

17 Iberian Texts

Stuart L. Harris, October 2011

Summary of Iberian Texts

A language called Iberian was spoken and written in Greece and Italy, then in Spain until it disappeared under Roman occupation. Linguists recognize five variants of Iberian, all based on Old European (see figure below). The same language was written in north Africa as far east as Liberia, and in southern France called Glozel.

To understand the Iberian dialect, I translated more than a hundred names of Iberian soldiers that Roman scribes had meticulously recorded. Countless others had looked at the same list of names and not recognized Finnish because both vowels and consonants were different.

Having established the rules, I translated some Latin letters on a cliff, a prayer to High Father to save his Anna; three Iberian stock phrases; then a difficult inscription on a lead plaque with several unknown letters. Many of these letters might apply to Archaic Cypro-Minoan. Greek and Italian museums display Iberian inscriptions, one being on the front leg of the famous bronze Chimera of Arrezzo in Florence, which begins 'Make peace now'.

Iberian Syllabary

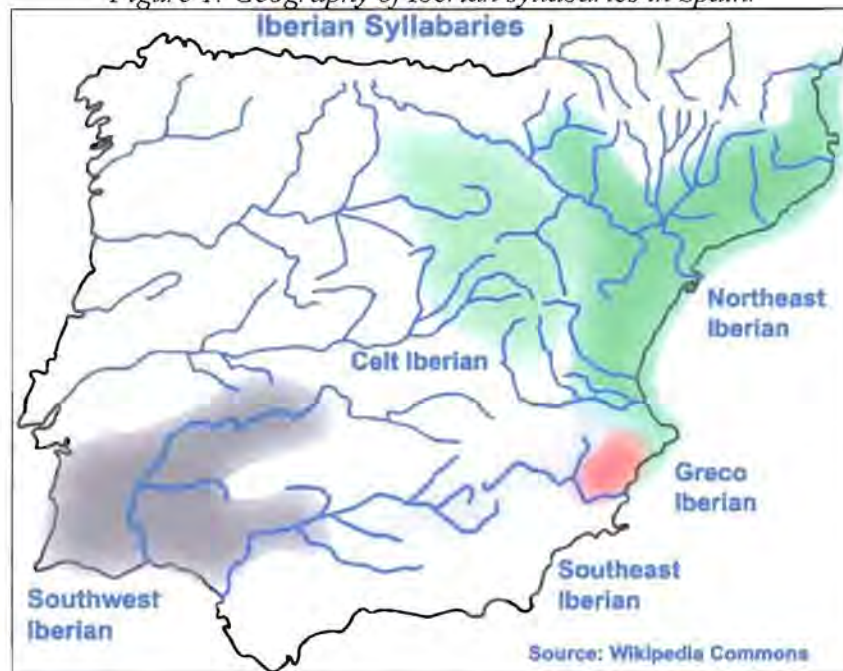
Table 1: Iberian syllabary chart.

A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y	
4 ^a	X ^ä	田 ^e	i	o	φ ^u	γ ^y	
目 ^{ha}	𐤀 ^{hā}	he	↑ ^{hi}	τ ^{ho}	𐤁 ^{hu}	𐤂 ^{hy}	H
I ^{ja}	𐤃 ^{jā}	je	𐤄 ^{ji}	𐤅 ^{jo}	𐤆 ^{ju}	𐤇 ^{jy}	J
𐤈 ^{ka}	𐤉 ^{kā}	ke	𐤊 ^{ki}	𐤋 ^{ko}	𐤌 ^{ku}	𐤍 ^{ky}	G
𐤎 ^{la}	𐤏 ^{lā}	le	𐤐 ^{li}	𐤑 ^{lo}	𐤒 ^{lu}	𐤓 ^{ly}	L
𐤔 ^{ma}	𐤕 ^{mā}	me	𐤖 ^{mi}	𐤗 ^{mo}	𐤘 ^{mu}	𐤙 ^{my}	M
𐤚 ^{na}	𐤛 ^{nā}	ne	𐤜 ⁿⁱ	𐤝 ^{no}	𐤞 ^{nu}	𐤟 ^{ny}	N
𐤠 ^{pa}	𐤡 ^{pā}	pe	𐤢 ^{pi}	𐤣 ^{po}	𐤤 ^{pu}	𐤥 ^{py}	P
𐤦 ^{ra}	𐤧 ^{rā}	re	𐤨 ^{ri}	𐤩 ^{ro}	𐤪 ^{ru}	𐤫 ^{ry}	R
𐤬 ^{sa}	𐤭 ^{sā}	se	𐤮 ^{si}	𐤯 ^{so}	𐤰 ^{su}	𐤱 ^{sy}	S
𐤳 ^{ta}	𐤴 ^{tā}	te	𐤵 ^{ti}	𐤶 ^{to}	𐤷 ^{tu}	𐤸 ^{ty}	D
𐤹 ^{va}	𐤺 ^{vā}	ve	𐤻 ^{vi}	𐤼 ^{vo}	𐤽 ^{vu}	𐤾 ^{vy}	B
𐤿 ^t	𐀀 ^s	𐀁 ^{to}	𐀂 ^{so}	𐀃 ^{to}			

Iberian Language

A language called Iberian was spoken and written in Greece circa 675 BC, Italy circa 660 BC and Spain from 600 BC to 100 AD, until it finally disappeared under Roman occupation. Linguists recognize five variants of Iberian syllabaries, all based primarily on Old European (see figure below). The same language was spoken and written in north Africa as far east as Liberia, and in southern France called Glozel.

Figure 1: Geography of Iberian syllabaries in Spain.



Iberian is a dialect of Finnish. It has six written vowels – A, Ä, E, I, O, U – and ten written consonants B/V, D/T, G/K, L, N, M, N, P, R, S. Inscriptions written in Latin grade the consonants K, T and V into G, D and B, which Spanish still retains. For example, the V in VACA ‘cow’ lies between B and V, such that a beginning writer cannot tell how to spell it. Like Finnish, Iberian used suffixes instead of prefixes, and compound words to make a new word.

Known Words in Iberian

No words are known from Iberian. Of a short list compiled by linguists, only one comes close: **m’i** ‘I am’ which is really *mie* ‘I’. Burial stones usually included **eban** or **ebanen**, which linguists have interpreted to mean ‘died’ or ‘was buried’; it actually means the person died young.

E BAN < *ei vanha* ‘He/she was not old’

The suffix **-mi** meant possession, like Finnish -n. This represents an unusual consonant change from -N to -M, not something one would have been guessed.

Figure 3: Iberian queen seated on throne.



Iberian Syllabaries, Published

Jesus Rodriguez Ramos published three Iberian syllabaries: North Iberian, Northeastern Iberian and Southeastern Iberian. Since no one can read Iberian, how did he obtain their values? Compared with their Old European parent, they seem random. For example:

a vertical line with two bars is SA, not O.

a vertical line with three upstroke bars to the left is PO, not BE.

a vertical arrow is HI, not U.

a cross is LO, not TA.

a half circle is NI, not GE.

a consonant never stands alone, yet he shows L, M, M', N, R, R', S, S'.

However, one interesting concept occurs in Northeastern syllabary, where Ramos claims Iberians recognized the difference between G and K, D and T with a slightly modified sign. For the record, the following tables illustrate the present state of Iberian syllabaries.

Table 2: North Iberian syllabary according to Ramos.

	G / K	B	D / T					
A	⌒	Λ	⌒	X	S	Σ	M	Υ
E	⌒	<	⊗	⊗	S'	⌒	N	Υ
I	⌒	⌒	⌒	Υ	R	⌒	M'	Υ
O	H	Σ	⌒	⌒	R'	⌒		
U	↑	⊗	⊗	Δ	L	Λ		

Table 3: Northeastern Iberian dual syllabary according to Ramos.

	G	K	B	D	T				
A						S		M	
E						S'		N	
I						R		M'	
O						R'			
U						L			

Table 4: Southeastern Iberian syllabary according to Ramos.

	G / K	B	D / T				
A	Δ	Λ	⌒	+	S	⌒	M
E	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	S'	⌒	N
I	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	R	⌒	M'
O	⌒	⌒	⌒	⌒	R'	⌒	
U	⌒	⌒	⌒	Δ	L	Λ	

Iberian Soldier Names: 'Opener High Thor'

Iberian Soldier Names: 'Opener High Thor'

Romans inscribed on copper plates hundreds of names of retired Iberian soldiers who earned a pension, mule and plot of land. They carefully spelled each name exactly as it was pronounced. The Iberian dialect changed just enough to disguise the original Finnish. These military names are quite different from the pastoral names on the lead plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses. The following table lists changes to consonants and second syllable vowels.

Table 5: Iberian changes to the second syllable vowel (subscript 2) and consonants.

