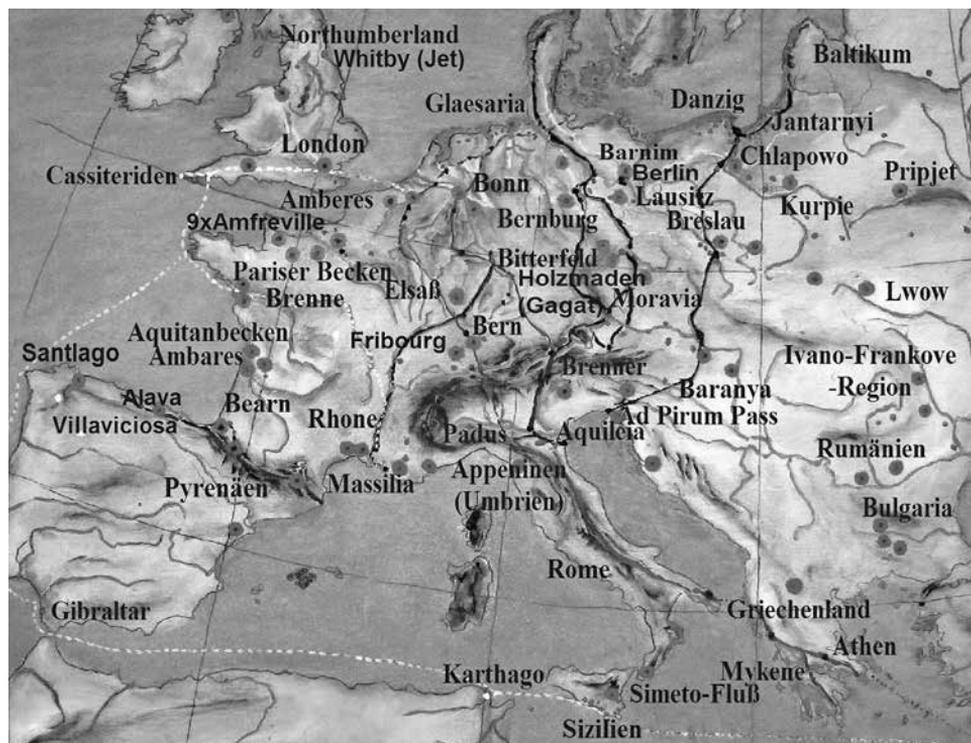


Figure 6: Ambers transporting ways [4]

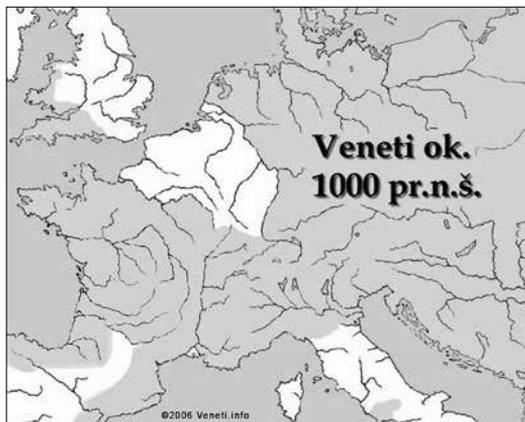


Figure 7: Veneti at 1000 year BC [5]



Figure 8: Names of amber [4]

Distribution of the ancient Venets (Proto-Slavs) round 1000 BC and different names of ambers are presented in figure 7 and 8.

Figure 7: At the time of burn-out of Bernstorff settlement large areas of Europe have been populated with various Veneti tribes which we today also call Proto-Slavs. These Proto-Slavs called themselves also as Wana's. Documented on a spindle whorl found at Hlinsko (Czech Republic, Moravia) and tablets from Pylos (PY Ta 711) and Mycenae (MY V 659).

Figure 8: Today's spheres of names jantar, čilibar, ambra and Bernstein as you can see are in four main groups:

Orange – jantar (Slovenian, Croatian, Czech, Polish); jantár (Slovakian); янтарь [jantar] (Russian); јантар [jantar] (Serbian); dzintars (Lettish); gintaras (Lithuanian).

