

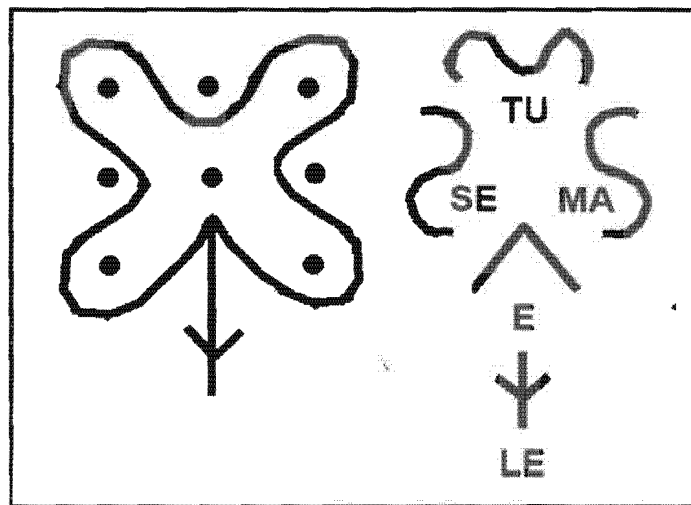
Val Camonica:

Inscriptions & Translations

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May 2013, Carmignano and Ballycastle

First translation of inscriptions from Val Camonica,
written in Old European

Val Camonica Rose



TU SE MA, 8 E LE
Tuhoi sen maan, 8 eheä lehot
Destroyed this land, 8 whole groves

Val Camonica: Inscriptions & Translations

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Inscriptions and Syllabary

Val Camonica Inscriptions

Valcamonica, the most extensive of the Lombard valleys and no less renowned for its ancient military history, for its most honorable noble families, and men who were distinguished in letters, in arms, and public offices, and famed for the fertility of its soil; for the industry and commerce of its people....

—Agostino Caggioli - Storia di Valcamonica, 1853

This essay contains the first translations of inscriptions from Val Camonica in Lombardy. A second essay will translate petroglyphs written in the same syllabary, Old European, such as the Rose of Val Camonica on the cover.

North of Brescia in Lombardy lies a secluded alpine valley named Val Camonica, a favorite place to take schoolchildren, for it houses the greatest collection of petroglyphs in the world, some 300,000, pecked into hard, black sandstone polished smooth by glaciers. Guides remove their shoes and walk back and forth in socks across the clean, shiny surface as they point out various images with a long wand to rapt children.

About half the petroglyphs of Val Camonica are inscriptions written in a script called Old European. Most inscriptions were composed as rebuses, which are letters thoughtfully assembled to make a recognizable object, such as a man with stick-like arms. The same technique appears in petroglyphs in the American Southwest.

They date from 5000 BC to 7 BC, when Rome finally conquered the valley. This remote valley harbored a remnant of Finnish speakers, who clung to their language much like Basques, and strongly resisted Roman conquest.

Strabo (64 BC to 24 AD) called them Kamounoi, part of the Rhaetian peoples related to the Lepontii, who descended from the Celts. A Latin commemorative stone calls them Camunni.

Among these petroglyphs are many inscriptions written in letters, left to right, top to bottom. Called the Camunic alphabet, it is Old European with additional letters that resemble Iberian and North Etruscan. Adolfo Zavaroni, Department Valcamonica and Lombardy, Central Commune of Prehistoric Study, has collected and published many of these on his website at: http://www.simbolisullaroccia.it/archivio/2005/2005-iscrizioni-zavaroni/archivio_iscrizioni.htm

According to my guide, archaeologists surmise that the Camunni traveled back and forth to Val Camonica from elsewhere, because they have not found settlements. This might be true if they built with stone like Romans, but the old tradition built in wood without foundation stones and little site preparation. Such was the case in northern Europe. Once the wood disintegrates, no trace remains of a house except post holes, which are notoriously difficult to identify. Nor did they use much pottery, or leave garbage dumps, or bury their dead.

The inscriptions use letters from Old European, the oldest without a dialect. The youngest speak a dialect of Finnish that changes the sound of the second vowel. Consonants may also have changed, such as T to D, or V to B, but if so, the written letters did not change.

Inscriptions and Syllabary

Val Camonica Map of Sites

For a comprehensive description of Val Camonica and its rock art, with many examples and a timeline of writing styles, see Emmanuel Anati, The way of life recorded in the rock art of Valcamonica, http://www.ssfpa.se/pdf/2008/anati_adorant08.pdf

For comments and questions, contact Stuart Harris, stuhar@onlymyemail.com.

Many thanks to:

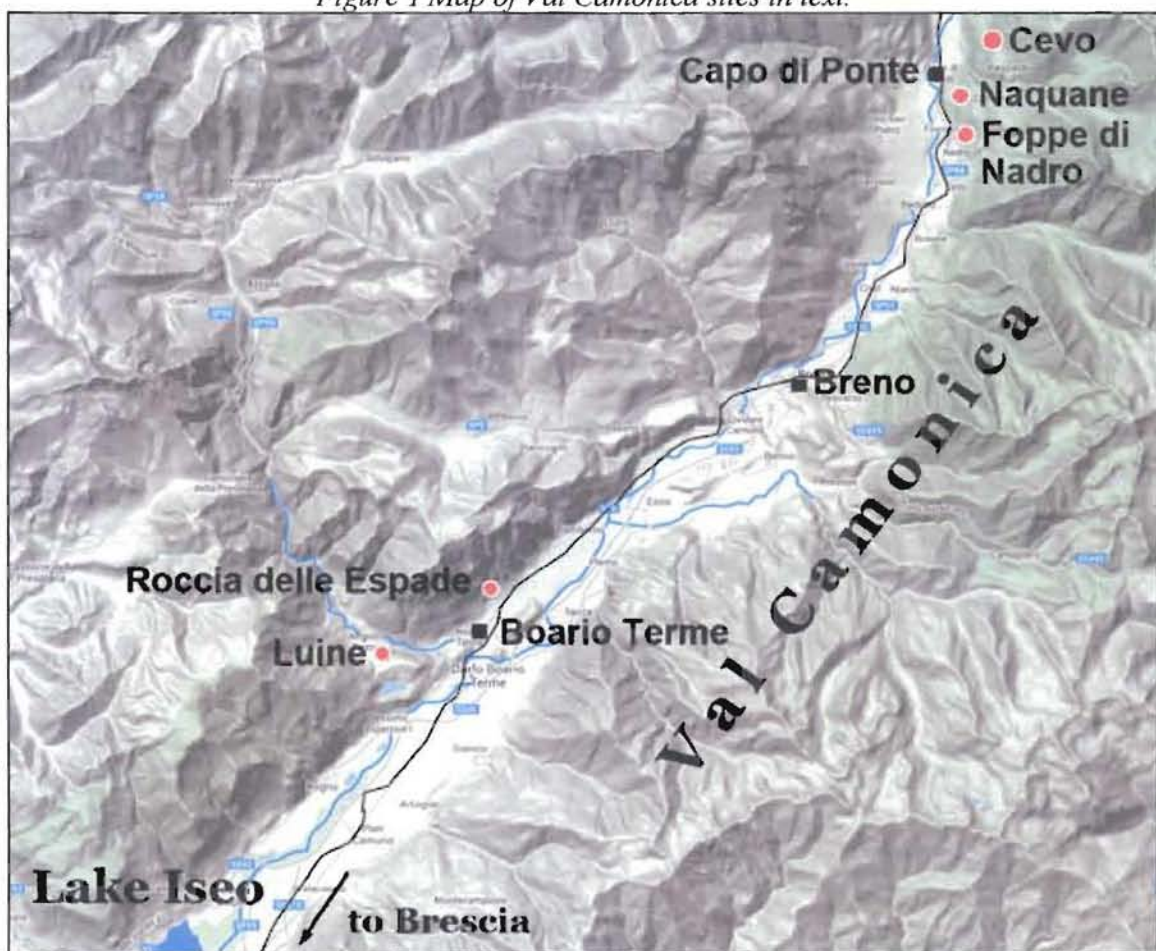
Emilio Spedicato for insisting that I visit Val Camonica

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Figure 1 Map of Val Camonica sites in text.



Inscriptions and Syllabary

Val Camonica Syllabary

Table 1 shows the syllabary of Val Camonica, 150 signs including 60 collected by Adolfo Zavaroni. Table 2 shows the dialect change of the sound of the second syllable.

Table 1 Val Camonica syllabary.

