

THE GLOZEL'S CODE

New decipherment theory – a preliminary presentation

Paulo Stekel
(Brazilian hierologist and writer)

A new decipherment proposal

In spite of our decipherment process is at an early stage, we can conclude that glozelian writing system is a mixed system. In fact, glozelian writing system is a triple system: 18 alphabetic signs, ± 50 ligatures and ± 50 syllabic or logographic signs.

We have analyzed 45 glozelian larger clay tablets - we have got them from *Musee de Glozel* in PDF file - (± 1800 signs and ± 300 text lines) and a preliminary conclusion about its signs is: alphabet (± 80%), ligatures (± 12%) and syllabary or logography (± 08%). So, glozelian writing system is an alphabet with ligatures and some syllable/logography.

We have found similarities between glozelian writing system and other very distant writing systems, like Brahmi/Devanagari (ancient India) and sumerian. The Devanagari letters are similar to Brahmi letters and semitic writings (maybe Aramaic) that are descended from Phoenician writing system, so, similar to glozelian alphabet.

But, a problem is: both systems – glozelian and brahmi/devanagari – are separated by thousands of miles. The brahmi/devanagari system is an alphabet too, but not a consonantal – like Aramaic and Phoenician. It is an ABUGIDA – *when consonants in their common shapes represent an inherent vowel* (a short “a”, in Sanskrit). When other vowels are represented, consonants are modified in their shapes: either a vowel is added to a consonant or consonant direction changes (rotation of basic sign, diacritic marks being added, etc.). In same way, a glozelian sign can be written in many positions: normal, inverted, to right, to left, etc.

The five possible positions for glozelian signs are:

- 1 – Vertical normal (VN);
- 2 – Vertical normal to left (VNL) and to right (VNR);
- 3 – Vertical inverted (VI);
- 4 – Vertical inverted to left (VIL) and to right (VIR);
- 5 – Horizontal to left (HL) and to right (HR).

The inclination to left or to right seems to show that glozelian writing can be as left to right as right to left or even boustrophedon. Many signs cannot show these all directions because of their shapes. However, some signs can change their forms in order to represent vowels (more opened, more closed, bigger, smaller).

By comparative method, analyzing Brahmi/Devanagari vowel putting system, we have a probability to establish phonetic marks for the five positions above (despite it is not possible to have assurance about it):

1 – VN: The normal position (it is difficult to define it, yet) seems be equivalent to a short “A” vowel (lengthened “A” seems be marked by consonant-vowel ligature);

2 – VNL-VNR: It marks a short and lengthened “I” vowel (“Y” is a semivowel with proper sign);

3 – VI: It marks a short “O” vowel (lengthened “O” have a proper sign);

4 – VIL-VIR: It marks a short and lengthened “U” vowel (“W” is a semivowel with proper sign);

5 – HL-HR: It marks a short and lengthened “E” vowel (however, both seem to have proper signs).

Those positions mark vowels, except short “A”, which is not written, like in Sanskrit writing. So, how we mark consonantal encounters, or is, a not existence of vowels between consonants? By proximity of consonants or, that seems to happen sometimes, by consonantal ligatures.

Is “Glozelic” an indoeuropean language?

Can those conclusions define glozelian linguistic family? Maybe, yes, because the system shown seems not semitic. Certainly, Glozel’s language is an indoeuropean language, like Sanskrit, greek, latin and celtic languages from ancient France where is the Glozel site. Gaelic, including, is written with an alphabet containing 18 letters! The similarity between glozelian writing system and semitic system is just concerning letters – the signs seem be origin for Phoenician system (consonantal) and greek system (alphabetic).

Mr. Donal B. Buchanan (1981 - USA) says that glozelian language is semitic - we have received his papers by mail and we analyzed them. We think that “glozelic” is an indoeuropean language, like Mr. Hans-Rudolph Hitz (Switzerland) – we have read his papers in *glozel.net*. In other hand, we think that glozelic is anterior than greek, phoenician, egyptian or sumerian writing system, originated probably circa 10000 B.C. (at least the writing's origin). We think, finally, that the found tablets were made between 5000 - 250 B.C. or before! Others tests will prove this theory or not.