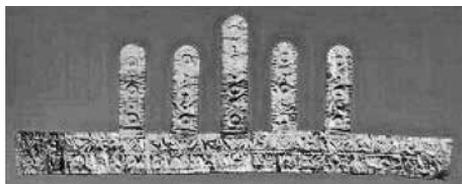
Violet - Ћилибар [čilibar] (Serbian); chihlimbar [čihlimbar] (Romanian); qelibar [čelibar] (Albanian), кexлибáр (Bulgarian); κexριμπάρι [kechribári] (Grecian).

Red – âmbar (Portugese); ambra (Italian); ambre (French); ambar (Spanish); amber (English); ómra (Ireland);

Blue – Bernstein (German); bursztyn (Polish); бурштин or смола (Ukrainian); бурштын (Belorussian); borostyánkő (Hungarian); bärnsten (Swedish); barnsteen (Netherlandian).

Other notions: meripihka = sea resin (Finnish); merevaik = sea resin (Estonian); rav (Norwegian, Danish); [kachlimen] Arabian; kehribar (Turkish).

Is this a diadem?



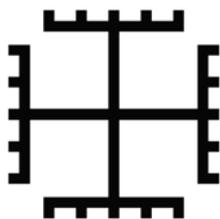


Striking similarity between »Diadem« and amber sign. There is a striking similarity between Bernstorf »Diadem« and the sign on the yellowish amber.

Among the Bernstorf pieces of gold (right upper corner) this one was named Diadem. One amber became The Face of Bernstorf (right down corner). A hypothesis makes two analogies: between so-called Agamemnon's mask and the Bernstorf Face and, second, between Bernstorf »Diadem« and Mycenae Diadem (from the Shaft Grave III of Grave Circle A) with the conclusion the upper right find is a diadem as well.

The conclusion is, gold find and amber sign belong in symbolic sense together. So, if both symbolize same meaning, what is it?

Similarity with Slavonic cross



Slavonic cross also called »God's hands«. The god spreads his hands (fingers) in all four world directions.

Slavonic funeral urn



Vessel with the symbol »Hands of God« was discovered in 1936 during archaeological excavations in Białej, Poland, Lodz region, and dated from 3rd - 4th century AD (Przeworsk culture). The funeral urn disappeared during the withdrawal of the Germans in Lodz in World War II, and today is known only by a plaster copy.

Łukasz Antosik: Popelnica ze stara swastyka.

Slavonic mythological genesis of the world

Proto-Slavs were convinced that everything has a Beginning and an End. Human life is restricted by birth and death. None of us from our own experience knows anything about the time preceding our birth and considerations what awaits us after death is just a mumble. Before us and after us there were people. In the same way the Proto-Slavonic people were thinking about gods and their actual originator of the gods - the Proto-God (Pra-Bůh or prabůh). Him they called Svarog.

If a man's life is a Beginning and an End, then life of mankind has a Beginning and an End. The life of humanity they called Era. About our Era just Proto-God Svarog knows everything, which sleeps in the sun as a child in a transparent egg. We humans are also born from eggs that our mother wore inside. Golden sun paints splendour like that of beautiful Easter eggs and only God can see it, the beauty is blinding a man.

Svarog inside the sun sleeps and gathers strength. When our Era ends, another Era comes. The son of Svarog – Svarožic – arose from third leg, which Svarog has grown during his sleep. After Svarožic started to govern over the new Era, he invented names for directions. These directions are symbolized with four hands in the Slavonic cross.

So the beginning of the Slavonic genesis of the world could be presented here.

Inscriptions

The yellowish amber holds an inscription consisting of three Linear B signs v[6-7]. Reading from right to left gives TI NVA PA. Look at figure 4.

In old Czech »týn« ment »castle-fortress« or »market« »-pa« is a suffix of Proto-Slavonic origin like in »pahrbek« (hrb = top hump, »-ek« deminutivum suffix, »pa-« affix meaning pseudo, not real). The translation might be »Great Castle« or »Old Castle« (ancient = great = old).

From left to right the Linear B signs give the reading PA NVA TI". Panvati was the name of a Greek Argonaut (Moosauer and Bachmaier). Found in a writing of *Apollonios Rhodios* 300 BC (e.g. in *Ichor Mykhinaika Eyphmata*, Band 18, Athen, p.3, left column and others). A gap of 1050 years (300 BC Appolonios Rhodios – 1350 BC burn-out of Bernstorf) makes this interpretation less probable compared to TI NVA PA.

