

Sodom and Gomorrah?

So domaet gomo rra.

by

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An acquaintance of mine once called the party of the Greens in Germany the party of "Sodom and Gomorrah". This, in his opinion, was brought about by a gradual infiltration and subversion by former Communists and left leaning ideologues as well as their official watering down of the challenges posed by the real problems of overpopulation in some parts of th world and the environmental destruction that goes with it.

May that be as it is, I use this reference since it serves well as an introductory example to a linguistic investigation that will examine the names of Sodom and Gomorrah since scriptural explanations portray them as ancient towns. Does that stand up to a linguistic researchers scrutiny? What, for instance do the Vulgata (latin version of christian Bible) and other scriptures plus commentaries tell us, such as the alleged Hieronymus' comments to Genesis?

Even when comparing the text of the alleged Latin Vulgata edition with the text of Luther's translation a real confusion of interpretation ensues regarding the alleged names of places and people. How come? For example, in Genesis chapter 14:10: "vallis autem Sylvestris" which Luther translated as the "Vale of Siddim" and hundreds more "names" such as 'Nabuchodonor' becomes 'Nebuchadnezzar' or Melchizedek (in the "Milky Way sets the Ek"). This already provides a big hint that it is not about names, but about phrases and sentences.

Here we are confronted with the same problem encountered by translations of alleged authoritative Mayan and Aztec samples of scripts. Many a time doubts were settled by the following expert method: 'If you can not correctly translate a sentence or phrase, just make it a Name of a ruler or even a God'. However, the result leads to absurdities such as "Ruler 13 Rabbit", or calendar "9 crocodile".

Martin Luther, the religious reformer who broke away from the Catholic yoke, is also held in very high regard by me, since his courageous step also facilitated the development of a unified standard language across the German-speaking countries, besides the, nonetheless, important local dialects. (Without his example, for instance, I would hardly enjoy the freedom of freely exploring, researching and writing about the topic in hand and offer it up to you, the reader)

However, Luther was not in a position to translate the Christian Bible correctly, since he used the artificial scholarly languages Latin, Ancient Greek and Hebrew as his foundation. (In my book "worldpicture shuttering" and other articles I was able to reveal this fact as highly questionable).

The Old Latin, for instance, was known to be a lingua continnua. That is, there were

no gaps between words, and as such, it appeared written in a continuous fashion. So, for example, the sentence: "Latin without gaps" ("Latin ohne Zwischenraeume", "germ".) would appear as: "LATINWITHOUTGAPS" ("LATEINOHNEZWISCHENRAEUME", "germ"). ' Later on, during the intentionally forced process of the 'confusion of the tongues' the gaps appeared and it produced the following : "LAT-IN-WI-THOU-T-GAPS" (" Late-inoh-nez-wisc-henra-eu-me" , "germ.") . I have deliberately not chosen a genuine Latin word. There will be several examples to follow in the course of the text below. Just for practical purposes, if a language is generated due to intentional fragmentation of original words that may be called "Latin", we should be able to reverse the process by reconnecting the words and placing the gaps in more meaningful places. This will produce the original language again, which is often appearing from behind all the classical examples given.

Now let's begin with the example of "Sodom and Gomorrah". We stumble across the first surprise when looking at Genesis, Chapter 19. This passage is considered to be the authoritative report on the supposed annihilation of "Sodom and Gomorrah". The names of these supposed locations only get mentioned twice, whilst in the preceding chapters 13, 14 and 18 Sodom and Gomorrah gets mentioned numerous times.

Well, looking at the commentary writings to Genesis, such as that offered by Hieronymus we read: "Liber quaestionem Hebraicum in Genesim ". Now what does the alleged name of the city of "Sodom" actually mean? Is it really the name of a city that symbolically stands for Gods most sever punishment meted out in return for unspeakable sins?

Names and things are, as a rule, imbued with sounds that point to meaningful lables. Whoever is cogniscant in English, Old Saxonian or Old German, will probably have the word "doomsday" appear in conjunction with the 'fate' that befell this biblical city.