Iberian	A	E	I	O	U	B	D	G
Old European	A	O	A	U	O	V,P	T	K

Jesus Rodriguez Ramos compiled 116 personal names on his internet site 'Iberian Epigraphy Page'. Names were constructed from two separate words, so I have split each name into its base units for clarity. Most names contain a foreign term from Akkadian, Albanian, Basque or Latin, thus confusing attempts at translation. A few names contain Roman 'numerals' assigned to their cohort, which of course look just like letters. Some of the more obscure foreign terms are:

Finnish suffixes: -n (possessive); -tar 'descendant',

Akkadian terms: *Istar* < Ishtar 'Akkadian high priestess'; *tekor* 'short sword' < *tekar* 'dagger';

Albanian terms: *yl Tom* 'High Tomor, creator god'; *yl Tyr* 'High Tyr, god of war'; *yl Tor* 'High Thor, god of war'. YL- comes from *yli-* meaning 'high, noble', referring to the ancient clan of gods and goddesses that lived at Asgard.

Basque terms: *Bas* 'Basque'

Iberian terms: *Iberi* 'Iberian', *Suise Tarten* 'Swiss Tartan'

Latin terms: *pilus* 'commander'; *aitan* 'of the fenced yard' meaning 'of the Cohort': *ko*, *kor*, *koro* meaning 'Cohort', *tykkor* 'catapult, catapult cohort'.

Latin suffixes: -r converts a verb to an actualizer; -s abbreviates *Centurion*

The table below is condensed into just four columns for ease of reading. These columns are:

Alphabetized Iberian names in Latin with a space between words

Latin converted to Old European, with vowels and consonants changed per table above.

Old European spelled in Finnish, with foreign terms left as capitals.

Finnish translated into English, with foreign terms in capitals.

Capitalized words have no equivalent in Finnish.

Iberian Soldier Names: 'Opener High Thor'

Table 6: Iberian personal names translated into Finnish and English.

Iberian Name	Convert to OE	Finnish Name	English Name
ABAR ILTUR	AVAR YLTOR	AvaR yl Tor	Opener High Thor
ABAR TAR	AVAR'TAR	AvaR-tar	Opener descendant
ABAR TIKER	AVAR TYKOR	AvaR tykkoR	Opener CATAPULT
ADIN GIBAS	ATAN KIVAS	Aitan kiivas	Fenced yard's (COHORT's) passion
AGI RNES	AKA R'NOS	Akka runoS	Old woman song CENTURION
AIBE KERE	AIVO KERO	Aivo kero	Mastermind mouth
AIBE NES	AIVO ENES	Aivo enneS	Mastermind omen CENTURION
AIBER ON	AIVOR ON'	AivoR onni	Masterminder luck
AITU ARKI	AITO ARKA	Aitoa arka	Fence (COHORT) shy
AITU TIKER	AITO TYKOR	Aitoa tykkoR	Fence (COHORT) CATAPULT
AIUN ATIN	AI'ON ATAN	Äijön aitan	Senior of the fenced yard (COHORT)
AIUN IBAISER	AI'ON 'IPAISER	Äijön sipaiseR	Senior brusher
AIUN OR TIN	AI'ON OR' 'TAN	Äijön ori aitan	Senior of the stallion yard (COHORT)
AKER BIKIR	AKOR' VIKAR	HakkoR vikaR	Axer injurer
AKI RTI BAS	AKA R'TI BAS	Jakaa riitsi BAS	Dividing blade BASQUE
ALO TIKER	ALU TYKOR	Halu tykkoR	Desire CATAPULT
ALOR BERI	ALUR 'BERA	HaluR Ibera	Desirer IBERA
AN BELS	AN' PEL'S	Aino pelloS	Splendid field CENTURION
ANTA LSKAR	ANTA L'SKAR	Hantä liuskaR	Tail stripper
ARBIS KAR	ARPAS KAR	ArpaS kaari	Omen CENTURION bow
ARKE BOR	ARKA POR'	Arka poro	Shy reindeer
ARKI SOSIN	ARKA SOSAN	Arka sorsan	Shy mallard
ARKI TIKER	ARKA TYKOR	Arka tykkoR	Shy CATAPULT
ARS BIN	AR'S PIN	Varis piina	Crow torment
ARS KERE	AR'S KERO	Varis kerro	Crow tell
ARS KORO	ARS KORU	Aarre S koru	Treasure CENTURION jewel
ATIN BELAUR	ATAN PELOR	Haatan pelloR	Wedding's field R
ATIN BIN	ATAN VIN'	Haatan viini	Wedding's wine
ATIN KERE	ATAN KERO	Haatan kero	Wedding's mouth
BA ISETA S	PA ISETA S	Paa isetaS	Head slaughter CENTURION
BAISE BILOS	VAISO PILUS	VASO PILUS	BASQUE COMMANDER
BALKA KAL TUR	VALKA AKAL' TUR'	Valkä akalle tuuri	Flash Dame Luck
BALKE ATIN	VALKO ATAN	Valko aitan	White of the fenced yard (COHORT)
BALKE BIUR	VALKO VIU'R	Valko viuhuar	White whistler
BALKE LAKU	VALKO LAKO	Valko lako	White flatten
BALKE NIUS	VALKO NI'OS	Valkko neitoS	White maiden CENTURION
BAS IBES	VAS SIVOS	VAS siivoS	BASQUE decent CENTURION
BAS TAR TIN	VAS STAR 'TIN	VAS ISTAR aitan	BASQUE ISHTAR of the fenced yard

Iberian Soldier Names: 'Opener High Thor'

			(COHORT)
BEKON ILTIR	VEKUN YL TYR	Veikkon yl Tyr	Brother's High Tyr
BEKON KINE	VEKUN KINO	Veikkon kyynö	Brother's eye
BELEN NES	VELON NES	Velhon enneS	Shaman's omen CENTURION
BELES BAISER	PELOS PAIS'OR	PelloS paistoR	Field CENTURION baker
BELES BAS	PELOS VAS	PelloS VAS	Field CENTURION BASQUE
BELES KERE	PELOS KERO	PelloS kero	Field CENTURION mouth
BER TEKER	VER' TEKOR	Veri TEKOR	Blood DAGGER
BIKILA KO	PIKALA KO	Piikala KO	Maidenland ^{1,2} COHORT
BILOS TEKER	PILUS TEKOR	PILUS TEKOR	COMMANDER DAGGER
BILOS TI BAS	PILUS TI PAS	PILUS tie VASKO	COMMANDER road BASQUE
BITU KIBAS	VITO KIVAS	Viito kiivas	Pointed passion
BIUR BETIN	VIUR VETAN	Viuhuar vetään	Whistler of the transport
BIUR BOR	VIUR POR'	Viuhuar poro	Whistler reindeer
BIUR KERE	VIUR KERO	Viuhuar kero	Whistler mouth
BIUR TIKIS	VIUR TYKAS	Viuhuar tykkaS	Whistler CATAPULT CENTURION
BOR BERON	POR' VERUN	Poro veri uuen	Reindeer blood new
EKAR BILOS	EKAR PILUS	Miekkar PILUS	Swordsman COMMANDER
ETE ILTUR	ETO YLTOR	Ehto yl Tor	Beloved High Thor
ETEN BILOS	ETON PILUS	Ehton PILUS	Beloved's COMMANDER
GALDURI AUNIN	HAL'TURI 'AUNAN	Haloturi saunan	Kindler of the sauna
I KOR BELES	Y KOR PELOS	Yksi KOR pelloS	First COHORT field CENTURION
I KOR ISKER	Y KOR ISKOR	Yksi KOR iskeR	First COHORT STRIKER
I KOR TABAS	Y KOR TAPAS	Yksi KOR tappaaS	First COHORT Slay CENTURION
I KOR TAR	Y KOR TAR	Yksi KOR tar	First COHORT descendant
IKE ATIN	IKO ATAN	Sikoa aitan	Wild boar of the fenced yard (COHORT)
ILTIR BAS	YLTYR VAS	Yl Tyr VAS	High Tyr BASQUE
ILTIR SAR	YLTYR SAR'	Yl Tyr saari	High Tyr island (Tyre?)
ILTIR TIKER	YLTYR TYKOR	Yl Tyr tykkor	High Tyr CATAPULT REGIMENT
ILTU BELES	YLTO PELOS	Yl Tor pelloS	High Thor field CENTURION
ILTU TAS	YLTO UTAS	Yl Tor untaS	High Thor Spirit CENTURION
ILTUR ATIN	YLTOR ATAN	Yl Tor aitan	High Thor of the fenced yard (COHORT)
ISKER ATIN	ISKOR ATAN	IskeR aitan	Striker of the fenced yard (COHORT)
IUN STIR LAKU	I'ON 'STAR LAKO	Äijön ISTAR lako	Senior ISHTAR flatten
IUN TI BILOS	I'ON TY PILUS KAROS VO	Äijön työ PILUS	Senior task COMMANDER
KARES BO BIKIR	PIKAR	Karjosi voi pikari	Your cattle butter mug
KARESTAR	KAROSTAR	IKAROS tar	IKAROS descendant
KATU EKAS	KATO 'EKAS	Katoa hiekkaS	Disappear sand CENTURION

Iberian Soldier Names: 'Opener High Thor'

