## BOOK ONE CHAPTER XVIII

### THE WEIGHING OF WORDS

### i. THE AKHA PLAQUE

[Illustrations intended for this section will be available for the reader at the Museum of Osteopathy<sup>SM</sup> in their Online Dr. Charlotte Weaver Collection filed as 1-18-1 (www.atsu.edu/museum). Ed.]

At some time during the 7,000 years between 12,000 B.C. and 5000 B.C. those of the Khamite Rezu of Khap Sh Khr Valley who were of the college of languages and epigraphy of continental q b p t kh r university system adapted the system of epigraphy, an example of which is found on Ziba Number 15 of Gavrinis, for the recording of the transition isolating-agglutinative dialect of the Rezu of q v b of the Khamite variety of this agglutinative language, producing a finely and intricately correlated system of pictograms, pantomimograms, geometric ideograms and ideophonograms in a grand scaled, highly complex, perfectly organized system of space and time relationships for internal composition of individual phrases and clauses and transverse linear arrangements of these for sequence, producing that system of epigraphy of which the style of the Akha plaque is a sample. At what time this system was so adapted is not known nor for how long a time it was used. With no definite data whatever from which to make an exact deduction, this now archeologically famous Egyptian plaque which is called the Plaque of Akha or Akhai has been placed tentatively by Petrie as of the sixth millennium B.C., by Budge as of the fifth, by Meyer as of the third. It is regarded by various accredited authorities, variously, as just a

picture with no meaning, as a bit of crude picture writing, as an ideographic script using only pictograms and as an inscription done in pre- or protohieroglyphic script. It is, in fact, a sample of a highly stylized complex rendition in small of an adaptation of the system of giant paleography of which the epigraphies of the texts of the various monomegalithic books which comprise the library of Gavrinis are more crudely executed complexly devised samples, reaching their height of space relational development in the text of the book that is Ziba Number 15. So here on the text of the Akha plaque, each seemingly individual sign, with but a few exceptions, is a complex of signs forming phrases and clauses, sentences and paragraphs, in which simple signs are arranged in space relations for syntax and internal composition and the space relations are contrived in such manner as to produce a complex pictogram that will convey the overall impression but not the exact statement which latter is conveyed by the ideographic and ideophonographic symbols. These complexly devised signs are then used in transverse sequential relationships with each other and the transverse lines repeat vertically; the horizontal sequences are arranged in sequential perpendicular relationships. The Akha plaque uses proportionately more of the pure pictograms which are not formed of geometric ideograms than does Ziba Number 15. The details of the space relationships of the symbols forming the complex pictograms are so arranged as to serve exactly the purposes of the internal composition intended. The designing and drawing of the inscription is a bit of finished artistry; the engraving is of a fine order; the writing of the symbols is of superior workmanship; the plaque, as such, is well crafted.

In the early hieroglyphic system later devised for the epigraphic rendition of this same dialect, the signs usually, but not quite always, face in the direction in which the reading proceeds; if this be the case here, then the signs would read from right to left, the complex signs for phrases and clauses being composed internally from left to right and the complex set in as single units which read from right to left. With one exception. This plaque seems to be titled in a manner similar to Ziba Number Eight of Gavrinis. Although all other signs of the plaque face right, those of the clause which extends from the middle to the right end of the second line face left, which would indicate this possibly to be the title of the piece. This titling clause is made up of two phrases: one comprised of a sign which is a pictogram of a bull placed on a device that limits the phrase and causes the bull to face the obstructing sign which is made bigger than the bull and thus, along with whatever import it conveys, does determine the beginning of the clause and of this opening phrase of the clause; this phrase is followed by a phrase that looks like a pictogram of an Egyptian temple of deity with a court of approach formed of four zibas, a square temple with four windows and a very large door topped by the upper half of a circle and dominated by a supraposed sign which is an ibis that is, in turn, preceded by a qualifying geometric sign which is another upper half of a circle arcing upward from its diameter. Immediately following this titling

clause and beginning the next clause, the ibis is drawn within a circle which, in turn, is immediately surrounded by a continuous series of radiant, periodic, triangular-shaped devices, apex outward.