The word is actually a composite of two words: "doomsday" = the "Day of Judgment" (actually, only the "day of punishment"). In Old German it is also known as "duomtag, tuomtag" and the words "doman, tuomem, tuommen, duoman, duamen" equals a composite of "punishing" and "bitumen". These are the words coming to mind when probing it's etymology. It is related that "Sodom and Gomorrah" was supposed to have been destroyed with black pitch and bitumen, that was rained down on it. Bitumen to this day is known as a type of "asphalt".

(By the way, wherever large deposits of bitumen, pitch and asphalt are found to date, there are often extensive ruins of ancient cities in it's vicinity. To built on my above-mentioned hypothesis: Have perhaps many "Sodom and Gomorrahs" existed in the course of history?). Now, what about the term 'asphalt'? It is most likeley "that which fell, from the Ace or Ash's" (the flying Ash, the craft/flying saucer).

More light will be shed on this in a short while. This black sticky substance does indeed appear described in the scriptures. This black, sticky mass was called "lim" (Leim= glue) in theodic language (to develop this hypothesis further we need to etymologically follow theodic language from now on, instead of "Latin"). The

alleged "Hieronymus" relates: "Limna asphaltitis" = "lim na as phalt it is"=" glue, now fell out of the Ash, it did ". What may the mathematical odds be that a city which suffered Gods punishment was called "so punished" by chance? And, that the agent that was supposed to be used for it is known as "to punish" to this day? And what are the odds that the substance that fell from the flying Ash was just perchance called "asphalt" ? However, if we remember correctly "Hieronymus" wrote that it was called "glue" (lim=Leim)? The Swiss linguist Wadler asked a mathematician friend once to calculate the odds for the likelihood of a specific word that is not even a loan word (i.e. native). When this word turns up in an unrelated language where it still sounds the same, and even more bizarrely, still means the same? The odds are between 4.9 to 11.025 billion, that this word actually means something else. The straight answer this mathematical calculation offers is clear, It is nigh impossible! How high, then, is the probability that 11 "latin" words found in a coherent sentence that translate into 15 words of theodic text with the same high degree of expressive cohesion and meaning, to be just more chance? The odds for a chance coincidence here are mathematically gargantuan, if not to say simply impossible!

Our mysterious friend "Hieronymus" wrote: "terrae absorpta sit et ex eo tempore quo sodomo et gomorra" = "ter ra E absorpta si tet, ex E ot empore quo, sodoma et gomorra" = "the beam/ray (of God) E absorbs (draws in) indeed, the Ex (triangular spacecraft) of E up to Ot (Galaxy Ot), so punishes the beam of the Lord "(" Gomo " = see old German Dictionary, actually translates as " man ", but is translated here with "Lord"). And this phrase also describes an event, that hundreds, if not thousands, not to say millions of so called UFO spotters have witnessed and described. Something that otherwise is shown only in cheap science fiction movies: a triangular spacecraft with a beam/ray that absorbs something. Whilst we're on the subject of mathematical probabilities: The probability that two burning cities are mentioned repeatedly in scripture appended by the words "it burns, it flares (lohet or lot, "germ.", flaring flames) is more than average. Additionally how high is the probability that the main protagonist of the story with the name "Lot" in this instance is identified by the name of the Lord "it burns" (lot, it flares)? If this error wasn't so soberingly serious one could almost believe that this narrative more likely belongs onto a stage of a satirical comedy. One would never entertain the idea to find this farce right at the centre of the sacred scriptures of several religions? So, how come we are told the main person in this evidently totally mistranslated narrative of "Sodom and Gomorrah" goes by the name of Mr. Lot, Mr. "it burns", Mr. "it flares"?

So let's go "into medias res", as the Latin scholars would have it. Only that this theorem "getting down to business" properly translated suggests a very different meaning to that the Latin scholars would have us believe: "medi as res" - "with the (medi) Ash (craft) rose (res)," this is the same Ash from which the bitumen fell the stuff today better known as "as-phalt" (Here is a prime example of how any "Latin" phrase can easily be re-converted back into theodic language, as long as one is