KATU ISAR	KATO IS'AR	Katoa ISTAR	Disappear ISHTAR
KON ILTIR	KONA YLTyr	Konna yl Tyr	Villain High Tyr
KORO IKER	KORO 'IKOR	KORO TykkoR	COHORT CATAPULT
KULES KERE	KULOS KERO	KuloaS kero	Greensward CENTURION mouth
KULES SAR	KULOS SAR'	KuloaS saari	Greensward CENTURION island
KULES TAUTIN	KULOS TAO 'TAN	KuloaS tao aitan	Greensward CENTURION forge of the COHORT Greensward CENTURION CATAPULT
KULES TIKER	KULOS TYKOR	KuloaS tykkoR	
L AUR ISKER	L AUR ISKER	50 auer iskeR	50 haze striker
L AUR KO	L AUR KO	50 auer KO	50 haze COHORT
LAKER BELAUR	LAKOR PELOR'	LakoR pelloR	Flattener fielder
LAKU ARKIS	LAKO ARKAS	Lako arkaS	Flatten timid CENTURION
LAKU ILTUM	LAKO YLTOM	Lako yl TOMOR	Flatten High TOMOR (Albanian)
M BAR ATIN	M PAR ATAN	1000 pääR aitan	Thousand headman of the fenced yard (COHORT)
MLB EBI'UR	MLV EVA'UR'	1055 Eväs-ur <u>o</u>	1055 Provision man
N ML BETAN	N ML VETAN	Neljä-ML vetään	4050 of the transport
NALBE ADEN	NAL' VE' ATON	Naara veik <u>ko</u> aitoan	Grappling iron brother of the fenced yard (COHORT)
NI OSIS KER	N Y OSAS KOR	neljä-yksi osasi KOR	4-1 managed COHORT
ORTIN ILTIR	ORTAN YLTyr	Sortajan yl Tyr	Feller High Tyr
SAKAR ATIN	SAKAR' ATAN	Sakara aitan	Branch of the fenced yard (COHORT)
SAKAR BETAN	SAKAR' VETAN	Sakara vetään	Branch of the transport
SELKI NI US	SELKA NY US	Selkä nyt uusi	Bow now new
SELKI SOSIN	SELKA SOSAN	Selkä soassan	Bow of the war
SIKE BONES	SIKO EVONES	Sikoa hevoneS	Boar of the horse CENTURION
SIKE UNIN	SIKO UNAN	Sikoa kuunan	Wild boar of the moon
SOR LAKU	SOR' LAKO	Sorea lako	Graceful flatten
SORI BEIS	SORA VE'AS	Sorea vesaS	Graceful sapling CENTURION
SORTI KE	SORTA KE	Sorta kei <u>ho</u>	Felling spear
SOSIN BIUR	SOSAN PIOR	Soassan pihoaR	War's yard (COHORT)
SOSIN TIKER	SOSAN TYKOR	Soassan tykkoR	At war's CATAPULT
SUISE TARTEN	SUIISO TARTON	SUIISO TARTON	SWISS TARTAN
TAUTIN KON	TAUTA N KON	Tauitta nel <u>ja</u> kol <u>men</u>	Without disease four three
TIKIR SATIN	TYKAR SATAN	TykkaR saatan	CATAPULT bring
TIKIR SBIN	TYKAR S'PAN	TykkaR sepän	CATAPULT smith
TIKIR SI KOR	TYKAR S-Y KOR	TykkaR seitsemän- yksi KOR	CATAPULT 7-1 COHORT
ULTI BAISER	ULTA PAISOR	<u>K</u> ulta paistoR	Golden baker
ULTI BELES	ULTA PELOS	Kulta pelloS	Golden field CENTURION
ULTI TEKER	ULTA TEKOR	Kulta TEKOR	Golden DAGGER

Iberian Soldier Names: 'Opener High Thor'

UMAR BELES	UMAR' PELOS	Uimari pelloS	Swimmer field CENTURION
UNI AUNIN	UNIA 'AUNAN	Unia saunan	Dreams of the sauna
UNI BETIN	UNI VETAN	Unia vetään	Dream of the transport
URKA ILTU	URKA YLTO	Urhea yl Tor	Brave High THOR
URKE ATIN	URKO ATAN	Urho aitan	Champion of the fenced yard (COHORT)

Phaleron, Greece, pyxis lid: 'You get to escape to marry, Honey'

The ancient cemetery of Phaleron in Greece yielded a ceramic pyxis⁴ with an inscription in Iberian around the inside of the lid. The cemetery dates from 700-652 BC, slightly older than two Iberian inscriptions from Florence dated 675-650 BC. It therefore appears that Iberian was written in Greece before Spain, whose earliest inscription dates to 600 BC.

The Phaleron pyxis occupies a prominent position in room 48 of the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. Artists commonly decorated a pyxis with a marriage procession from the young girl's house to that of her new husband. In this pyxis, the first letter of the inscription signifies two homes with a path between them. The scribe was the proud mother of the bride.

Translation

Iberian: SA PA-KU NA, ME-KA. KĀ 10 PA NU-RA TU-PA VA-ME.

Old Eur: : SA PA-KO NA, ME-KA. KĀ 10 PA NU-RA TU-PA VA-MO.

Finnish: Saat pakohon naia, me'enkas. 10 pa'at raanut tupahan vaimon.

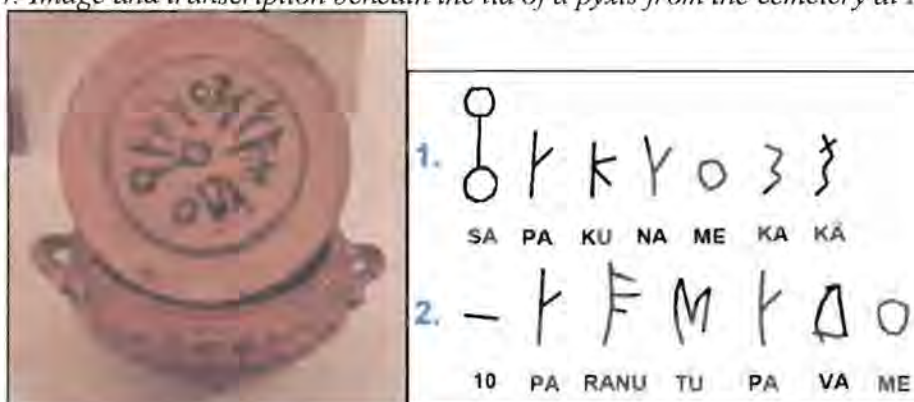
English: You get to escape to marry, honey. I give 10 pots and wool blankets for the home of a woman.

Iberian dialect changes to second vowel.

Iberian	A	E	I	O	U	Y
Old European	A	O	A	U	O	Ä

Image and Transcription

Figure 4: Image and transcription beneath the lid of a pyxis from the cemetery at Phaleron.



⁴ A pyxis is a round cosmetics box with a lid to hold cosmetics, trinkets or jewelry. Surviving examples are mostly pottery, but they can also be wood, metal or ivory.

Translation Notes

SA = *saat* 'you get, you will get'; K10.099 "then **you will get** (*saat*) the maiden as your payment"

PA-KU < **PA-KO** = *pakohon* 'to escape, to flee'; K28.009 "to flee (*pakohon*) bad acts"

NA = *naia* 'to marry' from *naida*; K18.244 "so that is how you remember **to marry** (*naia*)"

ME-KA = *meenkas* 'Honey', a female name; K09.423 'from plants which let **honey** (*me'en*) flow onto the ground', where suffix *-kas* means 'having the quality of something'

KÄ = *käyn* 'I give'; K23.782 "**do not give** (*käy*) her my hand"

10 = *kymennen* 'ten', a horizontal line

PA = *pa'at* 'pots'; K46.305 "**The pots** (*pa'at*) were already on the fire"

RANU = *raanui* 'wool blankets'; not in K.

TU-PA = *tupahan* 'into-for the house'; K19.318 "**for the house** (*tupahan*) of good North Farm"

VA-ME < **VA-MO** = *vaimon* 'woman's, of a woman'; K45.128 'the **woman's** (*vaimon*) belly cramps'

Chimera of Arezzo: 'Make peace now'

The famous bronze Chimera of Arezzo on the top floor of the Historical Museum in Florence has a short inscription in Iberian, not Etruscan, carved deeply into the right foreleg. The bronze dates to 675-650 BC, according to the museum, or to 400 BC by others. The writing matches that of the adjacent sarcophagus of the Necropolis of Banditella, dated 675-650 BC. It was found in 1553 in the Etruscan and Roman city of Arezzo, among a cache of bronzes. Medici Cosimo I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, acquired the piece and put it on public display in the Palazzo Vecchio.

Robert Graves suggests, "The Chimera was, apparently, a calendar-symbol of the tripartite year, of which the seasonal emblems were lion, goat, and serpent."⁵ If so, it may originate from several thousand years earlier, when according to Emilio Spedicato, Earth had a different moon, far larger and much farther away, that gave about the same light but circled Earth only three times a year.⁶

The inscription calls for an end to war, and for speeches to encourage champions of peace. In this light, look again at the lion's face, twisted in agony, crying.