We think the tests made since Glozel’s discovery not proved a modern or ancient datation definitively. So, the question is still open! The decipherment, in same way, is open and not proved. The "Glozel's code" is not broken, yet!

We believe that migratory indoeuropean movement was from Europe to India, not from India to Europe (an arbitrary and archaic theory)! If Glozel is more ancient than known writing systems, so an “Europe to India Theory” is practicable!

Relations between Phoenician, Greek and Glozelian system

The Phoenician system was originated circa 2000 B.C. and was a right-to-left writing system. The language had little intonation and vowels made an important auxiliary function in flexions. So, vowels were not represented. Concerning to Phoenician language, differently of most scientists, Mr. Z. Mayani, a French archeologist, concluded that Phoenicians spoke an “indoeuropean dialect”! If this idea is true, the glozelian alphabet is related to Phoenician alphabet and both are indoeuropean, maybe the same alphabet!

Probably Phoenicians modified the six original indoeuropean vowels (glozelian vowels?) “A”, short “E”, lengthened “E”, “I”, “O” and “U” in order to represent particular aspirations of Phoenician language: ‘ – **h** – **hh** – **y** – , – **w** (in Hebrew those aspirations are letters **alef**, **he**, **yod**, **ayin** and **vaw**, similarly to greek letters *alpha*, *epsilon*, *etha*, *iota*, *o micron* and *ypsilon*).

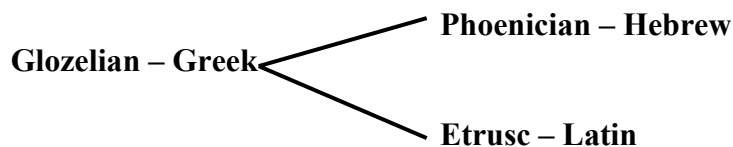
In our opinion, glozelian alphabet has 18 letters, 06 vowels and 12 consonants. It is same to 18 letters druidic alphabet, containing (according legends) tree names. Consonants maybe equivalent to 12 months (zodiacal signs like trees) and six vowels equivalent to four seasons cycle (4 celtic festivals) and duality cycle (day-night, life-death, male-female, etc.). Maybe male principle can be letter “A”; female principle letter “U”. Other letters – lengthened E, I, short E and O – maybe equivalent to four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter (respectively).

The greek writing system is originated from Phoenician system, but if we consider Glozel, we can think other theory: Considering distance between Greece and Glozel (France) is more easy to think that greek alphabet was originated from glozelian culture, not Phoenician culture. In any case, this theory depends of Glozel antiquity.

Usually, it thinks that alphabet origin is:

Phoenician – greek – etrusc – latin

However, according to our theory, alphabet origin can be:



The runic system and glozelian system origin

The runic alphabets used letters named “runes” (from germany *raunen*, which means “to whisper, to murmur”), especially to write Germanic languages (in Scandinavian lands and British Islands). Runes were originated circa 200 AD, but many researchers think that runes are more ancient: between 5th and 1th century BC. The

Hungarian runes (Vinca-tordos script) can be variations or origin for Germanic runes. The most ancient form of runic alphabet is FUTHARK, containing 24 letters, 18 consonants and 06 vowels, divided into three groups with 08 letters named *aettir*. We have divided the glozelian alphabet containing 18 letters into three groups with SIX letters, in same way to *aettir* in runic alphabets.

The three glozelian periods of writing development are, probably:

1st period - 23000 to 11000 BC (synthetic system - a sign, an idea or a “writing of ideas”);

2nd period - 11000 to 8000 BC (analytic system - a sign, a word or a “writing of words”);

3rd period - 8000 to 500 B.C. (logophonic system - a sign, a letter or a “writing of letters”). Existence of alphabet with ligatures and signs for some syllables and logograms.