properly acquainted with this system. (Maybe this even might help to foster a deeper insight with our expert scholars) But let's move on, In Genesis chapter 14:10 we read : "bituminis itaque rex sodomorum et gomorrae terga verterunt ceci deruntque ..." - "bitumini si ta quer ex, so domo rumet gomo rra eter gaver te runt, ceci de runt que..." - "Them chastising, there turns the Ex, thus punishing clearing (removing, moving away) the lords' beam, doing a quick turn (loop) into the ether (and) coming around (again)" and a little further below: "rex sodomorum ad abram da mihi ..." - "rex so domo rum ad abram da mihi ..." - The " Warrior (rex=Recke) so punished (domo), surging into the (rum=room/space) space, the Mighty ...". (Abram = "to aim at, to go to" is a verb in old German language.) The front part of Abram is "Ab" occasionally occurring in front of words (Abrogation, abrasive etc.) and is believed to be the name of Abraham the old patriarch of today's 3 monotheistic religions, Christianity, Judaism and Islam. Sadly, to this day, this mistranslation caused a lot of enmity and bloodshed and still serves as a major symbol to incite discontent with an inbuilt threat of mutual annihilation between the proponents of respective camps.

Genesis Chapter 13 says: "sodomam et gomorram ..." - "so domo met gomo rra m" - "so punished (domo-doom) with the Lord's (gomo-uomo,ital.) beam (rra)....". In contrast to what "Hieronymus" quoted above with his rendering of the phrase, " so (were) punished with the ray of the Lord" it becomes abundantly clear that the meaning to be conveyed here is " "so punished with the Lord's ray/beam" (The emphasis here explicitly refers to the Lord's technology, and not the 'Lord carrying out a punishment')

Let's follow "Hieronymus" a little further, since he quotes with reference to space and the sky...

Phrase 1				
Hieronymus' phrase	sodomorum	et	gomorrae	melchisedek
Theodic translation	So-domo- rum	et (rumet)	Gomo-rrha- E	Melchi-sed- ek
Englisch	Thus (having) punished,	surges away to space	the Lord E's beam	into the milky way the craft Ek
Further Phrases				
Hieronymus' phrase	Ei bituminis	Dum deus humilitatem	Umbras arietum et	
Theodic translation	Ei (egg shaped space craft) bitum in is (black pitch)	Dum de us humili tet E m....	Umb ra sari E tumet (tumet,- doom)	
Englisch	Thus punished the eggshaped craft from sky above	Punished from the skies did god E	Around the beam/ray quickly chastised the E	

A Maya manuscript which erroneously appeared with the Spanish title "El Titulo de Ilocab" is comprised of only nine tiny pages, no larger than those of a small exercise book. A quote on page 4 offers another alleged reference to our famous towns, " E hila xotomo como ra ubi.....ban", (another example of wonderful theodic language, where the alleged 'Sodom and Gomorrah' gets quoted as 'xotomo como ra') - "the sacred E punished, it comes up (ubi) as the beam (rra) on it's path (ban-trajectory)". Incidentally, in old Basque texts, which indeed reveal a much nicer theodic language than generally found in Latin, we read. "sodoma ta gomorra" – "thus the beam/ray of the lord punished."

[(Again, another example of the translators knowingly or unknowingly play on a subtle shift between actors which are being portrayed as the acted upon; the transl.)]

Jesaya, Chapter 13.29 writes: "superbia chaldeorum sicut deus subvertit sodomam et gomorram ..." - "su per bia chald eo rum sic ut sub vertit de us so domo gomo rra m ..." - "so at the (constellation) bear of the cold eternal space he dropped out entirely he destroyed from the outside, thus he punished with the Lords beam ". Particularly noteworthy in this last sentence is the word "subvertit", which, according to the old German Dictionary of Oscar Schade derives from "sub, suber, Subar" to mean really "clean, pure" (sober, engl.) ; but also "totally, entirely". "Vertit" goes back to the old German "fartuon, vertuon" = " to consume, destroy" and has maintained it's meaning in Latin dictionaries where "subvertit" also stands for "destroying, consuming".

The old German word "mulen, mullan, mullen, muljan" also means "to punish" and in Genesis chapter 18, we read: "sodomorum et gomorrae multiplicatus est et" - "so domo rumet gomo rra E, mul ti plica tu se stet "- so punitive deviates (clears) the beam of Lord E, punishing with lightning rays the place (not: the cities).