Translation

Iberian: KÄ RA NY, PU TU LA RA URO

Finnish: Käy rauha nyt, puhe'et tuoa laaja rauhat urohot.

English: Make peace now, words to produce many peace champions.

Image

Figure 5. Chimera of Arezzo with Iberian inscription on right foreleg. Wikipedia.



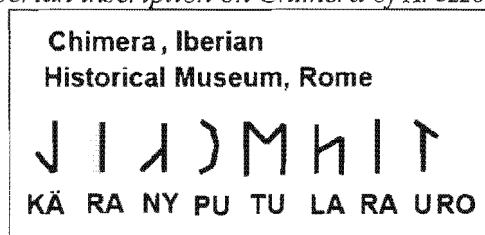
⁵ Graves, Robert, (1955) 1960. *The Greek Myths* (Baltimore: Penguin), section 75.b.

⁶ Spedicato, Emilio; 2011, private conversation in Italy.

Chimera of Arezzo: 'Make peace now'

Transcription

Figure 6: Iberian inscription on Chimera of Arezzo in Florence.



Notes on Translation

U-RO cleverly combines U and rotated RO.

KÄ = *käy* 'make'; K49.419 "**Make** (*Käy*) your journey safe and sound"

RA = *rauha* 'peace'; K32.489 "Grant **peace** (*rauha*) to the cattle"

NY = *nyt* 'now'; K04.167 "**Now** (*nyt*) tie the silk ribbons on your face"

PU = *puhe'et* 'words'; K23.638 '**words** (*puhe'et*) kept dropping'

TU = *tuoa* 'to produce, provide'; K18.103 'to utter one word, **to produce** (*tuoa*) a second'

LA = *laaja* 'many'; K24.182 'has a big clan, **many** (*laaja*) relatives'

RA = *rauhat* 'peace'; K32.489 "Grant **peace** (*rauha*) to the cattle"

URO = *urohot* 'men, people, champions'; K31.048 '**people** (*urohot*) with weapon in hand'

Necropolis of Banditella sarcophagus: 'You see a small old man'

A sculpted stone sarcophagus from Necropoli di Banditella, at Marsiliana d'Albegna near Manciano, 50 miles south of Sienna, presents a long inscription in Iberian, dated second quarter of the VII century (675-650 BC). This large sarcophagus now rests on the top floor of the Historical Museum in Florence, near the famous bronze Chimera of Arezzo, which also has an Iberian inscription in the same style of writing.

These two inscriptions present strong evidence of a close tie between the central coast of Italy and the eastern coast of Spain in the seventh century. Finnish must have been commonly spoken in the Etruscan cities.

The original inscription lacks separation between phrases. In the first sentence, *naiun* 'wedded' means 'wedded to death'. The scribe repeats this reference to marriage in the last phrase, with a twist. The reference to drink suggests a ceremonial drink, perhaps with unfired white cups that Minoans were so fond of.

Translation

Iberian

NĀ VĀ Ā NA HO •
MA-TA VO TU-NI-ME E-MĀ LU KĀ KU •
JU TĀ HA JA LY PO SO •
RA HĀ RI

Finnish

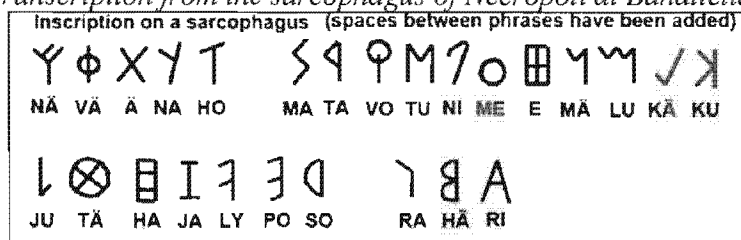
Näet vähä äijä, naiun [tuoni], hoi.
Maltahia voiat tuonimme emän luoahan kaen kut.
Juoa tän, hauan ja lyhyen, poian soan.
Rauha hää'än riian.

English

You see a small old man, wedded [to death], alas.
Malted grains to anoint our death will be cast from the hand of mother.
Drink here, deep and brief, sons of war.
Peace I will stop to court.

Transcription

Figure 7: Transcription from the sarcophagus of Necropoli di Banditella, Florence.⁷



⁷ Copy from life. Unfortunately, I did not take a photograph and cannot find one on the web.

Necropolis of Banditella sarcophagus: 'You see a small old man'

Notes on Translation

Letters MÄ and SO, TA and TU match previous Iberian inscriptions, and thus identify the script.

Only two words have a second vowel, *maltahia* 'malted grains' and *tuonimme* 'our death', neither of which changed. Thus this a very conservative dialect, a classic dialect.

Letters Ä, E, HA, HÄ, HO, JA, JU, KÄ, KU, LU, LY, MA, ME, NA, NÄ, PO, RA, RI, TÄ, VÄ, and VO derive from comparison with similar letters in other Old European scripts.

Every word occurs in Kalevala.

NÄ = *näet* 'you see'; K 23.301 "**You see** (*näet*) a bucket tilted over"

VÄ = *vähä* 'small'; K03.123 "A man's youth is a **small** (*vähä*) matter"

Ä = *äijä* 'old man'; K32.002 'blue-stockinged son **of an old man** (*äijän*)'

NA = *naiun* 'wedded'; K 38.099 You killed your late **wedded** (*naiun*) wife"

HO = *hoi* 'alas!'; K19.078 "**Alas** (*Hoi*) , reptile, creation of God!"

MA-TA = *maltahia* 'malted grains'; K23.408 "kitty lie on the **malted grains** (*maltahia*) "

VO = *voiat* 'to anoint'; K45.125 'with which **to anoint** (*voiat*) the space between the bones'

TU-NI-ME = *tuonimme* 'our death'; K16.183 "**Death** (*Tuoni*) brought me here" + -mme 'our'

E-MÄ = *emän* 'of mother'; K17.294 'first **mother** (*emä*) among humans'

LU = *luoahan* 'will be cast'; K49.103 "the lot **will be thrown** (*luoahan*) into the fire"

KÄ = *kaen* 'the hand'; K02.298 through **the hand** (*kaen*) of the Almighty'

KU = *kut* 'from'; K32.164 'who get their milk **from** (*kut*) hell'

JU = *juoa* 'to drink'; K27.028 "beer for man **to drink** (*juoa*)"

TÄ = *tän* 'here', from *tänne*; K09.405 "Come **here** (*tänne*) when needed"

HA = *hauan* 'deep'; K 49.011 The pike knew the **deep** (*hauan*) places'

JA = *ja* 'and'; K 03.284 he then got angry **and** (*ja*) felt shamed'

LY = *lyhyen* 'short, brief'; K46.034 'neither long nor **short** (*lyhyen*);

PO = *poiat* 'sons'; K50.267 'for the whore fit for burning to bear **sons** (*poiat*) in'

SO = *soan* 'of war'; K 20.479 They were not signal fires **of war** (*soan*)'

RA = *rauha* 'peace'; K32.371 "Grant **peace** (*rauha*) to the cattle"

HÄ = *hää'än* 'I will stop'; K11.087 "**I will** certainly **stop** (*hää'än*) the women's laughter"

RI = *riian* 'to court', fr. *riiata*; K37.227 'for rich men **to court** (*riian*) to marry'

Iberian Guils de Cerdanya: 'High Father, save Anna'

Guils de Cerdanya, Spain, is a rock inscription in East Iberian Script of one line with no separations between words.

Translation

The rock inscription at Guils de Cerdanya is a prayer to High Father to save Anna, who has been falsely accused of murdering the sister of the scribe. The text in Latin lacks breaks between words, making it difficult to read.

Iberian: SU I-SE BE-LE-SA NA I EI NE KA BIN

Old Eur: SU I-SÄ PE-LÄ-SA A-NA I EI NE KA PIN

Finnish: Suur' Isä, pelasta Anna; ilkeä ei. Ne kaa'a pi'in.

English: High Father, save Anna; wicked she is not. They felled my sister.

Notes on translation

Changes to second syllable vowel and consonants in Iberian.

Iberian	A	E	I	O	U	Y	B	D	G
Finnish	A	O	A	U	O	Ä	V,P	T	K

.1 When said rapidly, *Suuri Isä* 'High Father' might drop the R. 'High Father' has the same construction as High Thor, High Tyr and High Tomar in the list of Iberian personal names.

.3 The scribe wrote PELASA instead of PELATA to differentiate from *pelata* 'to play'.

.4 A-NA borrows leading A from the previous word.

.5 I by itself means nothing. The word was dangerous to write, so the scribe just gave the initial.

SU = *suur* 'big, large, high'; K18.491 'the **big** (*suur*) cattle shed must be cleaned,

I-SE < I-SÄ = *isä* 'father, father in heaven'; K36.065 'His **father** (*isä*) uttered these words'

BE-LE-SA < PE-LÄ-SA = *pelasta* 'save, rescue' from *pelasta*; not in K

NA < A-NA = *Anna*, a proper name.