The 3rd period is the same phase of Glozel and Mas d’Azil findings, both places in France. The reason because 1st and 3rd phases are much larger than 2nd phase is due that is necessary more time to pass from a synthetic phase (representing object – concrete logic) to an alphabetic phase (representing sound – abstract logic), but not to pass for an analytic phase (representing word like complete sound and semiabstract idea).

The Glozelian eighteen letters alphabet

We discovered that 18 glozelian alphabetic signs fit in FUTHARK (runic) alphabet, which (more ancient known version) contains 24 letters. We discovered too the six not original letters and concluded: Glozelian alphabet contains 6 vowels and 12 consonants!

The six first letters have sacred meanings like: **Earth-Woman-Moon** and **Man-Sun-Heaven**. The other letters have sacred meanings connected with four seasons, warmth and cold.

We have found in glozelian clay tablets indoeuropean words like "moon", "horse", "god" and "domesticate" in same form of hypothetical reconstruction made by linguists about indoeuropean language monosyllables. Some words seem a very ancient form of latin mixed with ancient greek or other indoeuropean language. In fact, we can reconstruct “glozelic” by exhaustive comparisons with sanskrit, latin, greek and gaelic.

We present below our proposal for a glozelian alphabet. It is possible to observe similarities with classic runes (Futhark), Phoenician letters and North African alphabets (Lybia). Because this similarities, we do not decided use Phoenician order for letters, followed by greeks, but strange Futhark order, that divides alphabet into three groups or *aettir*. We have divided 18 glozelian letters into three groups with 06 letters.

A fact can be looked: in this dividing way each group have TWO vowels and FOUR consonants! Is this a mere coincidence? In any case, we designated glozelian letters with names derived from runes, adapting them to a probable “glozelian phonetics”

(original rune appears too).



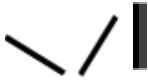










We cannot forget that exist other variations for glozelian signs. The table below contains just general forms and some variations, not considering ligatures or possible syllables/logograms:

GLOZELIAN ALPHABET <i>(with division into three harmonic groups based in Futhark order)</i> <i>By Paulo Stekel (February, 2005)</i>			
Twenty two alphabetic signs and main variations	Names and equivalent Futhark runes	Possible phonetic values (about 30 phonemes)	Possible “magic” or “symbolic meanings”














GROUP I - containing notions like Man-Woman, beginning-end of the year, Sun-Moon, Earth-Sky

	1- Pew 	P (maybe “Ph” and/or “F”, too)	"cattle" (vacum), like rune “Fehu” Representing Earth (land, ground and soil, too) – (1)
	2 – Uruz 	U and W (maybe “V”, too)	Woman, female, fertility, generation, end of the year (2)
— In ligatures 	3 – Ansuz 	A (a long “A”)	Man, male, power for hunt, beginning of the year (3)
	4 – Raydo 	R (maybe “Rh”, too)	Representing Sun – male (4)
	5 - Kawnan 	K (maybe “Kh”, too)	It is same to rune Kaunan; representing Moon – female (veneration) – (5)
	6 - Gebo 	G (maybe “Gh”, too)	"goat" or "ray", representing Sky/Height/altitude (6)

GROUP II – containing notions like Spring and Summer, day, light, clarity, brightness, divinity, godhood.

	7 – Eglaz 	E (long) [maybe sound “He”]	It seems to rune Haglaz and represents Spring season (7)
	8 - Nawdiz 	N	May be equivalent to rune Naudiz
	9 – Iwaz 	I and Y	It seems to rune Îwaz, not rune Îsaz (); representing Summer season.
	10 – Algiz 	Z	It means "elke", like Algiz rune name
	11 - Sowilo 	S (maybe “Sh”, too)	Very similar to rune Sôwilô
	12 - Tiwaz 	T (maybe “Th”, too)	Similar to rune Tîwaz

GROUP III - containing notions like Autumn and Winter, night, darkness, obscurity, bad spirits (demons).

