

Decipherment of an inscription high on a wall of the megalithic complex at Schmie, Germany

Stuart L Harris, February 2020, Charleston, SC

Summary

The village of Schmie, 34 km NW of Stuttgart, occupies a plateau on the north side of a narrow valley cut by Schmietal River. South of Schmietal, between the river and opposite plateau, a megalithic burial complex includes a step pyramid and nineteen cairns of great size. Walter Haug (2000) first investigated this complex, which locals assumed was a quarry. The step pyramid closely resembles the Egyptian step pyramid Mastaba from 2500 BC.

Immense cut stones employed in the step pyramid suggest that stone masons were 36 feet tall. Nearby, a high wall carries an inscription in Old European written in light-colored clay on a dark background. A photograph of the wall is deceiving because large letters make the wall appear small. The writing implement appears to have been a very large finger. Only a giant could easily reach the top of the inscription.

The text was written shortly after a tsunami with ten waves struck the region. Among hundreds of people, only twenty survived at Schmie. After retreating, the flood left an impassible layer of mud, while hundreds of rotting bodies poisoned the water. People did not live at Schmie – it was a burial ground, but more likely in the Rhine Valley, 25 km to the west.

Two megafloods of Germany come to mind, the first when Atlantis sank in 9577 BC, the second when Frisland sank in 2194 BC. Atlantis lies 1700 km from Schmie, Frisland lies 1500 km from Schmie. The runup from Atlantis was over a kilometer, too high to escape. The runup for Friesland I estimate was 200 m high, not enough. What else? Time to review my runup assumptions.

The scribe wrote the tribe's name as Ä-SE, meaning 'Tall clan, great clan'. Before Atlantis sank, Magdalenians labeled Atlantis Ä-SE on a map. North of Atlantis was Frisland, which Atlantis considered conquering but decided against because the people were too big. This would make more sense as a source of giants. Before Friesland sank, navigators from the Netherlands, Frisians, traded big time with Friesland, which they called 'Old Land'.

The people at Schmie came from *Tähti* meaning 'Star', whose location is unknown. They spoke and wrote in Finnish, like Atlantians, Magdalenians and Frisians before Indo European.

I'll give the translation, then discuss what it means.

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Figure 1: Original photograph and enhanced contrast (Pellech, plate 9).

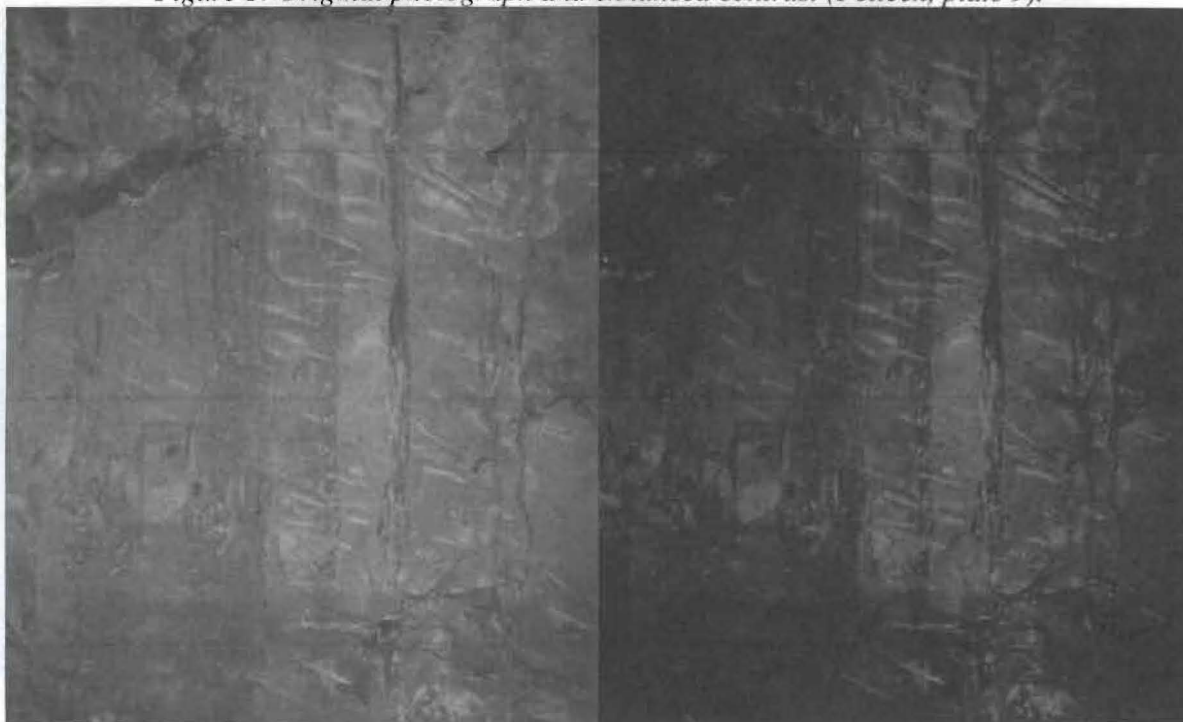
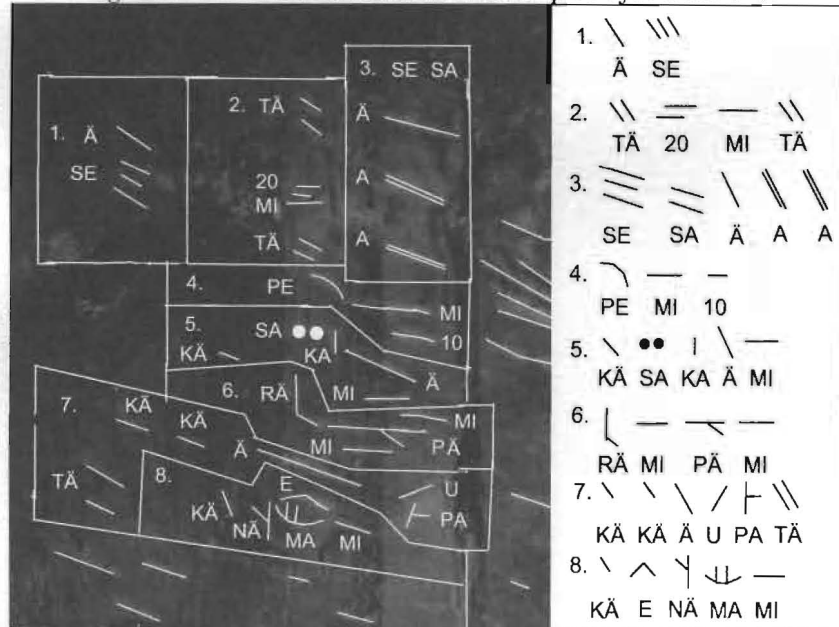