(In resonance with the original reading/interpretation, I may not be accused of playing the 'advocatus diaboli' by questioning the meaning of "mul ti culture". But because it provides us with strong linguistic proof positive that there once was a single unified global culture that did not entertain the ideas of races or Semites for that matter. Thus, I must point out that a mixing of cultures must only be attempted when the causes of hostility amongst the cultures, mainly the religions with their mistranslated, pseudo-religious books, are finally being transformed by truth of the legacy of our words. But what do the unthinking ideologues in politics do, they just pass a law for the protection of all religions, without understanding the definitions of what comprises such religions. This can only result in, the creation of 'de novo' Sodom and Gomorrahs, this time not by aliens, but by earthly powers acting from a state of ignorance and amnesia. This can be seen as an active threat to understanding our common destiny. We have projections of WW3 on our public screens again, because of these erroneous readings with the Middle East matured into one of it's volatile flash points, and all this because of the pseudo-religious take on the situation,

ultimately based on a fatal error in translation.)

In Genesis Chapter 18.26 it is written, "sodomis quinquaginta iu stos in media" - "sodomi squin quaginta iu stos in medio" – ", "even the glare (squin/ sight of....) of the carriage (quagin) punished (domi) thus, and he surges (stos) into he centre (medio) " (The carriage was understood to be the spacecraft and the glare as another term for beam/ray) The term carriage for spacecraft leads us on to the next erroneous rendering of a translation regarding the word Koran ("Koran, koren" in Old German = "to attempt, to probe/check on" and is not the term for "the recitation" /wikipedia, as is generally assumed), as much as no one seems to have noticed that alleged Classical Arabic is actually theodic language /Sprahha again. In Sura 33, verse 59 (see Figure 1), the infamous site that supposedly contains the concealment rule (or "headscarf rule"), which has led to numerous court cases at European taxpayers expenses, it reads: "ta yna wakana alla hu ghaforan" _ "As the carriage has taken him up into space ..." or, (since two readings exist of "yna", it could also be read as = "him" and "in, in"), "there inside the carriage surged up into space". If this is not another wonderful example of an old German or theodic expression, then I do not know what is, since it jumps right off the page at us. It is next to astonishing that none of the numerous German Orientalists that are constantly showered with honors for their supposedly scientific work, notices this. The Qur'an is considered untranslatable. For devout Muslims the intranslatability is deemed proof of it's divine origin. It may well be that a logical twist here has lead to such confusion. Why should a supreme entity like God expect fulfillment of obligations and recommendations to the letter by the faithful, if they cannot comprehend the text in the first place? Some say one needs to speak Arabic like is done in the Saudi peninsula, but the original problem remains since the text itself is eternally locked up into it's mystery, and thus, continues to be incomprehensible and untranslatable, as the examples above clearly reveal. However, if the text is turned by 90 degrees one cannot fail to recognize that so-called Latin characters are present and one can see what language is actually hiding behind it. One can then begin to appreciate that to date the Koran is probably sharing the same fate with that of other classical texts, namely the problem of erroneously translated passages. Please look at Figure 2, 3, and 4.

59. Ya ayyuha alnabiyyu qul li-azwajika wabanatika wanisai almu/mineena yudneena AAalayhinna min jalabeebihinna thalika adna an yuAAarafna falayun/thayna wakana Allahu ghafooran raheeman