I < *ilkeä* 'wicked, evil'; K36.234 'the **evil man** (*ilkeä*) not got rid of'

EI = *ei* 'she is not'; 31.230 'He is not (*ei*) fit for this'

NE = *ne* 'they'; K02.061 'They (*ne*) were mowing grass'

KA = *kaa'a* 'fell'; 32.396 'fell (*kaa'a*) a dry birch'

BIN < PIN = *pi'in* 'my sister'; K35.273 'when I embraced my sister (*pi'in*),

Iberian Loan Words: 'Beneath the river'

While translating, I noticed a number of Spanish, Basque, Portuguese and Berber words borrowed from Iberian. To obtain Finnish, first translate letters and missing letters into Old European. Nearly every letter can change, as shown below. N, S and T stay the same but are often dropped at the end of a word, mirroring the practice in Linear A. Thus some of these changes may occur from written transcription. A weak 'I' caught between two strong consonants tends to disappear.

Table 7: Spanish and Basque changes from Finnish.
Vowels are second syllable only.

Spanish	A	E	I	I	O	U	B	C	CH	D	G	H	J	M	P	QU	R	V	Y	Z
Finnish	A	O	A	I,Y	A	O	P,V	J,K,S	H	T	J,K	J	J,K	M,N	P,V	K	R,L	V,P	J	S

arrugia - underground way (modern arroyo)

A-RRRO-YO < A-LA JO = *alla joen* 'beneath the river'

A-RRU-GI'A < A-LO JA < *aloea jakoa* 'the land divided'

R < L, U₂ < O₂, G < J, Y < J

abarca - leather shoes (Gascon **abarque**, Basque **abarka**)

A-BA Rx-KA < A-VA LI-KA = *aava likan* 'open to the dirt'

B < V, R < L; leather sandals are open to dirt.

artica - uncultivated plain

A-Rx TI-CA < A-LO TY-JÄ = *aloea tyhjä* 'land empty'

R < L, I < Y, C < J

balsa - pool, swamp (Old Portuguese *balsa* - vat)

BA-Lx SA-x < VA-LA SA-A = *vala saa'a* 'oath bring'

B < V; refers to sacred pools where precious objects were interred.

balucem, baluz - gold sand (the word was mentioned by Plinius in Roman times)

BA-LU-CEM-x < PA-LO KEN-TÄ = *palo kenttä* 'fire ground'

B < P, U₂ < O₂, C < K, M < N, suppress double T

bruja - witch (Portuguese *bruxa*)

Bx-RU x-JA < PI-RU A-KA = *piru akka* 'devil woman'

B < P, J < K, leading A of *akka* combined with trailing U of *piru*

cachorro - puppy, cub

CA-Cx HO-RO < KA-SI JO-RA = *kasi jora* 'cat murmur'

C < K, C < S, H < J, O₂ < A₂

calambre - cramp

CAL-AM Bx-RE < KAL-MA VI-RE = *kylmä viere* 'freeze walk'

C < K, AM < MA, B < V

coscojo - holly fruit (cuscolium)

CO-Sx CO-JO < KO-SI KO-JA = *kosi korja* 'proposal sleigh'

C < K, O₂ < A₂

esquín - little salmon (Basque **izoki** - salmon)

E-Sx QUIN < E-SI KYN = *ensi kyy* 'first serpent'

I-ZO KI < I-SÄ KY = *isä kyy* 'father serpent'

Z < S, O₂ < Ä₂

'First serpent' gives an entirely new twist to the meaning of serpents in Minoan Crete.

Riverside communities depended on salmon, eels and other spawning fish for a large fraction of their protein.

García - family name

GAR-CI-xA < KAR-SI-JA < KAR-JA-SI = *karjasi* 'cattle'

G < K, C < S, reverse last two syllables; cattle ranching was prestigious.

gusa - a worm (Basque *usan, uzan*, Berber *akuz, takuzt, takust*)

TA-KU Zx-Tx < TA-KU US-TI = *takku uisti* 'twisted lure'

U unchanged in Berber, borrow U of *uisti* from U of *takku*

U **SAN** < *ui saan* 'swim get'

helecho - a fern (Basque *hiratz*)

HE-LE CHO-x < HE-LÄ HO-HE = *hellä höyhen* 'tender feather'

E₂ < Ä₂, H becomes CH, drop final N

izquierdo - left (Portuguese *esquerdo*, Basque **ezkerr**)

E Zx-QUI ERx-DO < E SI-KI ERO-TA = *ei sikiä erota* 'not unnatural part'

Z < S, QU < K, D < T, O₂ < A₂

lama - swamp, mud

LA MA = *laai maa* 'make earth'

lancea - a spear (Modern Spanish *lanza*)

LAN CE-xA < LAN KE-HA = *illan keihäs* 'evening spear';

Suppress initial I, C < K, drop final S

lausia - burial stone (Modern Spanish *losa*, Portuguese *lousa*)

LAU-SIA < LAU-SI'A = *lausi 'a* < *lausiessa* 'uttered magic'

Suppress double S

légamo - silt

LE GA-MO < LE KA-MA = *lehe kaa'a maa* 'leaf drop ground'

G < K, O₂ < A₂, suppress H between identical vowels.

loco - crazy

LO CO < LO KA = *loi käen* 'create cuckoo'

C < K, drop final N.

manteca - lard

MANTECA < MANTEKA = *mantekas* 'under the earth quality'

C < K, drop final S. 'Under the earth, buried' refers to the process of ripening lard by ageing underground in wood kegs for a year or more. In the process, lard changes consistency and taste, much like aging milk fats to obtain cheese.

mozo - boy, servant

MO ZO < MO SO = *möi syöä* 'he was sold to eat'

Iberian Loan Words: 'Beneath the river'

Z < S

muga - border in Basque

MU-GA < MU-KA = *mukaan* 'along'

G < K, drop final N.

nata - cream (Catalan mato)

NA-TA < *nauta* < 'cattle' < **nautakas* 'cattle quality'

The word 'cream' should differ slightly from 'cattle'.

nava, Basque naba - a mountain valley (Navarra comes from here)

NA-VA < NA-PA = *napa* 'navel, belly button'

V < P

páramo - empty plain, valley

PA-RA-MO < PA-RA-MA = *paras maa* 'best land'

O₂ < A₂, drop final S of *paras*

pestaña - eye-lash (Portuguese pestana)

PE-Sx TA-NA < VE-SI TÄ-NÄ = *vesi täynnä* 'tears full'

P < V, suppress weak I between S and T.

rebañe - herd

RE-x BA-NE < LE-x PA-ME < *lehmä paime* 'cow herd'

R < L, B < P, N < M, drop final -MÄ in LEHMÄ.

sabandija (from *sege-andere-a - girl-snake) - leech (Basque sugandilla, suangilla - lizard)

SA-BA Nx-DI JA-x < SA-VA NE-TI KA-ME = *saava neiti kädme* 'get girl snake'

B < V, D < T, J < K, drop final -ME as if it were -N. Fin. 'girl snake' = Spanish 'girl snake'.

sapo - toad

SA PO < *saa'a pohjan* 'comes from the bottom'

Drop final N, treat HJ as silent, merge OA into O.

sarna - itch

SA-Rx Rx-NA < SA-RI RI-NA < SA-RA LI-NA = *sara liina* 'sedge flax, nettle'

R < L in liina, I₂ < A₂. Retted nettle yields a fine, strong fiber that is softer than flax.

sarralia - lettuce

SA-RRR LI-xA < SA-RA LI-HA < *sara liha* 'sedge tissue'

RR < R

ura, Basque ur - water, stream

U-RA < U U-RA = *ui ura* 'swim trail'

U < UU

vega, Old Spanish vaica, Basque ibaiko - a river bank

VE-GA < VE-KA < *ve'elkō* 'embankments'

G < K, *ve'e* from *veden-* 'water-'; *ve'elkō* occurs in K24.093 as 'above the water level'.

Iberian Phrases: 'Am I a charming fool?'

Jesus Rodriguez Ramos published three typical Iberian inscriptions that read from right to left.⁸ I reversed the order so that they read left to right.

Translation

Iberian

1. LU-ME TU-MA-KO MÄ
2. LU-VA TU-KO MÄ
3. HÄ PU RA SA TA PO KA

Old European

1. LU-MO TU-MA-KO MÄ
2. LU-VA TU-KU MÄ
3. HÄ PU RA SA TA PO KA

Finnish

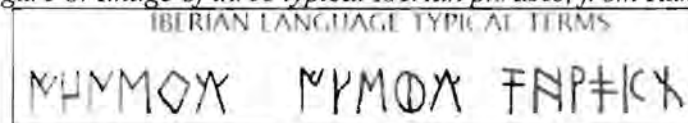
1. Lumo tuhmako mä?
2. Luova tuuhku mä.
3. Hän puhui, "Rauha sa'a, tahi poiat kaa'an."

English

1. Am I a charming fool?
2. I am a creative scent.
3. He said, "Bring peace, or sons I will kill."

Image

Figure 8: Image of three typical Iberian phrases, from Ramos.



Transcription

Figure 9: Reversed transcription of typical Iberian phrases, from Ramos.