The last, lower right sign is a serpent's head. In the megalithic fields of Carnac as at Gavrinis, a serpent's head is the sign of the beginning of a cycle, which here would possibly be that cycle which is indicated by the titling clause. If this inscription begins with this sign of the serpents head, then it ends at the upper left sign and this sign, as do all others save those of the title, faces right. The serpent's head and neck only are shown. They are drawn so that the head and neck point from right to left but the serpent's head turns backward on its neck so that it faces in the direction toward where its tail would naturally be. The upper left sign which may or may not be the initial sign is a complex

composed of the hawk, khr, perched on the sign  $\square$ . A hawk is in Attic Greek,  $\iota\epsilon\rho\alpha\xi$ , which is formed from  $\iota\epsilon\rho\sigma\zeta$  and .... ieraks: the consonants are h r ... A temple of deity is in Attic Greek,  $\iota\epsilon\rho\sigma$ , ieron: the consonants are h r.

The internal composition of such clauses as  $\frac{1}{2}$  for instance is that of

a fine grammarian, as is the phrase description. The work has the distinction and quality of superior knowledge of the subject matter, superior ability in its organization and expression, superior workmanship in its epigraphic execution. This plaque can have come out of one of the colleges of the continental q b pt khr university system of the dominion of Suten Kh n n. One could suppose that possibly the most priceless gift or memorium that the fully initiated head of an educational hierarchy could present to, or offer in honor of, a receptive, appreciative, but uninitiated, head of a political or military hierarchy would be such an original plaque conveying the heart of the system of science.

The plaque may have been found among archeological neighborments that would date during the millennia suggested but it could have been something so highly prized as to have been preserved for some thousands of years before 5000 B.C., as it is now prized after having been fortuitously preserved during these intervening 7,000 years. The initiates of the science of the university system of continental q b pt khr did not carelessly scatter any such books of their science. The project in linguistics and epigraphy, of which the inscription of this plaque is a sample, can have been accomplished by the college of linguists and semanticists of the school of languages and epigraphy of the university system of continental q b pt khr at some time between 10,000 and 7000 B.C. as their project in the humanities, accomplished in memory of the similar grand project begun by the Naqi of Shveta-Dvîpa, completed by the Naqi Râkhshaza of Rezu and preserved in the restoration of the library at Gavrinis by the university system of the sacred land of q b pt khr.

### ii. IN THE GREAT HOUSE

In one place in the canonical literature reference is made to the weighing of words in the great house of the very aged one who dwells in  $\square$   $\bigcirc$   $\square$   $\bigcirc$   $\square$   $\square$   $\square$ 

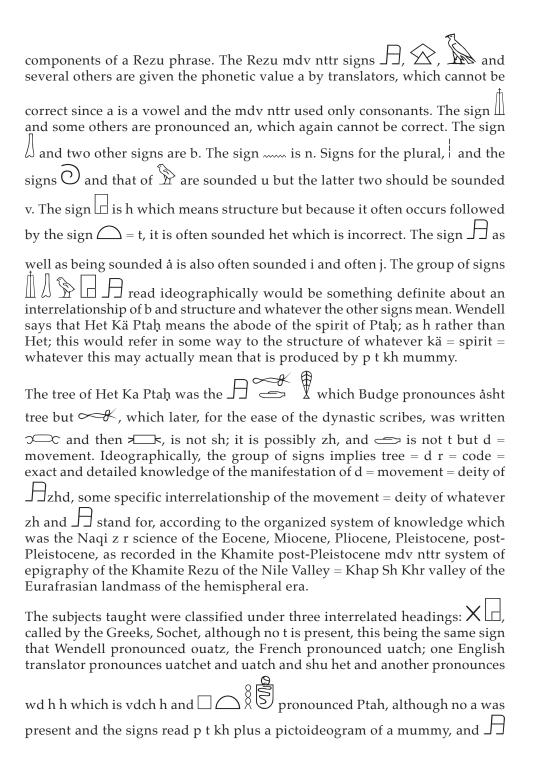
Taken literally, as here translated, this fits in with the method of housing precious manuscripts in the archives of special libraries. And it would seem that whatever it may have been that was so housed was arcane and available only to those students of the school who were doing research in the weighing of words. And this is no different than modern methods of higher education.