Figure 1

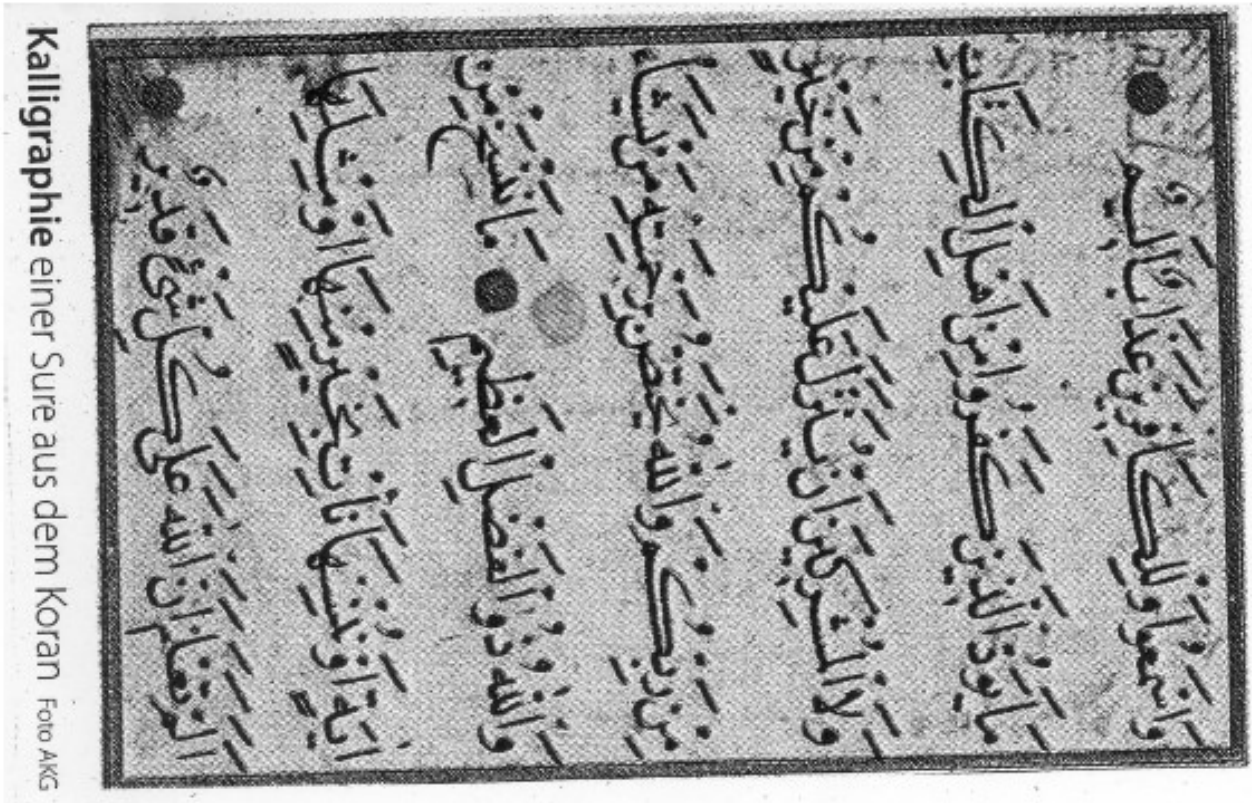


Figure 2

الرِّجَالِ قَوْمَؤُوتٍ عَلَى النَّسَاءِ بِمَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَى
بَعْضٍ وَبِمَا أَنْفَعُوا مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ فَالصَّالِحَاتُ وَنِسَاءُ
حَافِظَاتٍ لِّلْغَيْبِ بِمَا حَفِظَ اللَّهُ وَالَّتِي تَخَافُونَ
ذُنُوبَهُنَّ فَإِنَّهُنَّ وَهَنٌ وَأَهُجْرٌ وَهِنَّ فِي الْأَمْصَاتِ جَمِيعٌ
وَأَضْرِبُوهُنَّ فَإِنَّ أَطْعَمْتَهُنَّ فَاتَّبَعُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ سَبِيلًا
إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٢٤﴾ وَإِنَّ خَيْرَ مَشْرَقٍ بِبَيْنِهِمَا

Figure 3

يَسْمَعُونَ اللَّهَ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ عَلَى مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ
عَزِيزٌ ذُو جَبَرٍ ﴿١٧٧﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْمُشْرِكُونَ
نَجَسٌ فَلَا يَقْرَبُوا الْمَسْجِدَ الْحَرَامَ بَعْدَ عَامِهِمْ هَذَا
وَأِنْ خِفْتُمْ عَيْلَةً فَسَوْفَ يُغْنِيَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ
إِنْ شَاءَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿١٧٨﴾ قَاتِلُوا الَّذِينَ
لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَلَا بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَلَا يُحَرِّمُونَ
مَا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَلَا يَدِينُونَ دِينَ الْحَقِّ مِنَ
الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ حَتَّى يُعْطُوا الْجِزْيَةَ عَنْ يَدٍ
وَهُمْ صَاحِبُونَ ﴿١٧٩﴾ وَقَالَتِ الْيَهُودُ ابْنُ اللَّهِ
وَقَالَتِ النَّصَارَى الْمَسِيحُ ابْنُ اللَّهِ قَوْلُهُمْ
بِأَفْوَاهِهِمْ يُضَاهَهُمْ قَوْلَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ قَبْلِ
قَاتِلْهُمْ وَاللَّهُ أَتَمُّ نُوَّابًا يُؤْتِي كُوفًا ﴿٢٠٠﴾ اتَّخَذُوا أَحِبَابَهُمُ