⁸ Source: website of Jesus Rodriguez Ramos, <http://www.webpersonal.net/jrr/index.htm>

Iberian Phrases: 'Am I a charming fool?'

Notes on Translation

Iberian language: second syllable vowel change and consonant changes.

Iberian	A	E	I	O	U	B	D	G	
Finnish	A	O	A	U	O	V	P	T	K

K refers to chapter and verse of Kalevala, translated by Francis Peabody Magoun.

1 -----

LU-ME < **LU-MO** = *lumo* 'charming'; K26.253 "I know how **to enchant** (*lumoa*) fire"

TU-MA = *tuhma* 'fool'; K23.549 "I, **fool** (*tuhma*), managed to get there"

-KO = *-ko* 'question clitic'

MÄ = *mä* 'I, I am'; K27.184 "**I am** (*mä*) probably no favorite guest"

2 -----

LU-VA = *luova* 'creative' fr. *luoda*; K21.359 "Since **I was created** (*luotu*) a singer"

TU-KO < **TU-KU** = *tuuhku* 'scent'; K32.500 'sniff **the scent** (*tuuhku*) of cattle'

MÄ = *mä* 'I, I am'; K27.184 "**I am** (*mä*) probably no favorite guest"

3 -----

HÄ = *hän* 'he'; K34.169 '**he** (*hän*) walked along the foot of it'

PU = *puhui* 'he spoke, said'; K43.232 '**he spoke** (*puhui*) from the top of the mast'

RA = *rauha* 'peace'; K32.371 'Grant **peace** (*rauha*) to the cattle'

SA = *sa'a* 'bring'; K14.309 "**Bring** (*sa'a*) iron hailstones"

TA = *tahi* 'or'; K18.072 '**or** (*tahi*) some other school of fish'

PO = *poiat* 'sons, boys'; K50.267 'for the whore fit for burning to bear **sons** (*poiat*) in'

KA = *kaa'an* 'I will kill'; K38.271 "Rather **will I kill** (*kaa'an*) her with my blade"

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

The lead plaque of Bastida⁹ de les Alcuses, near Moixent, Valencia, in southeast Spain, was found during excavations in 1928, hidden beneath a millstone. Around 330 BC, an unidentified army attacked this Iberian city, which was surrounded by a five-meter high double wall. The defenders blocked every entrance, but eventually the attackers sacked and burned the entire city of 250 dwellings. Houses consisted of 3 or 4 rooms with stone or adobe walls and thatched roofs held up by posts in the center of the dwelling.

Figure 10: La Bastida de les Alcuse's most famous bronze relic, the Guerrero de Moixent.



The sheet of lead, about a millimeter thick, was written on both sides. Traditional scholarship interprets Side A as a series of commercial transactions: customer name, item name, a measure of quantity, and then quantity in dots. The scribe drew a line through completed transactions. It reads from top to bottom, but contrary to Old European scripts, each line reads right to left without reversing the characters. Fletcher published a drawing of the inscription in 1982.¹⁰

⁹ Bastida – an ancient warlike engine for covering approaches.

¹⁰ Fletcher Valls, Domingo; *El Plomo Iberico de Mogente* (Valencia), 1982, Valencia

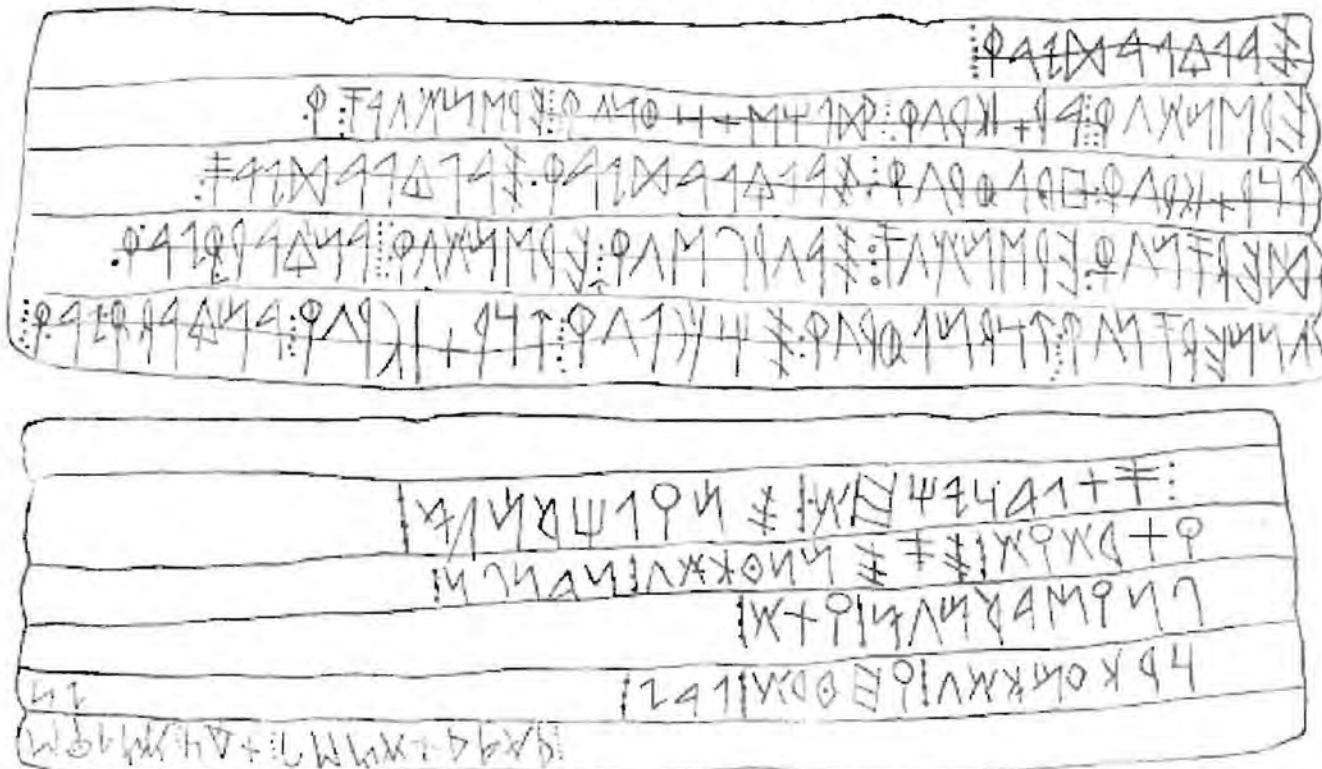
Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

Side A concerns payment of sheep and cattle to local contractors to construct a threshing barn. Most signs are Old European or Linear A; only a few are new. These pastoral personal names are entirely different from military names of Iberian soldiers in the Roman army.

Figure 11: Photo of lead plaque of Bastida de Moixent.¹¹



Figure 12: Inscriptions of lead plaque of Bastida de Moixent by Domingo Fletcher Valls.



¹¹ Contestania Iberica, buia arqueological de los iberos contestanos; Bastida de Moixent;
<http://www.contestania.com/Bastidaplomo.htm>

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

Figure 13: Lead plaque of Bastida, side A, cleaned up and numbered.



Transcription of Side A

Table 8. Transcription of lead plaque of Bastida de Moixent, side A.

Line	Iberian	Old European	Payment
1a	RE A- NI RU- NI A-LA SE A	RE A- NA RU- NA , A-LA SE A	U 6
2a	PO-TA TU MÄ LU RI	PO-TA [A]-TU MÄ, LU RI	U 8
2b	A-TA LO RA RÄ-TÄ RI	A-TA, LO RA RÄ-TÄ RI	U 6
2c	LA- PU NI LE- TU LO KO-VA MA RI	LA- PO , NI LE- TO , LO KO-VA MA RI	U 8
2d	PO-TA TU MÄ LU RI A	PO-TA [A]-TU MÄ, LU RI A	KA 3 U 1
3a	HI KO-TA LO RA RÄ-TÄ RI	HI KO-TA, LO RA RÄ-TÄ RI	U 1
3b	TI SO NI VÄ SO RI	TI SO, NI VÄ, SO RI	U 4
3c	RE A- NI RU- NI A-LA SE A	RE A- NA RU- NA , A-LA SE A	U 1
3d	RE A- NI RU- NI A-LA SE A	RE A- NA RU- NA , A-LA SE A	KA 2
4a	RA LA PO-TÄ KA MÄ RI	RA LA, PO-TÄ KA MÄ RI	U 2
4b	PO-TA TU MÄ LU RI	PO-TA [A]-TU MÄ, LU RI	KA 3
4c	RE A RI-TA PU TU RI	RE A, RI-TA PU TU RI	U 14
4d	PO-TA TU MÄ LU RI	PO-TA [A]-TU MÄ, LU RI	U 9
4e	A MÄ RU A-TA U- SE A	A MÄ, RU A-TA U- SO A	U 1
5a	RI-MA MÄ PO-TÄ KA MA RI	RI-MA MÄ, PO-TÄ KA MA RI	U 6
5b	HI KO-TÄ MÄ-NI VÄ TA- RI	HI KO-TÄ, MÄ-NI VÄ TA- RA	U 2
5c	RE LE RA RÄ- NI RI	RE LE, RA RÄ- NA RI	U 6
5d	HI KO-TA LO RA RÄ-TÄ RI	HI KO-TA, LO RA RÄ-TÄ RI	U 5
5e	A MÄ RU A-TA U- SE A	A MÄ, RU A-TA U- SE A	U 6

Iberian language: changes to the vowel of the second syllable.