	13-Berkanan 	B (maybe “Bh”, too)	It seems to rune Pertho  P = B ?
	14 - Ewáz 	E (short)	Representing Autumn season
	15 - Manaz 	M	-
	16 - Lawdaz 	L	-
	17 - Dagaz 	D (maybe “Dh”, too)	"fish", like in Hebrew "dag"?
	18 - Otalan 	O	Representing Winter (8)

Notes:

- (1) PEW: Ox and cow were important for surviving of many civilizations (Egypt, Indus Valley, India, etc). They were divinized, worshiped (Apis in Egypt, for example). Can the sign for this letter represent a shepherd bourdon? In other hand, this sign can represent Earth (like Indian sacred cow), mother and sustainer of its sons, and ideas like "whiteness" and "milk". In fact, in gaelic, the word "*ban*" means "white" and "*bainne*", "milk". Changing B to P, the monosyllable "PA" seems to mean exactly it originally. This explains why *Pew* is the first rune letter, considering an ancient order of glozelian alphabet. Were druids and glozelian "celts" the same people?
- (2) URUZ: Woman is second letter because she is who procreates and nourishes her sons, like cow that nourishes human beings, like Mother-Earth that nourishes its inhabitants. Is this idea the original notion of Goddess? The glozelian sign could be a representation for female reproductive organ. In fact, if we will unite the first with second glozelian letter, we have the syllable "*PU*", Indian root for "to purify". So, the word "pure" means "to be white, immaculate". Does this notion prove connections between Sumerian logic formation word system and glozelian system? Note: Sumerian "*áb*" is "domestic cow" (B can change to P, so we have "*áp*"); "*u*" means "nourish, sustain, etc.". Jewish Kabbalah have a same method for analyzing words.
- (3) ANSUZ: Man is third notion, connected with notions like "force, power, vigour, energy". It is gods of war origin. Sumerian "*a*" is connected with notions like "water; seminal fluid; son, father". Is it coincidence? Glozelian sign for this letter can be a phalum.
- (4) RAYDO: Sun seems be most ancient male god (neuter or androgin) in the world. Letter "R" seems connected with sun and his divinity. It remembers Egyptian "Ra" (his hieroglyph is a sun styled). Glozelian sign for "r" is the same.
- (5) KAWNAN: Moon is female divinity related to woman, to celtic Goddess (fecundity, generation). It is related to water, like sun is related to fire. The form of this letter can be a crescent moon styled.
- (6) GEBO: The first letter of this group is "Earth", the last is "Sky", not contrary. In gaelic, "*ga*" means "ray, dart" and "*geal*" means "bright, shining". However, "*gabhar*" means "goat". Is the glozelian sign for this letter goat horns styled? So, the first group of six letters has following symbolism: **P-U-K (Earth-Woman-Moon) and A-R-G (Man-Sun-Sky)**.
- (7) EGLAZ: Spring is first season in north hemisphere. So, it is the first letter in second group, representing day, warm, light.
- (8) OTALAN: Winter is last season in north hemisphere. So, it is the last letter in third group, representing night, cold, darkness.




Some aspects about decipherment process

I – Groups: In our researches we have divided glozelian signs into ± 43 groups. Each group has some peculiarities like one shape only (group 1), many shapes (group 3, 12, 28), different orientations (most number of groups), compound signs (ligatures), variations of same letter (containing a same phonetic value), lines meaning a number system (number 1 to 5, maybe), triangles, circles, suastics, possible logograms, possible syllables, more complex compound signs, etc.

II – Phonetic values: About this aspect, comparing our researches with Buchanan's, we concluded that it has 50% of agreement between both decipherment processes. The main difference is: For Buchanan glozelian language is semitic; for us glozelian language is indoeuropean.