	A	Ä	E	I	O	Ö	U	Y	Y
	• 1	10	50	100					
Vowels	a	ä	e	i	o	ö	u	y	
H	ha	hä	he	hi	ho	hö	hu	hy	
J	ja	jä	je		jo	jö	ju jula	jy	
K	ka	kä	ke	ki	ko	kö	ku	ky	ky-vö ko-me
L	la	lä	le	li	lo	lö	lu	ly	
M	ma	mä	me	mi	mo	mö	mu	my	y-ma
N	na	nä	ne	ni	no	nö	nu	ny	y-nä ni-ri
P	pa	pä	pe	pi	po	pö	pu	py	
R	ra	rä	re	ri	ro	rö	ru	ry	
S	sa	sä	se	si	so	sö	su	sy	y-sä
T	ta	tä	te	ti	to	tö	tu	ty	
V	va	vä	ve	vi	vo	vö	vu	vy	

Table 1: Val Camonica dialect, change in vowel sound of second syllable.

Old European	A	E	I	O	U
Dialect	E	A	I	U	O

Val Camonica < Vallis kammo uni kaa'a 'Valley of deadly nightmares'

The name **Val Camonica** or Valcamonica, derives from its inhabitants, called **Kamounoi** or **Kammuni**. They wrote in Finnish, so this name most likely is Finnish.

VAL, from Latin *vallis* meaning 'valley'

KAMO, from *kammo* meaning 'fear, terror, dread, horror'

UNI, from *uni* meaning 'dreaming', *unia* 'dreams'

KA, from *kaa'a* meaning 'topple, fell, kill', from the verb *kaatua*.

Thus **Val Camonica** may derive from *vallis kammo uni kaa'a* meaning 'valley of terror dreams that kill, valley of deadly nightmares'

Finns use a similar word *unni* meaning 'stove' to call big cairns of rocks along the shores of Finland that date from 7000 BC to 1260 BC, each commemorating a dead hero. Finns were once terrified of these cairns, left them alone, yet the name 'stove' hardly strikes terror.

But what if *unni* is a way to say the dangerous phrase *kammo uni* meaning 'terror dreaming' without saying it, without attracting the attention of the people who built them, who waged war against the locals, pillaged their villages, drove them away from the sea.

Thus their name says they are not Celts at all, but pre-Celtic, from the Baltic Sea, who may have migrated south to escape the calamity of 5200 BC, when a large fraction of the Baltic died.

Cevo

Cevo, Dos del Curu: 'A new genuine capo of war'

Within Val Camonica, roadwork at Cevo, at the double curve, 2000 m above sea level, uncovered a sandstone boulder with a long inscription in Old European.¹ The scribe welcomed a new boss, a champion who will put an end to killing of livestock. So far the scribe had lost four cattle, leaving nine to wander and three penned up.

The scribe spoke a dialect of Finnish that changed the last vowel of a two-syllable word: O to U and U to O. The new boss was called *capo*, of uncertain etymology, possibly from Finnish by switching vowels: *köyhänpää* means 'head of the poor'. In the translation, compound letters are underlined; dialect letters that change are **bold**; punctuation added.

Figure 2 Dos Curu transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Dialect

U A-MA KÄ-PÖ SO NI U-ME.
 HÄ NÄ-MÄ KÄ. LA NÄ-KÄ-PÖ Ä KA-VI LY.
 NÄ U-**NU**
 4 TA NA, RI RU: 3 TE, RU U.
 KA KÄ 9, TA 3

Old European

U A-MA KÄ-PÖ SO NI U-ME.
 HÄ NÄ-MÄ KÄ. LA NÄ-KÄ-PU Ä KA-VI LY.
 NÄ U-**NO**
 4 TA NA, RI RU: 3 TE, RU U.
 KA KÄ 9, TA 3

Finnish

Uuen alma *käpö* soan, niin urhomme.
 Hää'ää nämä käet. Laaja nälkäpuut, äijät kaviot lyöt.
 Näen unohin
 4 ta'han nau'an, ri'i ruhot: 3 lihat, yksi ruhot uuet.
 Karja käy 9, ta'han 3.

¹ Adolfo Zavaroni, La piu lunga iscrizione Camuna, 2005.

Cevo

English

A new, genuine *capo* of war, therefore our champion.
He will stop these cuckoos. Many hungry mouths, many bodies he will smite.
I see I forgot
4 penned cattle, broken carcasses: 3 scrawny, one carcass fresh.
Cattle come-and-go 9, penned 3.

Notes on translation

Line 1

U < *uuen* 'new'
A-MA < *alma* 'genuine, real'
KÄ-PÖ < *capo* 'boss' < KÖ-PÄ *köyhänpää*
'boss of the poor', i.e. Al Capone
SO < *soan* 'of war'
NI < *niin* 'thus, therefore, likewise, also'
U-ME < *urhomme* 'our champion'

Line 2

HÄ < *hää'ää* 'he will stop'
NÄ-MÄ < *nämä* 'these'
KÄ < *käet* 'cuckoos'
LA < *laaja* 'many'
NÄ-KÄ-PÖ < NÄ-KÄ-PU < *nälkäpuut*
'hungry mouths'
Ä < *äijät* 'many'
KA-VI < *kaviot* 'bodies'
LY < *lyöä* 'he will smite'

Line 3

NÄ < *näen* 'I see'

U-NU < U-NO < *unohin* 'I forgot'

Line 4

4, four dots in a square
TA < *ta'han* 'pen, enclosure' from *tarhan*
NA < *nau'an* 'cattle'
RI < *ri'i* 'broken', fr. *riiki*
RU < *ruhot* 'carcasses'
3, three dots in tight formation
LA < *liahat* 'scrawny, weak'
Y < *yksi* 'one'
RU < *ruhot* 'carcass'
U < *uuet* 'fresh'

Line 5

KA < *karja* 'cattle'
KÄ < *käy* 'come and go'
9, written as nine dots scattered about
TA < *ta'han* 'pen, enclosure' from *tarhan*
3, three dots between two vertical lines

Foppe di Nadro

Foppe di Nadro lies south of the rail station at Capo di Ponte and just north of Ceto, on the southern border of Naquane National Park. It hosts thousands of petroglyphs and a reconstructed Iron-age village.

FN 04: 'Far away goes the champion'

FN 04, an inscription in Old European from Val Camonica on Rock 23 at Foppe di Nadro, observes with some jealousy that the village champion will travel and visit with hundreds, while he stays home.

Figure 3 FN 04 transcription. Source Zavaroni, 2005, Article 1.



Translation

Old Eur: KA KÄ U. SA. KÄ SA.

Finnish: Kauas käy urho. Saa'a käyä saoin.

English: Far away goes the champion. He gets to visit with hundreds.

Notes on translation

KA < *kauas* 'far away'

KÄ < *käy* 'he goes, will go'; made by adding a short stroke to letter KA.

U < *urho* 'champion, the champion', standard way to write *urho* without the R.

SA < *saa'a* 'he gets, will get'

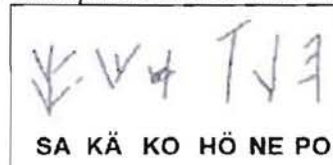
KÄ < *käyä* 'to visit, to go, to walk', from *käydä*; Y treated like a vowel. Dialect suppresses D.

SA < *saoin* 'with hundreds'

FN 05: 'A catcher I will fetch at dawn'

FN 05, an inscription in Old European from Val Camonica on Rock 23 at Foppe di Nadro, plans at dawn to capture an escaped pet named Feathers, whose name and choice of letters suggest a bird. The proper name Feathers does not have a vowel change. If Feathers did have a vowel change, it would become *höynä* meaning 'stupid, silly', which may be what the scribe intended, her silly pet named Feathers got away.

Figure 4 FN 05 transcription. Source Zavaroni, 2005, Article 2.



Translation

Old Eur: SA KÄ KO HÖ NE PO.

Finnish: Saajan käyn koin; höyhenet poies

English: A catcher I will fetch at dawn; Feathers got away.

Notes on translation

SA < *saajan* 'a catcher'

KÄ < *käyn* 'I will fetch'

KO < *koin* 'at dawn'

HÖ-NE < *höyhenet* 'feathers'; the proper name Feathers does not have a vowel change.

PO < *poies* 'he got away'

FN 07: 'Prepare no ewes'

FN 07, an inscription in Old European from Val Camonica on Rock 24 at Foppe di Nadro, orders the reader to prepare no ewes, but to fell a steer.

Figure 5 FN 07 transcription. Source Zavaroni, 2005, Article 2



Translation

Old Eur: LA E U; KA HÄ-KÄ

Finnish: Laau ei uuhet; kaa'a härkä.

English: Prepare no ewes; fell a steer.

Notes on Translation

LA < *laai* 'prepare'

E < *ei* 'no'

U < *uuhet* 'ewes'

KA < *kaa'a* 'fell'

HÄ-KÄ < *härkä* 'a steer'; second vowel Ä did not change to E.