Iberian	A	E	I	O	U
Old European	A	O	A	U	O

Translation of Side A

Finnish

- 1a: Reen Aana Ruunan - ala sen aho; uuhien 6
 2a: Portaa Astui Mä'n - luo riihi; uuhien 8
 2b: Aitta - loi raian räystäs riihin; uuhien 6
 2c: Lapo, niin Lehto - loi kova maa riihin; uuhien 8

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

- 2d: Portaa Astui Mä'n - luo rihi aian; karja 3, uuhien 1
- 3a: Hieho Koita - loi raian räystäs riihin; uuhien 1
- 3b: Tie Soan, niin Vähä - soia riihin; uuhien 4
- 3c: Reen Aana Ruunan - ala sen aho; uuhien 1
- 3d: Reen Aana Ruunan - ala sen aho; karja 2
- 4a: Rahi Laiän - pöytä kauan mä'n riihin; uuhien 2
- 4b: Portaa Astui Mä'n - luo rihi; karja 3
- 4c: Reen Aian - riitta puien tuoahan riihin; uuhien 14
- 4d: Portaa Astui Mä'n - luo rihi; uuhien 9
- 4e: Aian Mä'n - ruohot aitta uusi aho; uuhien 1
- 5a: Rihman Mä'n - pöytä kauan mahu rihi; uuhien 6
- 5b: Hieho Köyttää - männyn vähä tarha; uuhien 2
- 5c: Reen Leuan - rahi ränä riihin; uuhien 6
- 5d: Hieho Koita - loi raian räystäs riihin; uuhien 5
- 5e: Aian Mä'n - ruohot aitta uusi aho; uuhien 6

English

- 1a: Sleigh Sign of the Gelding – he begins this clearing; sheep 6
- 2a: Pine Stairstep – he will create the threshing barn; sheep 8
- 2b: Storehouse – she shaped eaves of willow for the threshing barn; sheep 6
- 2c: Haycock, then Grove – he made the hard ground of the threshing barn; sheep 8
- 2d: Pine Stairstep – he will create the threshing barn fence¹²; cattle 3 sheep 1
- 3a: Heifer Home – she shaped eaves of willow for the threshing barn; sheep 1
- 3b: Way of War, then Little – he rings out¹³ the threshing barn; sheep 4
- 3c: Sleigh Sign of the Gelding – he begins this clearing; sheep 1
- 3d: Sleigh Sign of the Gelding – he begins this clearing; cattle 2
- 4a: Plank Bench – a long table of pine for the threshing barn; sheep 2
- 4b: Pine Stairstep – he creates the threshing barn; cattle 3
- 4c: Sled Fence – a stack of trees brought for the threshing barn; sheep 14
- 4d: Pine Stairstep – he creates the threshing barn; sheep 9
- 4e: Pine Fence – a hay storehouse in a new clearing; sheep 6
- 5a: Pine Thread – a long table fits the threshing barn; sheep 6
- 5b: Heifer Rope – from a pine tree, a small enclosure; sheep 2
- 5c: Sled Jaw – a whimsical bench for the threshing barn; sheep 6
- 5d: Heifer Home – she shaped eaves of willow for the threshing barn; sheep 5
- 5e: Pine Fence – a hay storehouse in a new clearing; sheep 1

¹² Fence would be the wattle part of wattle and daub walls, made with willow branches.

¹³ I do not know what "rings out" means.

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

Notes on Translation of Side A

Transcription 1a, 3c, 3d

Figure 14: Transcription of lines 1a, 3c and 3d.



K references of word usage are chapter and verse of Kalevala circa 1430 BC.

The transcription reads from right to left so that quantity terminates the statement.

A sign is similar to Å in Linear A.

KA sign is the same as KA in Linear A.

LA butterfly sign is new.

NI sign is from Old European.

RE sign is similar to Old European but with slanted cross lines.

RU sign is from Old European.

SE sign is from Old European.

U sign is the same as U in Linear A meaning 'poppy'.

All three entries begin alike.

There are two different measures, KA and U

U spells *uuhen* 'sheep', an important word in numerous inscriptions

KA spells *karja* 'cattle', an important word in numerous inscriptions

Dots for units were previously used by Azilian in southern France.

1a, 3c, 3d -----

RE = *reen* 'sleigh, of a sleigh'; K03.108 'my poor **sleigh** (*re'en*) to bits'

A-NI < A-NA = *aana* 'sign, omen'; not in K.

RU-NI < RU-NA = *ruunan* 'gelding, of the gelding'; K40.240 'From the hairs **of the** Demon's **gelding** (*ruunan*)'

A-LA = *ala* 'he begins' fr. *aloittaa*; K23.181 "**Begin** (*ala*) to clean the floors"

SE = *sen* 'this, that'; K03.149 "**This** (*sen*) I know clearly"

A = *aho* 'clearing'; K36.308 'the loveliest **clearing** (*aho*) lamenting'

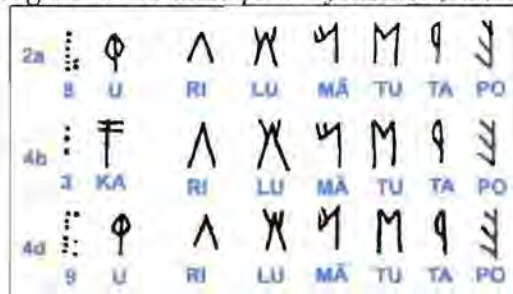
U = *uuhen* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhen*)'

KA < *karja* 'cattle'; K32.311 "Drive the **cattle** (*karja*) to the farmstead"

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

Transcription 2a, 4b, 4d

Figure 15: Transcription of lines 2a, 4b, 4d



LU sign is new, like two horns on a cow.

Ä is indicated by adding a short stroke to letter A. (Old European added a dot.)

MA sign derives from Old European.

PO sign is similar to PO from Old European, but with slanted cross lines.

TA sign is similar to one form of TA in Linear A.

MÄ = *mä'n* is a local contraction of *männyn* 'of pine'.

[A] borrowed from previous word *portaa*.

2a, 4b, 4d -----

PO-TA = *portaa* 'stair, of the stair'; K12.326 'a boy at the top **of the** outer **stairs** (*portahan*)'

[A]-TU = *astui* 'step'; K02.169 'With one **step** (*astui*) he swung along with head thrown back to'

MÄ = *mä'n* < *männyn* 'of-from pine'; K49.064 'the sun on the top **of a** tall **pine** (*männyn*)'

LU = *luo* 'he will create' fr. *luoda*; K42.363 "Create (*Luo*) a wind, send a wave"

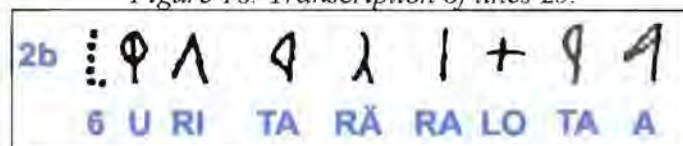
RI = *riihi* 'threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the** new **threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

KA < *karja* 'cattle'; K32.311 "Drive the **cattle** (*karja*) to the farmstead"

U = *uuhen* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhen*)'

Transcription 2b

Figure 16: Transcription of lines 2b.



RÄ sign is similar to RA but with a slight bend and small foot added.

2b -----

A-TA = *aitta* 'storehouse'; K03.419 'with every **storehouse** (*aitta*) crammed'

LO = *loi* 'she formed, shaped'; K01.272 'there **she formed** (*loi*) places to seine for salmon;

RA = *raian* 'sallow, willow, of willow'; K13.110 'the horns from a forked **sallow** (*raian*)'

RÄ-TÄ = *räystäs* 'eaves'; K20.408 'a thrush on the edge **of the** **eaves** (*räystähän*)'

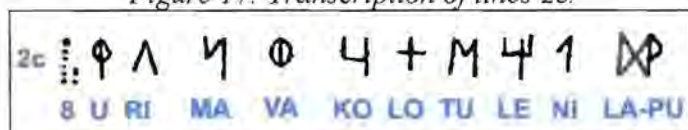
RI = *riihin* 'of the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the** new **threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhen* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhen*)'

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

Transcription 2c

Figure 17: Transcription of lines 2c.



The compound LA-PU is a person's name.

LE is from Old European.

KO is from Old European.

VA is close to Linear A, a cat's face with a nose down the center.

2c -----

LA-PU < LA-PO = *lapo* 'haycock, small haycock'; not in K.