III – Comparative method used in research: Our method used a comparative process by analysis of many ancient alphabets and other writing systems, like proto sinaitic, Phoenician, Aramaic, Hebrew, tamudic, ethiopic, sabean, lihianit, saphaitic, greek (Melos-Thera, arcadic, corintos, Athens, Miletos), etrusc, berber, numidian, brahmi, iberic alphabets, old european writing systems (Vinca-Tordos, Mas d'Azil), Egyptian (hieroglyphic, hieratic) linear B (Crete), punic, acadian, ugaritic, runic alphabets, Hungarian runes (Magyar, Rovas), etc. Glozelian signs seem to have connection with most of analyzed alphabets, that is, the Glozel sign system entirely seems inspired in known alphabets! In other hand, maybe known alphabets seem inspired in Glozel signs!!

IV – Phonologic classification: We have divided the 18 glozelian letters or PUARK ALPHABET (name derived from first five letters) into eight phonologic categories – labials (2 letters), dentals (2 letters), gutturals (2 letters), semivowels (2 letters), nasals (2 letters), fricatives (2 letters), alveolars (2 letters) and vowels (4 letters and 5 sounds).

V – Possible word-patterns: Analyzing by statistical method all signs of 45 glozelian clay tablets we have found out existence of ± 68 possible word-patterns containing two or three signs (compound or not). These patterns repeat many times in various tablets. A sign like , for example, appears 8 times in tablets and we think that it sounds “MO”, “OM” or “Oma” (it depends of writing direction). The pattern  sounds probably “TEA” (like greek “Theos”, god). The pattern  appears 4 times and sounds probably “DAZA” (like Sanskrit “Dasha” and latin “decem”, “ten”).

VI – Short lines decipherment compared with Buchanan's research: We have analyzed a Donal B. Buchanan's paper named “A Preliminary Decipherment of the Glozel Inscriptions” (originally published in *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications* – USA– vol. 9, number 226, june 1981 – updated version, February 2003) and we have found many indoeuropean words in curious forms. An example of an inscription in a ring (see page 08 in Buchanan's paper):

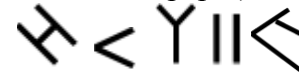


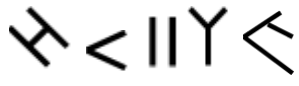
Buchanan's: **li dana** – ‘**uluw nashara** (“To assist in approaching erection.”)

Stekel's: **LaTaNA LUNa SgaRa** (“*May Moon, Latona's daughter does it move in uterus!*” – Note: Words in italic are for more comprehension of general meaning.)

In this example, “Latana” is same to latin word “Latona”, Moon’s mother; “Luna” means, like in latin, “Moon”; “Sgara” is like in greek verb “skirtáo” - σκιρταω, meaning “to spring of joy”, “move a baby in uterus”.

Other example of inscription on a pendant with a horse’s head (see page 12 in Buchanan’s paper):

 (Buchanan’s signs order)

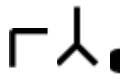
 (Stekel’s signs order)

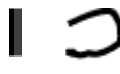
Buchanan’s: zaka la’iq (“Certified fit.”)

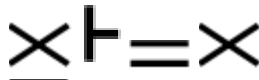
Stekel’s: Za KaLa UKA (“May live good horse!”)


In this example, “Za” is like greek verb “dzao” - ζω, meaning “be alive”; “Kala” means, like in greek “kalos” - καλος, “good”; “Uka” means, like in latin “equus”, “horse”.

VII – Some words in glozelian clay tablets: Just for illustrate this presentation, we list below some words deciphered in glozelian tablets.

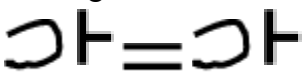
 - **DWO:** Like latin “duo” and Sanskrit “dvi”, “two”.

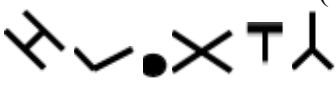
 - **NaMa:** Like greek “onoma”, Sanskrit “nama”, “name”.


 - **TELaTa:** Like greek “teleute” – τελευτη, “death”.