Foppe di Nadro

FN 14: 'I am setting out young ewes 100'

FN 14, written on Rock 27 at Foppe di Nadro, says the scribe will set out a hundred lambs. The word *nuorna* establishes the dialect change of the second vowel from A to E and from E to A.

Figure 6 FN 14 transcription. Source Zavaroni, 2005, Article 3.



Translation

Dialect: LÄ NU-NE U 100

Old Eur: LÄ NU-NA U 100

Finnish: Lähen nuorna uuhet 100

English: I am setting out young ewes 100

Notes on translation

LÄ < lähen 'I am starting, setting out'

NU-NE < NU-NA < *nuorna* 'young'

U < *uuhet* 'ewes'

• = 100 ; a dot occasionally meant '1'.

FN 15: 'I did not start a separation'

FN 15, an inscription in Old European from Val Camonica on Rock 27 at Foppe di Nadro, has no dialect change! This makes the inscription older than about 1500 BC.

Writing left to right, a mother laments, "I did not start a separation from the village boys, nor did our son, trying to court their favor; nor did I run wild in ardor with a man boasting to the people. Now the body of our son lies dead, hands on the ground, cast aside from battle." On line 3, her son's body lies sprawled on the ground.

Figure 7 FN 15 transcription. Source Zavaroni, 2005, Article 3.



Translation

Old European

E LÄ E-RI. NI RI NI PO, E.

KE U VÄ U RI, E.

KO-PA – KA, KÄ MA; PO-ME, PO SO.

Foppe di Nadro

Finnish

En lähe eriän. Niin, riia'a niin poiat, ei.
Ken uho väen uhon riehua, ei.
Kopan – ka'oi, käet maahan; pojamme, poies soan.

English

I did not start a separation. Likewise, to court such boys, he did not.
The one boasting to the people of ardor run wild, he did not.
A body – fallen dead, hands on the ground; our son, cast aside from battle.

Notes on translation

Line 1

E LÄ < *en lähe* 'I did not start', from *lähde*, drops D in this dialect
E-RI < *eriän* 'a parting, separation'; second vowel I did not change.
NI < *niin* 'likewise'
RI < *riia'a* 'to woo, court', fr. *riiata*
NI < *niin* 'such'
PO < *poiat* 'boys, lads'
E < *ei* 'he did not'

Line 2

KE < *ken* 'the one'
U < *uho* 'boasting'
VÄ < *väen* 'to the people'
U < *uhon* 'of ardor'

RI < *riehua* 'run wild'

E < *ei* 'he did not'

Line 3

KO-PA < *kopan* 'body'; drawn as a body sprawled on the ground. Second vowel A did not change.

Line 4

KA < *kaa'oi* 'laid low, fallen dead'

KÄ < *käet* 'hands'

MA < *maahan* 'on the ground'

PO-ME < *pojamme* 'our son'; the suffix -*mme* would not have a dialect change.

PO < *poies* 'cast aside'

SO < *soan* 'from battle'

Luine



The Park of Luine (45.888889N, 10.179444 E) is located on a hill above Darfo Boario. On State Road 42 between Pisogne and Breno, take exit Boario Terme; go 2.5 km west toward Angolo Terme to Gorzone, then south to the park. From the train station at Boario Terme, go 2 km west toward Angolo Terme to Gorzone. The park has a hundred engraved rocks with ten thousand shapes, including the Rose of Val Camonica on the cover.

LU 02: 'She and I eager to woo'

LU 02, an inscription from Val Camonica at Luine (Boario), Rock 6, approaches pornography. It begins with two figures running, followed by eager sex. "I want fine sons of oak, many new descendants."

Figure 8 LU 02 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Dialect: HÄ MI RA-KA RI. TA E PO TA-MA U LA PO.

Old Eur: HÄ MI RA-KA RI. TA E PO TA-ME U LA PO.

Finnish: Hän mie rakas rii'ia. Tahon ehot poiat tammen, uuet laajat poiat.

English: She and I eager to woo. I want fine sons of oak, many new descendants.

Notes on translation

HÄ < *hän* 'she, he', but 'she' because the other figure is male

[and] Finnish allows elimination of 'and' when the meaning is clear

MI < *mie* 'I', drawn as male, so the other is female

RA-KA < *rakas* 'eager, desirous'; compound letters keep their vowels.

RI < *rii'ia* 'to court, woo, flirt, propose marriage', fr. *riiata*

TA < *tahon* 'I want'

E < *ehot* 'fine'

PO < *poiat* 'sons'

TA-MA < TA-ME < *tammen* 'of oak'; second vowel A changed from E.

U < *uuet* 'new'

LA < *laajat* 'many'

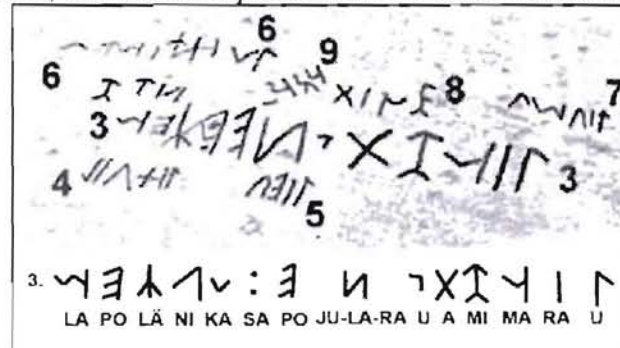
PO < *poiat* 'descendants'

Luine

LU 03, Line 3: 'Many lads set out then'

LU 03, line 3, an inscription in Old European from Val Camonica on Rock 6 at Luine (Boario), celebrates a new peace with a new border.

Figure 9 LU 03, line 3 transcription. Source and line numbering, Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European

LA PO LÄ NI, KA SA PO, JU-LA RA U, A MI MA RA U.

Finnish

Laajat poiat läh'eä niin, kahet sa'an poiat, jula rauhan uuen, ai'oa mi maa rajan uuen.

English

Many lads set out then, two hundred boys, a celebration of the new peace, to plan now the land of the new border.

Notes on Translation

LA < *laajat* 'many'

PO < *poiat* 'lads'

LÄ < *läh'eä* 'to set out', from *lähteä*

NI < *niin* 'then, likewise, thus'

KA < *kahet* 'two'

SA < *sa'an* 'hundred'

PO < *poiat* 'boys'

JU-LA < *juhla* 'celebration, ceremony'

RA < *rauhan* 'of peace'

U < *uuen* 'new'

A < *ai'oa* 'to plan', fr. *aikoa*

MI < *mi* 'now, where'

MA < *maa* 'the land'

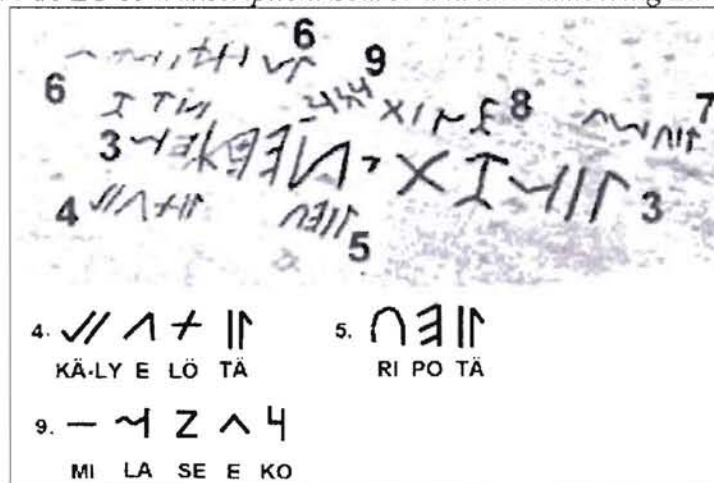
RA < *rajan* 'of the border, boundary'

U < *uuen* 'new'

LU 03, Lines 4, 5 and 9: 'Sister-in-law first started here'

LU 03, inscriptions in Old European from Val Camonica on Rock 6 at Luine (Boario), were composed by three different people. Lines 4, 5 and 9 were written by a woman flirting with a boy, but not having sex.

Figure 10 LU 03 transcription. Source and line numbering Zavaroni.



Translation lines 4, 5 and 9

Old European

KÄ-LY E LÖ TÄ. RI PO TÄ. MI LA-SE E KO.

Finnish

Käly ensi löihe tähän. Riiaan poiat tähän. Mies laajasse en koe.

English

Sister-in-law first started here. I woo a boy here. His big man I will not try.