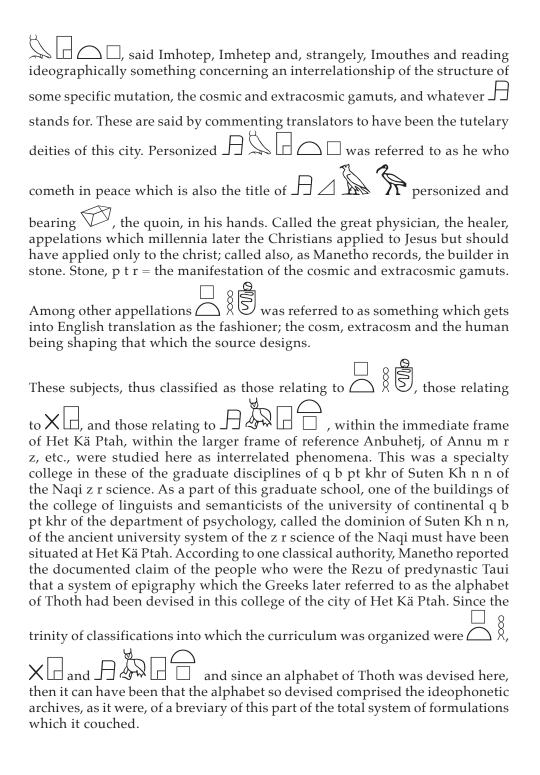
# iii. Alphabet of $\mathbb{H} \angle \mathbb{A}$

[Illustrations intended for this section will be available for the reader at the Museum of Osteopathy<sup>SM</sup> in their Online Dr. Charlotte Weaver Collection filed as 1-18-3(www. atsu.edu/museum). Ed.]

X , said in French uatch which Wendell<sup>3</sup> pronounces ouatz, in English which supplies both shu het and w d het, and meaning the city of v d ch h, the city of some interrelationship of the integrated human bicomponent psyche,

deity, integration and whatever II may be found to mean. Today some few sand covered mounds and some few attenuated ruins in Pa ta annu Mrz near the present North African village of Mithrane, situated on the left banks of the Nile a little south of the apex of the delta, mark the site of that college of the department of q b pt khr of the dominion of Suten Kh n n, the dominion of the powers and functions of the human psyche, of the university system of the Naqi which was called in the science terminology something that was recorded in the predynastic mdv nttr system of the Khamite Rezu, something that is said in English Het Kä Ptaḥ. Called Mennefer and Menefer, during the first dynasty and still later Memphis by the Greeks. Wendell<sup>4</sup> comments that the city, in the predynastic Khamite Rezu era when it was called Het Kä Ptah, was said to have been surrounded by a white wall called something which he spells Anbuhetj: an interesting comment. The Khspu of which Het Kä Ptah was the capital was also called Anbuhetj. White is b; a wall is a rampart, prepared as a bulwark which protects, defends the established place of procedure against destructive encroachment, perpetuates it for the enduration of the operative procedures. The syllables of Wendell's Anbuhetj indicate not an agglutination of several consonants but an attempt to make an English word-sound of several





### iv. LINE-BRED BULLS

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### Close to the city of Het Kä Ptah was that city of Annu m r z, the name of which was written $\iint \mathbb{R}^{5} \ \ \, \mathbb{R}^{5} \ \ \, \mathbb{R}^{5}$ , pronounced Anu Mehet by some English translators, referred to as On and An by others, called Heliopolis by the later Greeks; read as ideograms: the city of $\Box$ of the mutation which is the periodicity of ${\Bbb Q}$ formed by ${\Bbb H}$ . The local deity of ${\Bbb M}$ , said by translators an a a t, sometimes shortened to anit. Still famous as a university city $\iint \mathbb{R}^5 \mathbb{R}^5 \mathbb{R}^5$ was the city of that college of the university, the curriculum of which concerned $\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{I}$ , the $\mathbb{R}$ mutation of the periodicities of the total manifestation.<sup>6</sup> Between these two cities, nearer to Het Kä Ptah than to Anu Mehet, was the city of Zaqqara. The curricula of Het Kä Ptah and Anu Mehet were so arranged that the latter followed the former with Zaqqara intervening. As a device for visual education, each college used a perambulating line-bred bull of specific markings. The bull of the college of Het Kä Ptah was called $\bigcap$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ $\bigcirc$ 月; that of Anu Mehet was called 月 血血 , said in euphonic translation Khapi and Åmen rā ur mer. The bull of the college of Het Ka Ptah, called 7 8 4 2 was all black, had horns, a white square on its forehead, a white eagle on its back, a beetle on its tongue, double hairs on its tail; according to Aelian<sup>7</sup> the bull had, altogether, 29 distinguishing marks. It would be instructive to know what were the other symbols of a system of ideographic nomenclature of a