 - **LAO:** Like greek “laos” – λαος, “people, nation; multitude”.

VIII – A clay tablet deciphered: We think have deciphered a glozelian clay tablet containing five lines and 27 signs below (the writing direction is boustrophedon):

Line 1 –  (< EMa LEMa) – “My remaining...”

Line 2 –  (> ZaGO TEWa) – “... divine power,”

Line 3 –  (< EMa GaRaGa) – “my diligence for...”

Line 4 –  (> IPO TEWa) – “... divine horse...”

Line 5 –  (< DaLU MaRa) – “... transformes into force.”<

Look these words: IPO TEWa is similar to greek “hippo thea” – ιππο θεα, “horse god” (Neptune – latin god for water and horse). ZaGO TEWa is similar to greek “dzoogo thea” - ζωογο θεα, “life’s goddess” or “animals’ goddess”. However, ZaGO is similar to Sanskrit “Shak”, “power”. So, ZaGO TEWa is “divine power”.

Paulo Stekel – A Brief curriculum

Complete Name: Paulo Cezar Stekel Nascimento

Country: Brazil - Brazilia (Capital) – DF

Activities:

- Journalist, writer, executive director in a NGO (União Planetária, or is, “Planetary Union” – see www.uniaoplanetaria.org.br), translator, reviewer, teacher expert in biblical Hebrew, Kabbalah, Sanskrit, greek (Koine dialektos), Yoruba and other ancient languages.
- Works: “Elohê Israel (Os Deuses de Israel) – Filosofia Esotérica na Bíblia” (Elohe Israel – Israel Gods: Esoteric philosophy in Bible – 2001); “Projeto Aurora: Retorno à Linguagem da Consciência” (Project Dawn: Return to Consciousness Language – 2003); “Método de Sânscrito para Estudantes Brasileiros (Sanskrit Method for Brazilian Students – 2004); “Santo e Profano – Estudo Etimológico das Línguas Sagradas” (Saint and Profane – Etymologic Study in Sacred Languages – unpublished).
- Articulist in many brazilian journals and magazines (ATHÂME – Porto Alegre, A HORA – Santiago, GUIA SUPREN – Brasilia, etc).
- He researches ancient and sacred languages about 18 years (latin, greek, Hebrew, Aramaic, Sanskrit, pali, Yoruba and something about Sumerian language). He is not an academic but unfortunately, he is a unique Glozel researcher in Brazil who interest for Glozel case like paleolinguist, or is, like a free formation paleolinguist. Brazil has not academic paleolinguists studying Glozel inscriptions. After Stekel paper show in Glozel annual conference may be this situation will change.

About HIEROLINGUISTICS:

HIEROLINGUISTICS (from Greek *hierós*, “sacred, saint” and *linguistics*, “study of language”) is study of sacred languages or sacred, religious and sacerdotal nature of languages, died or not. It is a new scientific proposal made for Mr. Paulo Stekel (Brazilian linguist, expert in ancient languages like Hebrew and Sanskrit) and Miss Fatima Friedriczewski (Brazilian teacher, master in Theory of literature) in order to research sacred aspects in ancient and modern languages, generally forgotten by linguists and other scientists.

The Hierolinguistics’ origin was possible after many years of comparative researches made by Mr. Stekel in languages like Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Gaelic, including Sumerian language.

In order to define hierolinguistic study object, we must understand two points:

First – *The “sacred” represents dedicated to God or to any deity; that which is religious, connected with Temple, mysterious, not violated, venerable, solemn, intact,*

devoted, pure and clean. Whenever anything is considered sacred, this sacred thing has a certain “power”, a cosmic, transcendent and invisible force.

Second – “Sacred language” is a convention of mystic-religious nature, consequently social, originated naturally or artificially, and used by a religious-sacerdotal body in your works, myths and teachings. This convention is made of meaning unities of universal nature based in idea of an intrinsic relationship between sound produced by human phonatory system and secret cosmic principles – common belief in ancient cultures.

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