Notes on Translation

Line 4

KÄ-LY < *käly* 'sister-in-law'

E < *ensi* 'first', written as E

LÖ < *löihe* 'started'

TÄ < *tähän* 'here'

Line 5

RI < *riiaan* 'I woo'

PO < *poian* 'a boy'

TÄ < *tähän* 'here'

Line 9

MI < *mies* 'man', a straight horizontal line

LA-SE < *laajasse* 'his big'

E KO < *en koe* 'I will not try', fr. kokea

LU 03, Lines 6, 7 and 8: 'New standing crop broken'

LU 03, lines 6, 7 and 8, are three related inscriptions in Old European from Val Camonica on Rock 6 at Luine (Boario). Lines 6 and 7 describe destruction from hail, while line 8 plans to make borders for nine sowings.

Figure 11 LU 03, lines 6,7,8 transcription. Source and line numbering Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European

U LA RI RA Ä.

E LÖ LA. KA VI-RI RA-NA. KA U – SU HI RA NI.

A RA Y-SÄ KY-VÖ.

Finnish

Uuen laiho ri'i raen äijät.

Ensi löi laiot. Karja vierä raennain. Kaa'oi uuhet – suur hieho raen niin.

Aion rajat yheksän kylvöt.

English

New standing crop broken from a lot of hail.

First it struck the standing crops. Cattle rolled from wounds. It toppled ewes – a big heifer from hail also.

I will plan borders for nine sowings.

Notes on translation

Line 7

U < *uen* 'new'

LA < *laiho* 'standing crop'

RI < *ri'i* 'broken', fr. *rikki*

RA < *raen* 'from hailstones', fr. *raettan*

Ä < *äijät* 'many'

Line 6

E < *ensi* 'first', written as E

LÖ < *loi* 'it struck'

LA < *laiot* 'the standing crops'

KA < *karja* 'cattle', written as KA, singular

VI-RI < *vierä* 'wallowed, rolled'

RA-NA < *raennain* 'from wounds'

KA < *kaa'oi* 'it toppled'

U < *uuhet* 'ewes'

SU < *suur* 'big', fr. *suuri*

HI < *hieho* 'heifer'

RA < *raen* 'from hailstones', fr. *raettan*

NI < *niin* 'as well'

Line 8

A < *aion* 'I will plan'

RA < *rajat* 'borders'

Y-SÄ < *yheksän* 'for nine'

KY-VÖ < *kylvöt* 'sowings', new letter

LU 06: 'Carcass of a heifer'

LU 06 on Rock 6 at Luine describes the carcass of a male heifer that drowned while drinking. It had a bloated stomach and an unbroken collar.

Figure 12 LU 06 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: RU HI TA U JU. LA MA, MI HI, RA E.

Finnish: Ruho hiehön taa ui juo'en. Laaja maha, mies hieho, rai ehjä.

English: Carcass of a heifer that swam when drinking. Big stomach, male heifer, collar unbroken.

Notes on translation

RU < *ruho* 'carcass'

HI < *hiehon* 'of a heifer'

TA < *taa* 'that'

U < *ui* 'swam'

JU < *juo'en* 'when drinking'

LA < *laaja* 'big'

MA < *maha* 'stomach'

MI < *mies* 'male'

HI < *hieho* 'heifer'

RA < *rai* 'collar'

E < *ehjä* 'unbroken'

Rock of Swords

The Rock of Swords at Piancogno has multiple inscriptions in Old European that become visible after separating images from writing.

Figure 13 PC 01-03 inscriptions. After Zavaroni #1.

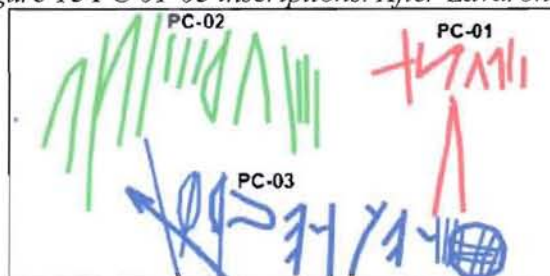


Figure 14 PC 01-03 animals. After Zavaroni #1.

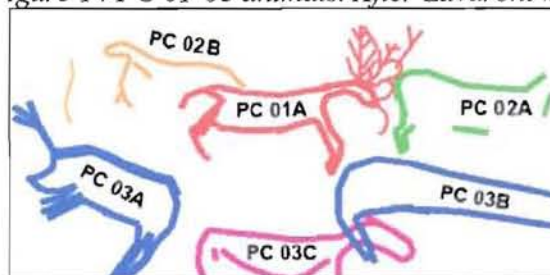


Figure 15 PC 04. Source Zavaroni #1.

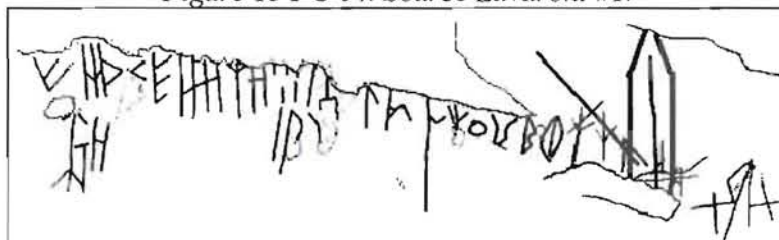


Figure 16 PC 05-09. After Zavaroni #2.

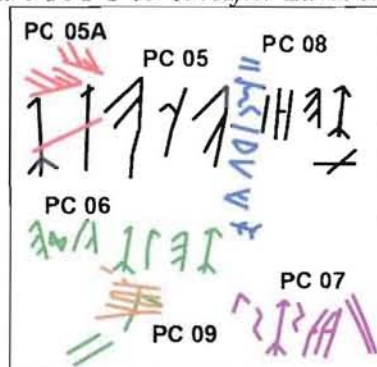


Figure 17 PC 12-17. Source Zavaroni #3.



Figure 18 PC 3. Source Zavaroni #5.



Figure 19 PC 06 with rock edges and swords. Source Zavaroni.

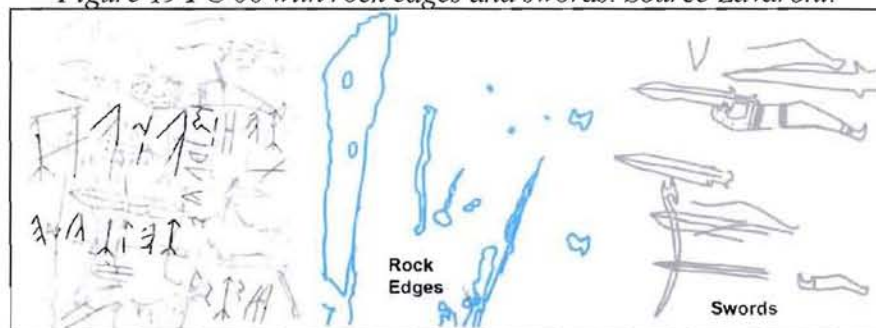
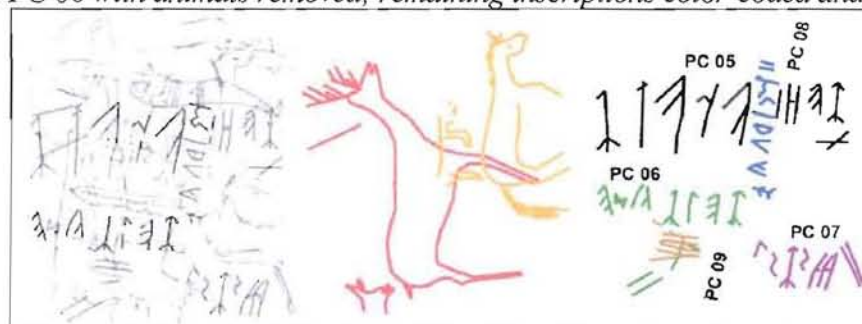


Figure 20 PC 06 with animals removed; remaining inscriptions color-coded and numbered.



PC 01: 'As many as he destroyed by spear'

PC 01 on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno comprises a deer, its antlers and an inscription. While the deer vows revenge for those killed by spear, the antlers and writing anticipate celebration of the first peace.

Figure 21 PC 01 transcription of deer body, antlers and text.



Translation

Dialect

MI TU KE LY MI Ä KI
PO MÄ LY RE NÄ TU-PU. LO JU-LA RA E NI TA. E.

Old European

MI TU KE LY MI Ä KI
PO MÄ LY RE NÄ TU-PO. LO JU-LA RA E NI TA. E.

Finnish

Mi tuhoi keithon, lyö mihet äjy kian.
Pois mä lyhyen reissu nähä tupoa loin, juhla rajan ensi. Niin ta'han. Eheys.

English

As many as he destroyed by spear, I will smite men from the wicked settlement.
Away I will be for a short trip to see a house I created, a celebration of first peace. Also an enclosure. Eheys

Notes on translation

Eheys means 'harmony, integrity, perfection, unity, one'; it was used like *ciao*.