Figure 2: Enhanced contrast and line drawing.



Figure 3: Partitioned text and transcription for lines 1-8.



Decipherment, lines 1-8

Old European script

1. Ä SE
2. TÄ, 20 MI TÄ.
3. SE SA Ä A A,
4. PE, MI 10.
5. KÄ SA KA, Ä MI,
6. RÄ MI, PÄ MI.
7. KÄ KÄ. Ä U PA TÄ.
8. KÄ E, NÄ MA MI.

Finnish decipherment

English translation

1. Tall clan
2. remnants, 20 people from Star.
3. Out of the clear came great waves from the sea,
4. a family, as many as ten.
5. They fetched hundred of maidens, great people,
6. dilapidated people, head people.
7. Impossible to walk. An old man on the newly cleared rock keeps a lookout.
8. They poison the water, these decaying people.

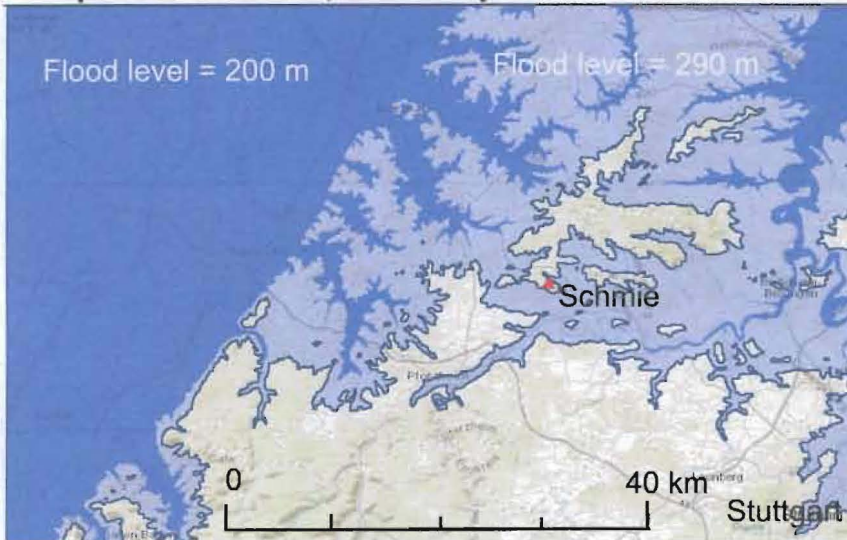
Notes

1. Atlantis is labeled Ä-SE in 10,600 BC on Magdalenian map engraved on copper.
3. 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.

Flood Map

A flood of 300 m would surround Schmie with impassible mud.

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Bibliography

Haug, Walter (2000); A sensational discovery: megalithic cairns and stone chambers of southern Germany; Migration-diffusion/info.au; Christine Pellech (ed).

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