NI = *niin* 'then'; K08.151 'Then (*niin*) on the third day'

LE-TU < LE-TO = *lehto* 'grove'; K29.469 "There is the grove (*lehto*) in which I used to go about"

LO = *loi* 'he fashioned, made'; K15.378 'she **fashioned** (*loi*) the man, shaped the fellow'

KO-VA = *kova* 'hard'; K28.198 '**hard** (*kova*) luck will occur'

MA = *maa* 'ground, land, earth'; K32.280 'pleasant to lie down on the **ground** (*maa*)'

RI = *riihin* 'of the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the new threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhen* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhen*)'

8

Transcription 2d

Figure 18: Transcription of lines 2d



2d -----

PO-TA = *portaa* 'stair, of the stair'; K12.326 'a boy at the top **of the** outer **stairs** (*portahan*)'

[A]-TU = *astui* 'step'; K02.169 'With one **step** (*astui*) he swung along with head thrown back to'

MÄ = *mä'n* < *männyn* 'of-from pine'; K49.064 'the sun on the top **of a** tall **pine** (*männyn*)'

LU = *luo* 'he creates, he will create' fr. *luoda*; K42.363 "Create (*luo*) a wind, send a wave"

RI = *riihi* 'the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the new threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

A = *aian* 'fence, of a fence' fr. *aita*; K31.317 'made a **fence** (*aian*) without an opening'

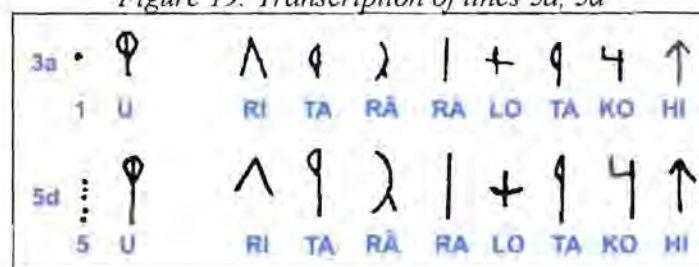
KA < *karja* 'cattle'; K32.311 "Drive the **cattle** (*karja*) to the farmstead"

U = *uuhen* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhen*)'

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

Transcription 3a, 5d

Figure 19: Transcription of lines 3a, 5d



Curved RĀ sign derives from straight RA plus the small foot; without curving, it would be PE.

3a, 5d -----

HI = *hieho* 'heifer'; K10.365 'The **heifer** (*hieho*) is fine-looking'

KO-TA = *koita* 'home'; K27.265 "Make for your **home** (*koita*), rogue"

LO = *loi* 'she fashioned, made'; K15.378 'she **fashioned** (*loi*) the man, shaped the fellow'

RA = *raian* 'sallow, willow, of willow'; K13.110 'the horns from a forked **sallow** (*raian*)'

RĀ-TĀ = *rāystās* 'eaves'; K20.408 'a thrush on the edge **of the eaves** (*rāystāhān*)'

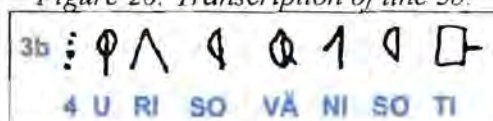
RI = *riihin* 'of-for the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the new threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhēn* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhēn*)'

1

Transcription 3b

Figure 20: Transcription of line 3b.



3b -----

TI = *tie* 'way, road'; K10.010 'the sled went on, the **way** (*tie*) grew short'

SO = *soan* 'of war' fr. *sota*; K12.063 "to drink the beer **of war** (*soan*)"

NI = *niin* 'then'; K08.151 '**Then** (*niin*) on the third day'

VĀ = *vāhā* 'little, small'; K16.246 "Even if I did lie **a little** (*vāhān*)"

SO = *soia* 'ring out'; K46.616 "my mouth desires to **ring out** (*soia*)"

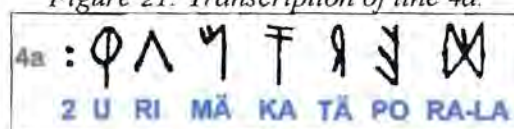
RI = *riihin* 'the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the new threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhēn* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhēn*)'

4

Transcription 4a

Figure 21: Transcription of line 4a.



Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

4a -----

RA = *rahi* 'bench'; K27.065 'the **bench** (*rahi*) rattled'

LA = *laian* 'plank, of planks'; K17.624 'the side **planks** (*laian*) fastened'

PO-TÄ = *pöytä* 'table'; K46.323 'The **table** (*pöytä*) was made of pine'

KA = *kauan* 'long'; K04.508 "listen long (*kauan*) to a cuckoo!"

MÄ = *mä'n* < *männyn* 'of pine'; K49.064 'the sun on the top of a tall **pine** (*männyn*)'

RI = *riihin* 'for the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door of the new **threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhén* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhén*)'

2

Transcription 4c

Figure 22: Transcription of lines 4c.



4c -----

RE = *reen* 'sled, sleigh'; K03.108 "my poor **sleigh** (*re'en*) to bits"

A = *aian* 'fence'; K31.317 'made a **fence** (*aian*) without an opening'

RI-TA = *riitta* 'stack, pile'; not in K.

PU = *puién* 'of trees'; K50.372 'straightening out the branches of **trees** (*puién*)'

TU = *tuoahan* 'brought'; K23.273 'sticks of firewood **brought** (*tuoahan*) into the house'

RI = *riihin* 'for the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door of the new **threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhén* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhén*)'

14

Transcription 4e, 5e

Figure 23: Transcription of lines 4e, 5e



4e, 5e -----

A = *aian* 'fence'; K31.317 'made a **fence** (*aian*) without an opening'

MÄ = *mä'n* < *männyn* 'of pine'; K49.064 'the sun on the top of a tall **pine** (*männyn*)'

RU = *ruohot* 'hay'; K50.363 'shaking trees, tedding **hay** (*ruohot*)'

A-TA = *aitta* 'storehouse'; K03.419 'with every **storehouse** (*aitta*) crammed'

U-SE < **U-SI** = *uusi* 'new'; K10.417 'Then the **new** (*uusi*) Sampo ground away'

A = *aho* 'clearing'; K36.308 'the loveliest **clearing** (*ajo*) lamenting'

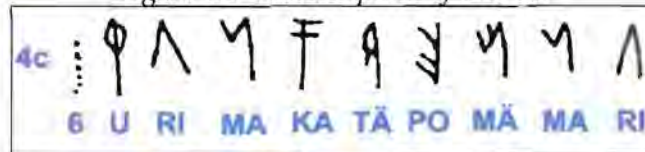
U = *uuhén* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhén*)'

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

6

Transcription 5a

Figure 24: Transcription of line 5a.



5a -----

RI-MA = *rihman* 'thread, of thread'; K24.033 'strong spinner **of thread** (*rihman*)'

MÄ = *mä'n* < *männyn* 'pine, of pine'; K49.064 'the sun on the top **of a tall pine** (*männyn*)'

PO-TÄ = *pöytä* 'table'; K46.323 '**The table** (*pöytä*) was made of pine'

KA = *kauan* 'long'; K04.508 "listen long (*kauan*) to a cuckoo!"

MA = *mahu* 'fits, will fit'; K21.127 'The son-in-law **will not fit** (*mahu*) into the house'

RI = *riihi* 'the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the new threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhē* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhē*)'

6

Transcription 5b

Figure 25: Transcription of lines 5b



5b -----

HI = *hieho* 'heifer'; K10.365 'The **heifer** (*hieho*) is fine-looking'

KO-TÄ = *köyttä* 'rope'; K48.111 'the rope-net (*köyttä*) by seven hundred'

MÄ-NI = *männyn* 'of-from a pine' fr. *mänty*; K49.064 'the sun on the top **of a tall pine** (*männyn*)'

VÄ = *vähä* 'small'; K03.123 "A man's youth is a **small** (*vähä*) matter"

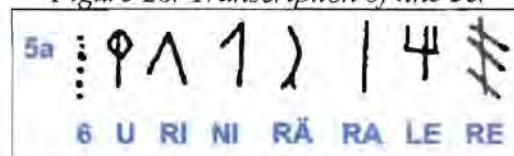
TA-RI < **TA-RA** = *tarha* 'pen, enclosure, corral'; K26.584 'a steel **enclosure** (*tarha*) made'

U = *uuhē* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhē*)'

2

Transcription 5c

Figure 26: Transcription of line 5c.



5c -----

RE = *reen* 'sled, sleigh, of a sleigh'; K03.108 'my poor **sleigh** (*re'en*) to bits"

Iberian Lead Plaque of La Bastida de les Alcuses: 'He begins this clearing'

LE = *leuan* 'jaw, of a jaw, chin'; K03.478 'got his **chin** (*leuan*) free of the mud'

RA = *rahi* 'bench'; K27.065 '**the bench** (*rahi*) rattled'

RÄ-NI < RÄ-~~NÄ~~ = *ränä* 'whimsical, capricious'; not in K.

RI = *riihin* 'for the threshing barn'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the new threshing barn** (*riihen*)"

U = *uuhen* 'sheep'; K07.316 'from the fleece of one **sheep** (*uuhen*)'

6

You are invited to contact Stuart Harris about these or any other inscriptions at
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