PC 01A, body of the deer

MI < *mi* 'as many as'
TU < *tuhoi* 'he destroyed'
KE < *keihon* 'by spear'
LY < *lyön* 'I will smite'
MI < *miehet* 'men'
Ä < *äjy* 'wicked', fr. *häjy*
KI < *kian* 'of settlement', fr. *kylän*

PC 01, antlers and text

PO < *pois* 'away'
MÄ < *mä* 'I will be', contraction of *minä*
LY < *lyhyen* 'for a short'

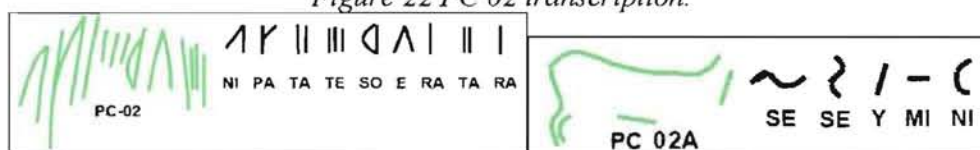
RE < *reissu* 'trip', fr. *reessä* 'in the sled'
NÄ < *nähä* 'to see', fr. *nähdä*.
TU-PU < TU-PO < *tupoa* 'a house'
LO < *loin* 'I created'
JU-LA < *juhla* 'a celebration'
RA < *rahjan* 'of peace'
E < *ensi* 'first', written E.
NI < *niin* 'also'
TA < *ta'han* 'an enclosure', from *tarhan*

E < *Eheys*, written E, used like *ciao*.

PC 02 and 02A: 'Thus flee I did from war'

PC 02 and PC 02A on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno combine part of the body of an animal with an inscription in Old European. A young man wrote that he fled from war because he did not have the heart to fight for peace. He was not alone - some men did not have the heart to fight for peace.

Figure 22 PC 02 transcription.



Translation

Dialect: NI PA-TA TE SO. E RA TA RA. SE-SE Y MI NI.

Old Eur: NI PA-TE TE SO. E RA TA RA. SE-SA Y MI NI.

Finnish: Niin paeten tein soan. En raahi taho rauha. Seassa yhen miehet niin.

English: Thus flee I did from war. I do not have the heart to want peace. Among some men also.

Notes on translation

NI < *niin* 'thus'

PA-TA < PA-TE < *paeten* 'flee'

TE < *tein* 'I did'

SO < *soan* 'from war'

E < *en* 'I do not'

RA < *raahi* 'have the heart to'

TA < *taho* 'to want', fr. *en tahdo* 'I do not wish, want', fr. *tahtoa*

RA < *rauha* 'peace'

SE-SE < SE-SA < *seassa* 'among, in the midst of'

Y < *yhen* 'single, same, some'

MI < *miehet* 'men'

NI < *niin* 'then, thus, also, as well'

PC 02B: 'She will provide the family's wedding now'

Rebus PC 02B on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno looks somewhat like an animal, composed of letters from Old European that form a complete sentence about who will provide a wedding.

Figure 23 PC 02B transcription.



Translation

Old Eur: SE TU PE Ä NY

Finnish: Se tuo pe'en häät nyt.

English: She will provide the family's wedding now.

Notes on translation

SE < *se* 'she', drawn as a curvy woman

TU < *tuo* 'she will provide', fr. *tuoda*

PE < *pe'en* 'family's', fr. *perhen*

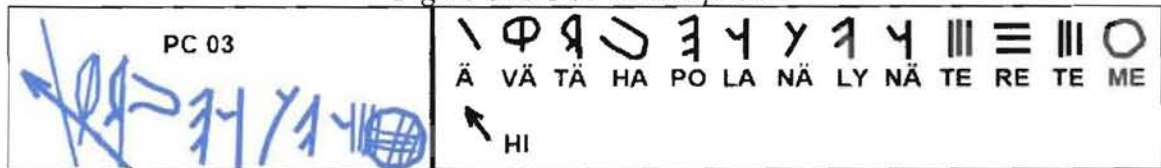
Ä < *häät* 'wedding', H is almost silent

NY < *nyt* 'now'

PC 03: 'The stag got away'

PC 03 from the Rock of Swords writes of a stag that got away from many people, so the scribe will make a sharp spear to smite it.

Figure 24 PC 03 transcription.



Translation

Old European

Ä VÄ-TÄ, HA PO. LA NÄ.
LY NÄ TE RE TE ME HI.

Finnish:

Äijän väeltän, hart pois. Laaja näin.
Lyön nähin terä teen meiät hion.

English:

From a lot of people, the stag got away. Big, like this.
I shall smite with this blade I will make us and will sharpen.

Notes on translation

Ä < äijät 'a lot'

VÄ-TÄ < väeltän 'of people'

HA < hart 'the stag', written like horns tilted

PO < pois 'he got away'

LA < laaja 'big'

NÄ < näin 'like this'

LY < lyön 'I shall smite'

NÄ < nähin 'with this'

TE-RE < TE-RA < terä 'blade'

TE < teen 'I will make'

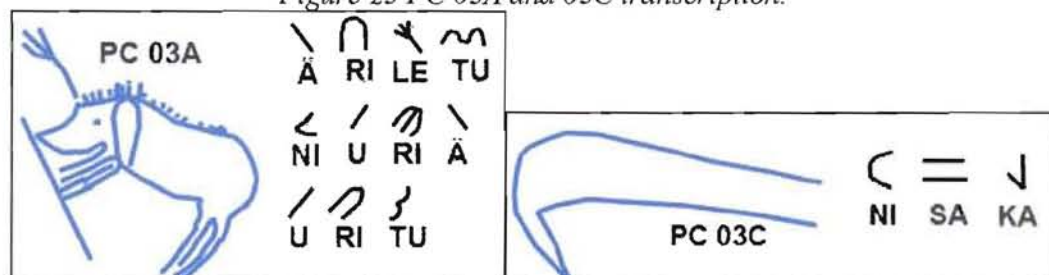
ME < meiät 'us'

HI < hion 'I will sharpen'

PC 03A and 03B: 'Much game took off in flight'

PC 03A and PC 03C from the Rock of Swords at Piancogno at Val Camonica, are rebuses written in Old European about game and sheep that took off in flight for reasons not specified. Wandering unprotected in the fens, a hundred sheep died.

Figure 25 PC 03A and 03C transcription.



Translation

Rock of Swords

Dialect: Ä RI LE-TU. NI U RI Ä U RI-TU. NI SA KA.

Old Eur: Ä RI LE-TO. NI U RI Ä U RI-TO. NI SA KA.

Finnish: Äijät riist lentohon. Niin uuhien riehua; äijä uuhien soien tuhoi. Niin sa'an kaa'ui.

English: Much game took off in flight. Also the sheep ran wild; many sheep the fen destroyed. Thus a hundred fell.

Notes on translation

Ä < äijät 'much, many'

RI < riist 'game'

LE-TU < LE-TO < *lentohon* 'took off in flight'

NI < *niin* 'also'

U < *uuhien* 'the sheep', treated as singular, a flock of sheep

RI < *riehua* 'ran wild'

Ä < äijä 'many'

U < *uuhien* 'sheep'

SO < *soien* 'the fen'

TU < *tuhoi* 'it ruined, destroyed, decimated', fr *tuhosi*

Notes on translation of PC 03C

NI < *niin* 'such, thus, then'

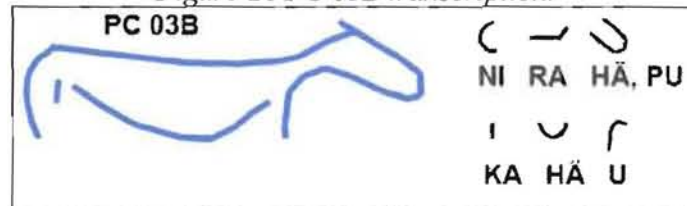
SA < *sa'an* 'a hundred'

KA < *kaa'ui* 'fell', fr. *kaatui*

PC 03B: 'Such a peace, fair to all'

PC 03B from the Rock of Swords at Piancogno at Val Camonica, a rebus written in Old European, regards the current peace proposal as being fair to all, which should end contention on both sides.

Figure 26 PC 03B transcription.



Translation

Old Eur: NI RA, PU KA, HÄ U

Finnish: Niin rauha, puhas kai'en, hää'ää uho.

English: Such a peace, fair to all, will stop bluster.