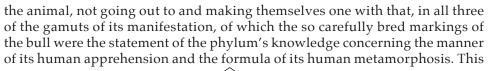
system of science that had, in lieu of printing presses, been selectively bred onto this walking encyclopedia. A university's public library. One of them was certainly the upper half of a circle. When ceremonially caparisoned, this bull

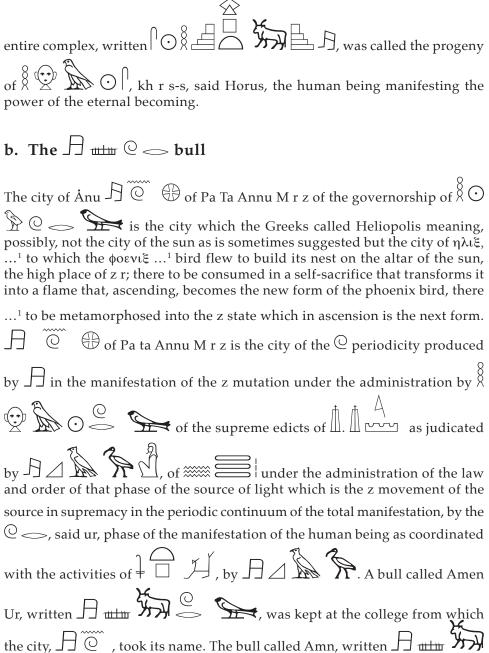
wore a disc and uraeus between the horns $^8$ , is said to have come forth from  $\mathcal P$ 

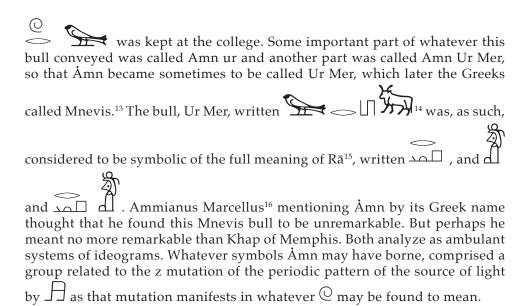
 $\mathcal{I}$ , and was called the embodiment of  $\square$   $\mathcal{I}$ . Called

Whatever the full 29 line-bred signs may have been, this bull wearing the beetle on its tongue must have been speaking a system of terminology. ...<sup>10</sup> A bull is b v; a white bull would be b b v but a black bull would be z b v; this bull was black and wore distinguishing white marks; black and white are z b; therefore, z b v is correct for black bull with white markings ...<sup>10</sup> An eagle on its back would probably be the first major subtitle of discussion under this z b v title. A square is a sign of the cosmic gamut. In the mdv nttr the upper half of

a circle is the extracosmic gamut. Horns are q r. Tail is  $\triangle \bigcirc \bigcirc$ , q r ... Hair is q m. Double hairs would be a double q. Double hairs of a tail would be the q mutation of the cosmic and the q mutation of the extracosmic gamuts...<sup>10</sup> Established at Het Ka Ptah unknown thousands of years before the beginning of the dynastic era, 11 held sacred because of their markings of some phase of the z r, sacred, science, replicas bred here were placed in agricultural villages, rural towns, industrial centers, urban cities over the domain of Suten Khnn. Not worshiped there, but tended and respected as part of the educational system of the land, their markings familiar to every child and adult and some part at least of the full reading of these symbols common knowledge so that the children grew up literate, possessed of the knowledge of the signs of their system of science and with some part of its hearth-lore. Strabo, 12 writing of these sacred cows of these cities of Egypt, carefully noted that they were not regarded as gods but merely as sacred, i.e., as belonging to the z r science. Referred to familiarly as Hāpi and called Apis by the Greeks; Aelian<sup>7</sup> mentions that it was under the first king of the first dynasty that Hāpi, or Apis, the animal itself, came to be held in the greatest honor, and Manetho records that it was a king of the second dynasty who decreed that the bull itself should be worshiped, making an idol of it; the people by edict bowing down before and worshiping







Daily the Åmn bull was taken from its quarters and escorted through the campus grounds; a line-bred library of symbols, an ambulant method of visual education for the students in this phase of the science. On special yearly occasions Amen Ur was fully caparisoned, escorted through the gardens of the campus for the students, thence paraded through the city for the populace. A conducted public touring of the line-bred symbols and the symbolic caparisons, so that the populace could view and, viewing, learn the semantics and from learning the symbols and their space relational arrangements, come by some sort of personal understanding, or misunderstanding, of their meaning. The unregistered public could view the university's bull. The registered students were eligible to pursue and to peruse the system within the school by means of its archives, its museums, its libraries, its classrooms, the private teaching of its instructors.