Figure 4

"Arab" calligraphy in Figures 2, 3 and 4 rotated by 90 degrees offers an interesting insight. One suddenly recognizes the letters "E" and the old round "S" (as resurfaced later in the so-called Sütterlin font). In the 1st line of Fig 1, in the middle from the right, we read the word "hil" = "holy" (hil=heilig; ger). In the 2nd row at the top we read the word "Evic" (eternal), with a long downward drawn out " V ", which morphes into a " C " and then into an " I " together with its dot, being shown horizontally on it's side.

In Figure 3 from the right at the top roughly at it's centre are written the words "E hil". The Lines 1,2,3, and 5 each are ending with the word "si" (written 4 times with the old round "S", and once even with a "Latin" "S"). Figure 2 shows us in line 2 from the right "Es si" and further below, "sid". The squiggly "H" and "Ch" in particular let us spot the style of calligraphy that developed worldwide as an kind of artistic representation of lettering and fonts. (think of chinese calligraphy too) Line 3 to the right shows us "Hil" and "Hel" and "E hei-lic" (E-holy). In line 4 we spot "i Ho Chel" and line 5 from the right almost at the bottom it displays "in si Geist" (in his spirit). Figure 3, line 1 from the right shows "E selig si" = The god "E be blessed". (What more could you ask from a religious text ?) The evidence could not be any clearer to prove, that the monotheistic religions, including the Muslim faith, as is shown in these examples, once believed in the god E Li the god of the Saxons. The word Allah (the All/space) thus is rendered as a misnomer for the present name of god. However, it is not necessarily contradictory to state today that Allah is everywhere since our world is embedded in the vast expanses of this "All-space". The second line from the right at the bottom again shows the word "hil" = "holy" again. In Line 4 top center we see "E selig" (blessed) and at the bottom the word "sind" (are- with a round "S"). Line 5 again at it's centre shows the word "evic" (eternal) as well as in the lower part of line 7. In line 10, the word "Evig" is represented with a different style of lettering which goes to show that future translators will have to pay close attention to the different "calligraphic" embellishments in order to make sense of the script. There is a wonderful expression in line 12 from bottom right: "heil in E Geist is" = "salvation is in (God's) E Spirit". I encourage anybody to carry on studying these Quranic manuscripts since they are a font of very rich discovery and insight disclosing truths of our own past and origins.

We have noted that the word "sodom" occurs in various forms and endings. We have thus proved that it cannot be the name of a city, likewise with Gomorrah. For example, "so domo", "so domaet"; means "so punishes/chastises", but when it turns up as "sodomis" the expression changes to mean "so do mis" = "thus, does send". In Book 17 of "De Rerum naturam" (which does not mean "On the Nature of Things" , but "the e rum na tu ram" - "the E is striving/surging to space") we read : "sodom Israhel gomorra "-" so do mis ra hel, gomo rra =" so does send the beam/ray from the Hel, the Lords beam/ray. " (Hel = space in old dutch / old lower German.) It is high time we made the (non-) babylonian confusion of the tongues perpetrated by the Latinists, Hellenists and Hebrew scholars a thing of the past. Far too much

pain and suffering by wars have plagued mankind during past centuries often brought on by religious interpretations based on erroneously translated and comprehended scriptures, riddled with fatal mistakes . Hundreds of thousands of our most talented and gifted students had to leave schools and forego institutions of higher education since they were too intelligent to subject themselves to the curricular of learning artificial languages like Latin and classical Greek. Today, the educationalists and politicians complain about a data overload of students, but why torture 800,000 students with 10 to 14 hours of Latin per week, one wonders? Is it so the historical falsifications remain hidden together with the deeper secrets of the holy books into the bargain? The Catholic Church brings back the Latin rite , but shows no inclination to translate the Vulgata. She also shows no interest in the fact there never was Old Latin as a living language. In conclusion I do think it is imperative to correctly translate the Vulgata, the Koran and Torah together with other sacred writings and records, so that future Sodom and Gomorrahs will be prevented, which we will not survive with today's devastating weapons technology.