Notes on translation

NI < *niin* 'such, thus, then'

RA < *rauha* 'a peace'

PU < *puhas* 'fair'

KA < *kai'en* 'to all', fr. *kaiken*

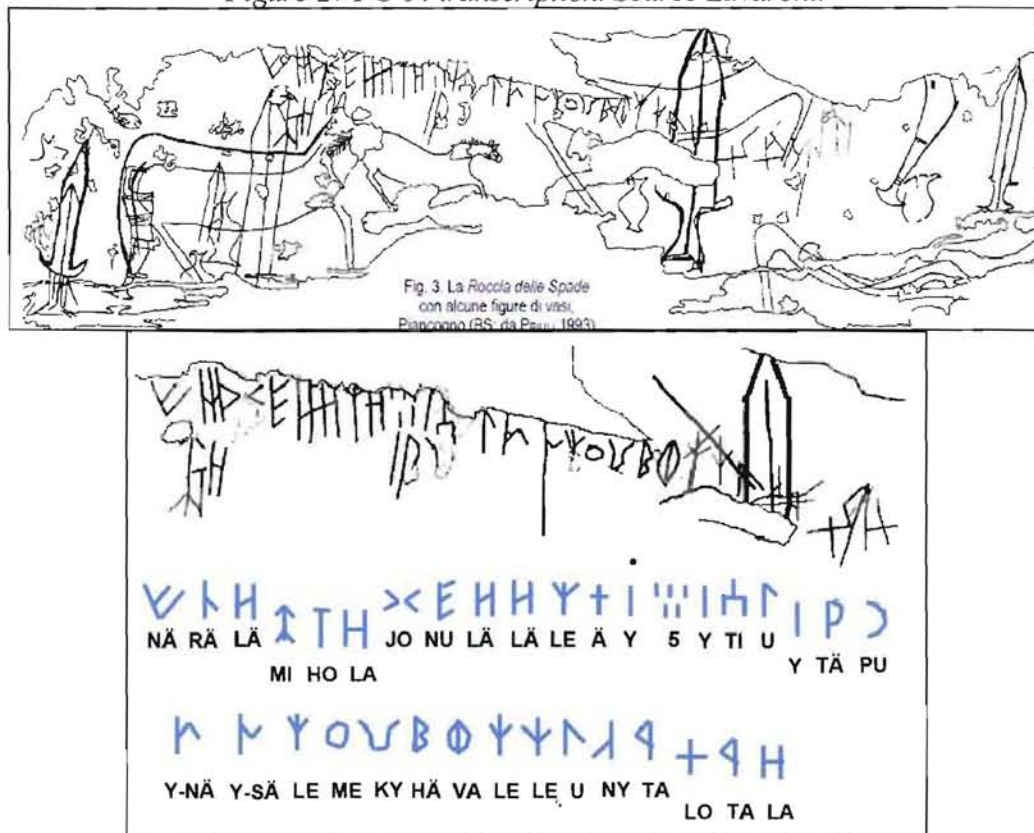
HÄ < *hää'ää* 'it will stop'

U < *uho* 'bluster; boasting'

PC 04: 'I see dilapidated farmland'

PC 04 is a long inscription in Old European by a farmer resurrecting a ranch to raise sheep and cattle. A ravine borders the dilapidated farm. Starting with five sheep and nine cows, he clears out a grove of trees to make a cattle yard. While clearing brush he encounters a snake. At night are lots of maidens. Written like a journal, he inserted two clarifying texts.

Figure 27 PC 04 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Dialect

NÄ RÄ LÄ MI HO LA JO-NU LÄ.
LÄ LE Ä Y:
5 Y-TI U Y-TÄ PU Y-NÄ Y-SÄ LE-ME.
KY HÄ VA-LE.
LE, U, NY TA.
LO TA-LA.

Old European

NÄ RÄ LÄ MI HO-LA JO-NO LÄ.
LÄ LE Ä Y:
5 Y-TI U Y-TÄ PU Y-NÄ Y-SÄ LE-MÄ.
KY HÄ VA-LÄ.
LE, U, NY TA.

Rock of Swords

LO TA-LE.

Finnish

Näen rähjälä mihin horho laait jono lähes.
 Lähen lehon äijä yhä:
 5 yhytti uuhet yötä puut ynnä yheksän lehmät.
 Kyy hää'ä vahnalla.
 Lehon, uuen, nyt ta'han.
 Loin tanhualle.

English

I see dilapidated farmland where a deep ravine makes a range almost.
 I will set out in the grove many again:
 5 sheep together in all the trees plus nine cows.
 A serpent stops the old man.
 The grove, newly cleared, now an enclosure.
 I created a cattle yard.

Notes on translation

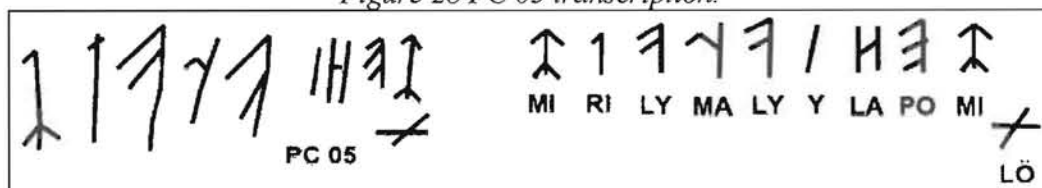
Val Camonica dialect, change in vowel sound of second syllable.

	Old European	A	E	I	O	U
	Dialect	E	A	I	U	O
NÄ < näen 'I see', or nähkö 'one sees'						PU < puut 'the trees'
RÄ-LÄ < rähjälä 'dilapidated farmland'						Y-NÄ < ynnä 'plus'
MI < mihin 'where'						Y-SÄ < yheksän 'nine'
HO < horho 'a deep ravine'						LE-ME < LE-MÄ < lehmät 'cows'
LA < laait 'makes'						-----
JO-NU < JO-NO < jono 'a range'						KY < kyy 'a serpent'
LÄ < lähes 'almost'						HÄ < hää'ä 'it stops', fr. häätää
-----						VA-LE < VA-LA < vanhalla 'the old man'
LÄ < lähen 'I will set out'						-----
LE < lehon 'in the grove'						LE < lehon 'the grove'
Ä < äijä 'many'						U < uuen 'newly cleared'
Y < yhä 'again'						NY < nyt 'now'
-----						TA < ta'han 'an enclosure', fr. tarhan
5 = 5						-----
Y-TI < yhytti 'together'						LO < loin 'I created'
U < uuhet 'sheep, ewes'						TA-LA < TA-LE < tanhualle 'a cattle yard'
Y-TÄ < yötä 'in all'						

PC 05: 'How to court'

PC 05 reveals a frustrated suitor, one among many, who compares his success with pounding the ground, but he will try again. He reveals the outcome in PC 08.

Figure 28 PC 05 transcription.



Translation

Old Eur: MI RI. LY MA, LY Y. LA PO MI. LÖ.

Finnish: Mi riia'a. Lyön maa, lyön yhä. Laaja poiat mi. Löihen.

English: How to court. I am pounding the ground, I shall pound again. Many lads now. I started.

Notes on translation

MI < *mi* 'how'

RI < *riia'a* 'to woo, court'

LY < *lyön* 'I am pounding'

MA < *maa* 'the ground'

LY < *lyön* 'I shall pound'

Y < *ylä* 'again'

LA < *laaja* 'many'

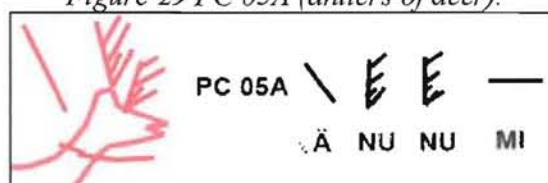
PO < *poiat* 'lads'

MI < *mi* 'now'

LÖ < *löihen* 'I started'

PC 05A: 'Many [deer] slink away from men'

Figure 29 PC 05A (antlers of deer).



Translation

Old Eur: Ä [HI-VI] NU-NU MI.

Finnish: Äijät [hirvi] nuhannut miehien.

English: Many [deer] slink away from men.

Notes on translation

Ä < *äijät* 'many'

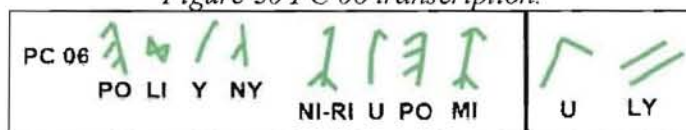
NU-NU < *nuhannut* 'slink off, slink away'

MI < *miehien* 'of-from men'

PC 06: 'Remove some pieces of meat now'

PC 06 has two scribes, A and B. Scribe A, an overseer writing in neat letters, tells an underling to prepare food for humans and sheep. Scribe B, the underling writing in big letters, says he will kill a sheep. PC 09, in very tight letters across the response of underling (B), warns that cattle gone wild will be killed.

Figure 30 PC 06 transcription.



Translation

Old European

A) PO LI Y NY, NI-RU U PO-MI.