Aelian<sup>17</sup> relates a story concerning the bull Amn as Mnevis to the effect that King Bocchoris once brought a wild bull to fight Åmn ur and that the wild bull in attempting to gore Åmn ur miscalculated his distance and got his horns entangled in the branches of the Ashed tree and was slain by Åmn ur. As an allusive allegory this intends that King Bocchoris fetched to the

savants of  $\bigcirc$  ,  $\dot{A}$  nu, a system of formulations which was probably a Uralized disfiguration of some non-recondite interpretation of this phase of the science, and, therefore, not derived of the old pedigreed system of recondite interpretations of which the teachings of this college concerning  $\dot{A}$ mn Ur Mer were a part and, in attempting to defeat the formulations as there taught, by the arguing of those which he there fetched, miscalculated the far reach of that which he so challenged and when coming to the precisely outlined code

which is , lost the horns of his bull, the ab q r n b v, as he interpreted them, in that fine and exact statement and was then easily defeated in the discussion of . This is one debate which it would have been interesting to have listened in on through the days or weeks or months of the sessions of its duration.

### v. THE EAGLE ON THE BULL'S BACK

The other pictogram that came to be given the phonic value a by inflection-tongued translators is the eagle. As one of its required markings, the line-

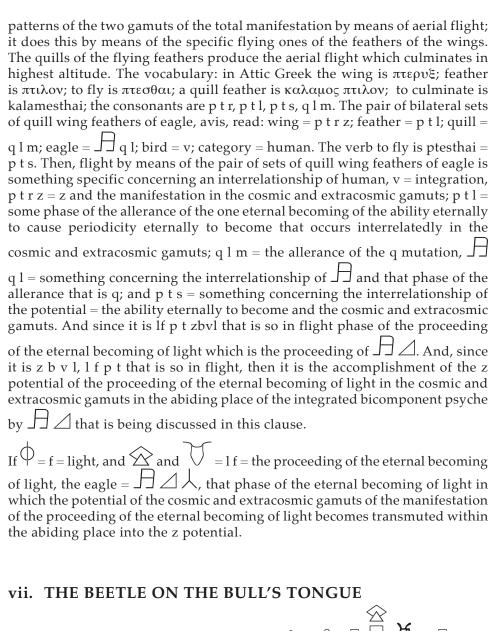
bred bull, O A D D, carried an eagle on its back. Just as the pictographic sign that is the forehead of this bull is translated ä, and the geometric sign, X, that occurs in the phrase identifying the bull is translated ä, so the eagle on the bull's back has been translated ä; the same ä. Perhaps its real, its ideographic, intent can be deciphered. The system of pictoideographic synonyms seemingly was organized in categories, as for instance, plants and animals and objects, etc., each category being given some determinative quality and each category, strictly within this general determinative quality, being further subdivided. Thus animals were subdivided into earth creatures, water creatures, air creatures, etc. A fish is a water creature. A bull is an earth creature. Winged creatures are air creatures but subdividable into those that are primarily earth but nevertheless winged, such as ducks, geese, chickens and those that are primarily air creatures, such as eagle, owl, swallow, etc. And each individual type of each subdivision carried also some further, an individual, meaning. As did the medium of their habit. Air is  $\alpha\eta\rho$ ,  $\eta$  is kh, and if this  $\alpha$  be 1 f, then  $\alpha$ np is that phase of the proceeding of the eternal becoming of light which is manifested by the human being and the German luft echoes at least the 1 f consonants and those Anglo-Saxon derived words such as Icelanic fljūga; English fly, flight; German fliegen, tune in more clearly when the reception is thus corrected; the idea of the air was used as an allegorical symbol of that phase of the eternal becoming of light which is manifested by the human being, 1 f kh r. The heavens were, allegorically, the extracosmic gamut; the earth, the cosmic gamut. The waters were the periodic continuum of the total manifestation, existing both in the heavens and the earth, the drops into which water infinitely separates itself signifying the periodic nature of the continuum. The O condition was called the unseen land. Air creatures are birds, bugs, etc. This particular pictoideogram is a winged bird, air creature primarily of the air; it flies through the air but it has two feet as well as two wings and it does walk on the earth. To proceed with the two feet is l; to proceed