Yellow amber summary

The inscription in Linear B holds following possible meaning:

Right to left reading: TINVAPA or TIN VAPA meaning Greate Castle or Old Castle

Left to right reading PANVATI as argonaut's name or PARVATI as jagged mountains.

I do not know what the icon of the »Diadem« bellow the Linear B signs symbolizes. It could be symbol of a hand, settlement, rivers, mountains, the World, a heraldry sign - the fantasy is endless. We could make a working hypothesis it is symbol of the settelment with relation to Slavonic cross.

Red amber

Red amber – left to right reading – look at figure 5.

The »comma« sign between DO and KA represents a consonant in a syllabic alphabet. So far known consonants used are:

c-č-d-ch-j-k-m-n-r-s-šč-t-v

and two of them help to give a meaning.

DO-č-KA? or DO-s-KA ?

Reading of the first three signs left to right gives either Russian word »dočka« (daughter) or »board« in several Slavonic languages. In Russian (доска), Belorussian (дошка), Slovakian (doska).

Ideograms and phonograms.

Antonín Horák in his book *The Paradigm About The Slavs – Inverted* (O Slovanech úplně jinak, 1991) presented a whole alphabet of such language specific phonograms [6]:



Ideograms and phonograms can be interpreted by any language: example.

Handfläche	palm	tenyér	palma	paume	delanj	dlaň	длан	dłoń	dlán
German	Engl.	Hung.	Italian	French	Pro.Sla.	Czech	Bulg.	Pol.	SrbCh

Egyptian hieroglyphs?



There is no equivalent for the last two signs in Linear B but the pieces of gold allow to make a connection to Egyptian hieroglyphs.

The left sign looks like a mirror inverted Egyptian hieroglyph called »throwing stick«. The right one is similar the hieroglyph »map of house« with a determinant [7].

A determinant tells us the sign should be considered as an ideogram, i.e. the sign stands for whole notion or concept.

The phonogram of »map of house« is »pr«.

»p« stands for »paléh« (field) and

»r« stands for »ris« = {cut | drawing | plan}

In Czech (půdorys) and Slovak (pôdorys) language »pr« has the same meaning, »púdo-« means »ground like« or »field like« and -rys = ris.

so: map of house (or foundations) = půdorys.

As determinant the hieroglyphic sign throwing stick gives one of the following meanings:

1. to throw
2. foreign {country | person | enemy | palace | house | castle | market}
3. create (phonem kma) Red amber – right to left reading

The only meaningful combination of the syllabic signs and the comma was the Serbocroatian word »kanda«.

KA-n-DO ≈ SrbC. kanda = {as if | as though | perhaps | maybe}.

So, the reading might be:

„{country | person | enemy | palace | house | castle | market} foreign maybe“.

Red amber summary

Sign side holds probably the meaning »foreign country daughter« or »foreign palace daughter«. Face side shows a bearded man or a woman with a yashmask.

Summary

1. Inscriptions on ambers is a remarkable mixture of Linear B and Egyptian hieroglyphs.
2. On the yellow amber there is probably the name of the settlement - TIN VAPA - meaning Great Castle followed by a heraldry or a mythological symbol.
On the red amber there is probably the text »foreign palace daughter«.
3. Proto-Slavonic influence on Egyptian hieroglyphs has been exemplified: »map of house« has Proto-Slavonic phonogram »pr« which means »palěh ris« (ground plan, foundation).

Literature

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Abstract

In 1994 Manfred Moosauer and Traudl Bachmaier discovered in the vicinity of Bernstorf, Germany, an urban settlement constructed round 1350 BC. In 1998 they found products of high purity gold. Ancient technology for purifying gold was reputedly known in Egypt only. Two years later they made another great find, that is one yellowish and one reddish amber with inscriptions in Linear B script. Gold and ambers are among the most important archaeological discoveries in Bavaria up to the end of the 20th century. Thus, this find established a compelling link between Ancient Egypt and the source of ambers along the Baltic Coast, but also a link with inscriptions in old Greek and with more older inscriptions of Pelasgian.