B) U LY.

Finnish:

A) Pois'a lihat yhet nyt. Niin ruhot uuhen poimi.

B) Uuhot lyön.

English:

A) Remove some pieces of meat now. Also pick hay for ewes.

B) Ewes I will strike.

Notes on translation

PO < *pois* 'a 'remove', fr. *poistaa*

LI < *lihat* 'pieces of meat'

Y < *yhet* 'some'

NY < *nyt* 'now'

NI < *niin* 'also'

RU < *ruohot* 'hay'

U < *uuhen* 'for ewes'

PO-MI < *poimi* 'pick'

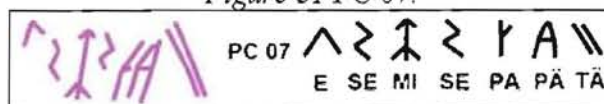
U < *uuhot* 'ewes'

LY < *lyön* 'I will strike'

PC 07: 'Often men badly end'

PC 07 is an adage with words that rhyme.

Figure 31 PC 07.



Translation

Old Eur: U-SE MI-SE PA PÄ-TÄ.

Finnish: Use'in miehisehen pahin päättää.

English: Often men badly end.

Notes on translation

U-SE < *use* 'in' 'often', better than *usea* 'many'

MI-SE < *miehisehen* 'men, of men'

PA < *pahin* 'badly'

PÄ-TÄ < *päättää* 'end'

PC 08: 'Alas, I did not woo well'

PC 08, inserted sideways between letters of PC 05, how to improve success in courtship against other suitors, bewails the outcome of his efforts. He spoke of children.

Figure 32 PC 08 transcription.



Translation

Dialect: VO! E RI NI. SO Y. PU LA-TA.

Old Eur: VO! E RI NI. SO Y. PU LA-TE.

Finnish: Voi! En riia'a niin. Soa yhä. Puhuin lasten.

English: Alas! I did not woo well. The battle keeps on. I spoke of children.

Notes on translation

VO < *voi* 'alas'

E < *en* 'I did not'

RI < *riia'a* 'woo, to woo'

NI < *niin* 'well'

SO < *soa* 'the battle', fr. *sota*

Y < *yhä* 'keeps on'

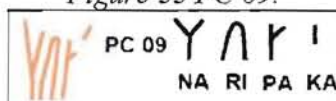
PU < *puhuin* 'I spoke'

LA-TA < LA-TE < *lasten* 'of children'

PC 09: 'Cattle running wild badly, I will kill'

PC 06 and PC 09 have two scribes, A and B. Scribe A, an overseer writing in neat letters, tells an underling to prepare food for humans and sheep. Scribe B, the underling writing in big letters, says he will kill a sheep. PC 09, in very tight letters across the response of underling (B), warns that cattle gone wild will be killed.

Figure 33 PC 09.



Translation

Old Eur: NA RI PA, KA.

Finnish: Nau'an riehua pahoin, kaa'an.

English: Cattle running wild badly, I will kill.

Notes on translation

NA < *nau'an* 'cattle'

RI < *riehua* 'run wild'

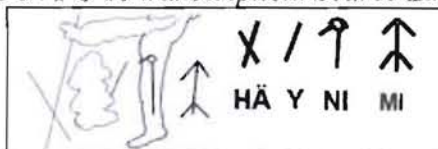
PA < *pahoin* 'badly'

KA < *kaa'an* 'I will kill'

PC 10: 'Stop at dusk, likewise the men'

PC 10, inscribed over a naked leg, says to stop at dusk, and likewise the men.

Figure 34 PC 10 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: HÄ Y, NI MI.

Finnish: Hää'ää yön, niin miehet.

English: Stop at dusk, likewise the men.

Notes on translation

HÄ < < *hää'ää* 'stop'

Y < *yön* 'at dusk'

NI < *niin* 'likewise'

MI < *miehet* 'the men'

PC 12-18: continuation of PC 04, rebuilding a farm

PC 12-18 on the Rock of Swords continue the diary of a farmer begun with PC 04. He erects five drying barns, buries a hired boy killed by soldiers, has his crops flattened by hail, finishes the roof of his house, drinks strong wine, then sends for his family.

Figure 35 PC 12-18 inscriptions. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European

- 14 E RI NI SA MI RA TE.
- 15 E RI 5 MA. LÄ RA MA.
- 13 PO KA Y MA.
- 12 MI PO SO.
- 17 MI LY LA LY NI.
- 16 MI MA LA KA RA; MA [A]-PO.
- 18 VI JU NY U-SE TA. MA-NI U, NO, LA. NY KÄ TE LY. LY U.

Finnish

- 14 Eheä riihi niien sain mi raha tein.
- 15 Eheä riihit 5 mahu. Lähin rajat maahan.
- 13 Poian kaa'oi yön maahan.
- 12 Mies poies soan.
- 17 Miehet yön, laaja yön niin.
- 16 Mi maahan, laiho kaa'oi raen, maho appo.
- 18 Viohin juon nyt usea taiat. Maani uuen, noin, laen. Nyt käyn te. Lyoen urho.

English

- 14 A whole drying barn also I got with what money I made.
- 15 Five whole drying barns fit. I set out borders on the ground.
- 13 The boy I laid low at dusk in the ground.
- 12 Men away from war.
- 17 Men I shall smite, many I shall smite thus.
- 16 Now on the ground, the standing crop laid low from hail, totally barren.
- 18 Fiercely I drink now many wizards. My new farm, like this, under a roof. Now I will go fetch you. Joyful champion.

PC 12: 'Men away from war'

The scribe sees men away from war.

Figure 36 PC 12 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: MI PO SO.

Finnish: Mies poies soan.

English: Men away from war.

Notes on Translation

MI < *miehet* 'men'

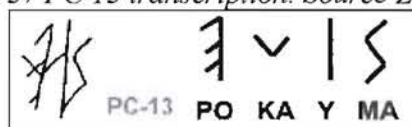
PO < *poies* 'away'

SO < *soan* 'from war'

PC 13: 'I interred the boy in the ground at dusk'

At dusk, the farmer buried a lad who worked for him.

Figure 37 PC 13 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: PO KA Y MA

Finnish: Poian kaa'oi yön maahan.

English: The boy I laid low at dusk in the ground.

Notes on Translation

PO < *poian* 'lad, boy, son'

KA < *kaa'oin* 'I laid low', fr. *kaaduin*

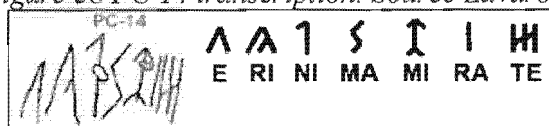
Y < *yön* 'at dusk'

MA < *maahan* 'in the ground'

PC 14: 'A whole drying barn also I got'

The farmer purchased a whole drying barn with the money he made.

Figure 38 PC 14 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: E RI NI SA MI RA TE.

Finnish: Eheä riihi niien sain mi raha tein.

English: A whole drying barn also I got with what money I made.

Notes on Translation

E < *eheä* 'whole'

RI < *riihi* 'drying barn'

NI < *niien* 'also'

SA < *sain* 'I got', fr. *saada*

MI < *mi* 'with what', fr. *millä* 'with what'

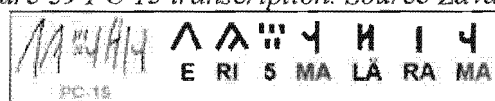
RA < *raha* 'money'

TE < *tein* 'I made'

PC 15: '5 whole drying barns'

Five drying barns will fit; the farmer laid out borders on the ground.

Figure 39 PC 15 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: E RI 5 MA. LÄ RA MA.

Finnish: Eheä riihit 5 mahu. Lähin rajat maahan.

English: Five whole drying barns fit. I set out borders on the ground

Notes on Translation

E < *eheä* 'whole'

RI < *riihit* 'drying barns'

5 = 5

MA < *mahu* 'fit'

LÄ < *lähin* 'I set out', fr. *lähdin*

RA < *rajat* 'borders'

MA < *maahan* 'on the ground'

PC 16: 'Now on the ground the standing crop'

Total ruin of the standing crop by hail.

Figure 40 PC 16 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: MI MA LA KA RA; MA [A]-PO.

Finnish: Mi maahan, laiho kaa'oi raen, maho appo.

English: Now on the ground, the standing crop laid low from hail, totally barren.

Notes on Translation

MI < *mi* 'now'

MA < *maahan* 'on the ground'

LA < *laiho* 'the standing crop'

KA < *kaa'oi* 'laid low', fr. *kaatui*

RA < *raen* 'from hail' fr. *raettan*

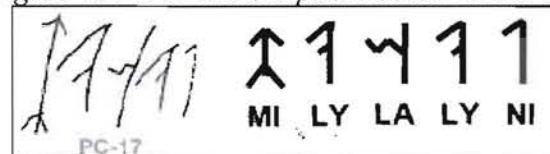
MA < *maho* 'barren'

[A]-PO < *appo* 'all, totally, completely, entirely'; A taken from previous word.