the eagle, is specifically of the entire ideophonetic clause, represented by the plume or quill feathers, the especial flying feathers of its paired wings arranged in flight formation, stylized; hence, flight is the special categorization of this footed and winged animal added to the general category, animal; the division footed and winged, the subdivision bird, the special type of bird subdivision, eagle. Eagle, bird, footed and winged, are, then, the specific indications as to the ideographic intent of the line-bred marking on the bull's back and added to these for special indication are wing, flying, flying feathers, as expressed in the pair of stylized eagle's wings in flight formation bilaterally flanking If p t black and white bull walking = zbvl and, therefore, in this phrase, If p t zbvl are being carried in flight by eagle's wings. Bird is avis. This particular avis is eagle. Eagle is a member of the hawk family, of which falcon is another. Falcon is used as a pictoideogram of the human being. Might this family of birds have been used in the Rezu mdv nttr specifically as indicative of the category human? Of this human category, then, eagle: avis, eagle. In Attic Greek which has no q in its alphabet, the eagle is aetos, αετος but in Latin, which does have a letter for q, eagle is aquilla. And in the Rezu mdv nttr canonical texts the eagle is found most frequently in determinative apposition with the signs  $\square$  and  $\square$  as in  $\square$  $\mathcal{R}$ ; of these signs  $\triangle$  is q and  $\square$  is another of those signs, this one a pantoideogram, which vowel-tongued inflection-languaged translators have sounded a, this time a. As so used, eagle is not pictured flying, but progressing on its two feet which is l. For the time being or until disproven, if ever disproven, shall eagle, pictoideographically, be the synonym of the phrase of ideograms  $\square \square \wedge$ ? If so, then the pictoideogram of eagle on its feet, and since this is the manner in which this pictoideogram is used, then, eagle would read something humanly relative concerning that phase of the proceeding that is the allerance of the eternal becoming which is the proceeding of  $\square$ . And the meaning of  $\square$  and the meaning of  $\square$  remain to be found. In order to pronounce it, say à q l, knowing that à is by courtesy, but not in reality, permitted as a sound for

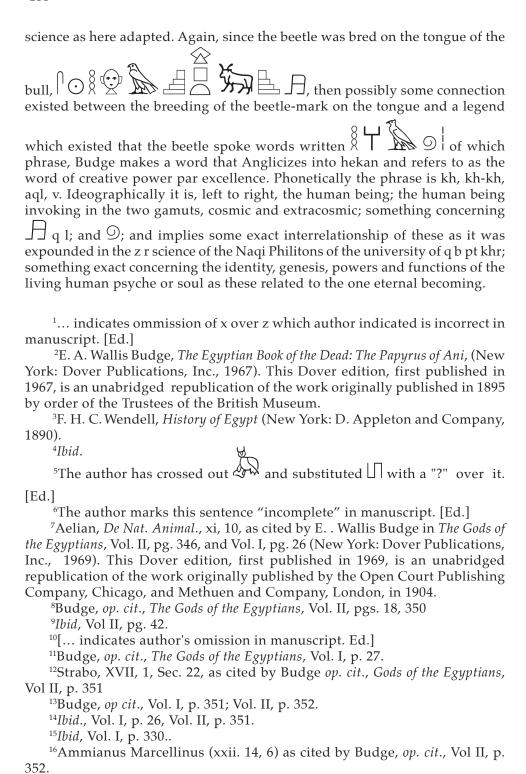
is aller; I is the proceeding, the allerance. However, importantly in that part

### vi. WINGS OF THE EAGLE

An eagle is a bird. In allegorical symbology the bird awing through the air, integrating the earth and the sky by its flight, integrates the changing periodic



were bred to bear were called whatever it was that the beetle was called and these comprised some specific portion of the terminological system of the z r



 $^{17} Aelian~\textit{De Nat. Animal}$  (xii, 11) cited by Budge op. cit., Vol. II, pgs. 352 & seq.