PC 17: 'Men I shall smite'

The farmer vows revenge on many men.

Figure 41 PC 17 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: MI LY LA LY NI.

Finnish: Miehet lyön, laaja lyön niin.

English: Men I shall smite, many I shall smite thus.

Notes on Translation

MI < *miehet* 'men', letter shaped like a man

LY < *lyön* 'I shall smite, strike'

LA < *laaja* 'many'

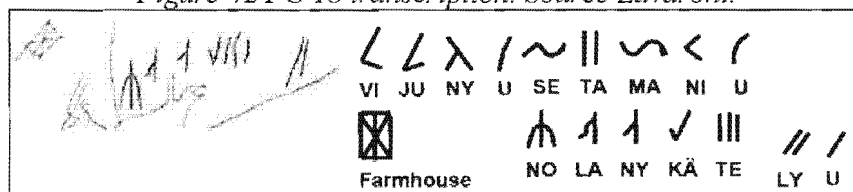
LY < *lyön* 'I shall smite, strike'

NI < *niin* 'thus'; letter shaped like a hatchet

PC 18: 'Fiercely I drink now many wizards'

PC 18 celebrates the new farmstead, its roof drawn in the upper left. The farmer drinks fortified wine called 'wizards', and will now send for his family. Signed 'Joyful champion'.

Figure 42 PC 18 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: VI JU NY U-SE TA. MA-NI U, NO, LA. NY KÄ TE LY. LY U.

Finnish: Viohin juon nyt usea taiat. Maani uuen, noin, laen. Nyt käyn te. Lyoen urho.

English: Fiercely I drink now many wizards. My new farm, like this, under a roof. Now I will go fetch you. Joyful champion.

Notes on Translation

VI < *viohin* 'fiercely, hard'

JU < *juon* 'I drink'

NY < *nyt* 'now'

U-SE < *usea* 'many'; no change in second vowel

TA < *taiat* 'wizards', slang for heady wine

MA-NI < *maani* 'my farm, my land'

U < *uuen* 'new'

NO < *noin* 'like this', refers to drawing

LA < *laen* 'under a roof', fr. *laki*

NY < *nyt* 'now'

KÄ < *käyn* 'I will go fetch'

TE < *te* 'you (plural)'

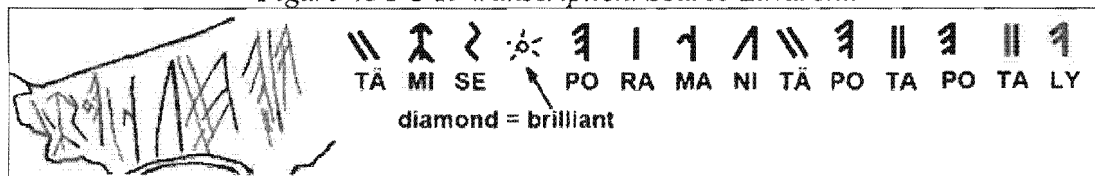
LY < *lyoen* 'joyous, joyful'

U < *urho* 'champion', written without R.

PC 19: 'For this man, his brilliant son'

PC 19, an inscription in Old European on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno at Val Camonica, lauds a man's brilliant son who will fit full heddles into a loom for money. Written without dialect, the scribe inserted a diamond symbol to indicate the word 'brilliant'.

Figure 43 PC 19 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur. TĀ MI, SE * PO RA MA NI TĀ, PO-TA PO-TA LY.

Finnish: Tähän miehen, sen 'etevä' poian rahoihin mahu niiet täyet, poistaa portat lyhyet.

English: For this man, his 'brilliant' son for money will fit full heddles, will remove the short stairs.

Notes on translation

TĀ < *tähän* 'for this'

MI < *miehen* 'man'

SE < *sen* 'his'

◇ (diamond) < *etevä* 'brilliant'

PO < *poian* 'son'

RA < *rahoihin* 'for money'

MA < *mahu* 'he will fit'

NI < *niiet* 'heddles'

TĀ < *täyet* 'full'

PO-TA < *poistaa* 'he will remove'

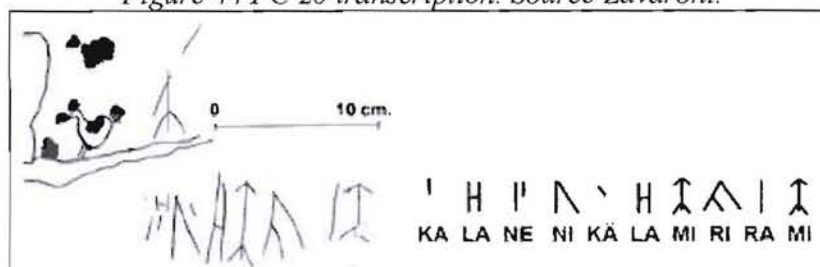
PO-TA < *portat* 'stairs', no dialect

LY < *lyhyet* 'short'

PC 20: 'For a long time I made points'

PC 20, an inscription in Old European on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno at Val Camonica, pictures a man chasing a chicken, with the words 'I made points'. Could 'points' be quill pens?

Figure 44 PC 20 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: KA LA NE-NI. KÄ LA MI, RI RA MI.

Finnish: Kauan laain neniä. Käyn laian miehen, ri'i rahi miehen.

English: For a long time I made points. I will go fetch planks from a man, a broken bench from a man.

Notes on translation

KA < *kauan* 'a long time'

LA < *laain* 'I made, I have made'

NE-NI < *neniä* 'needles, points'

KÄ < *käyn* 'I will go fetch'

LA < *laian* 'planks'

MI < *miehen* 'from a man'

RI < *ri'i* 'broken', fr. rikki

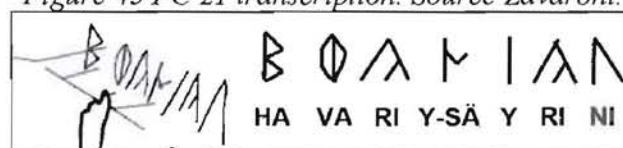
RA < *rahi* 'bench'

MI < *miehen* 'from a man'

PC 21: 'I will fetch grandfather for nine nights to woo'

PC 21, an inscription in Old European on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno at Val Camonica, results from an argument between a young woman and her parents, in which she agrees to have her grandfather chaperone her for nine nights of courtship.

Figure 45 PC 21 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: HA VA-RI Y-SÄ Y RI NI.

Finnish: Haen vaari yheksän yöt riia'a niin.

English: I will fetch grandfather for nine nights to woo then.

Notes on translation

HA < *haen* 'I will fetch'

VA-RI < *vaari* 'grandfather'

Y-SÄ < *yheksän* 'for nine'

Y < *yöt* 'nights'

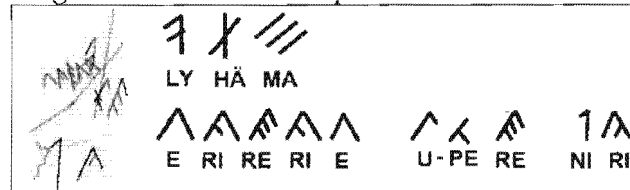
RI < *riia'a* 'to court'

NI < *niin* 'then, accordingly'

PC 22: 'A short wedding will fit'

PC 22, an inscription in Old European on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno at Val Camonica, proposes a short wedding plus two necessities of courtship, a special wedding sleigh and magnificent food.

Figure 46 PC 22 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European

LY HÄ MA.

E RI RE RI E. U-PE RE NI RI.

Finnish

Lyhyen häät mahu.

Eri re'en riia'a ensi. Upea rehu niin riia'a.

English

A short wedding will fit.

A special sleigh to propose marriage first. Splendid food also to court.

Notes on translation

LY < *lyhyen* 'short'

HÄ < *häät* 'a wedding'

MA < *mahu* 'it will fit'

E-RI < *eri* 'special'

RE < *re'en* 'sleigh', fr. *rekeä*

RI < *riia'a* 'to propose marriage', fr. *riiata*

E < *ensi* 'first', written E

U-PE < *upea* 'splendid, magnificent, great'

RE < *rehu* 'food'

NI < *niin* 'as well, also'

RI < *riia'a* 'to court'

PC 33: Five inscriptions

PC 33 comprises five inscriptions in Old European on the Rock of Swords at Piancogno at Val Camonica, drawn one on top of another. Zavaroni separated most of the long green inscription.

PC 33a green - list of items for sale from a farm

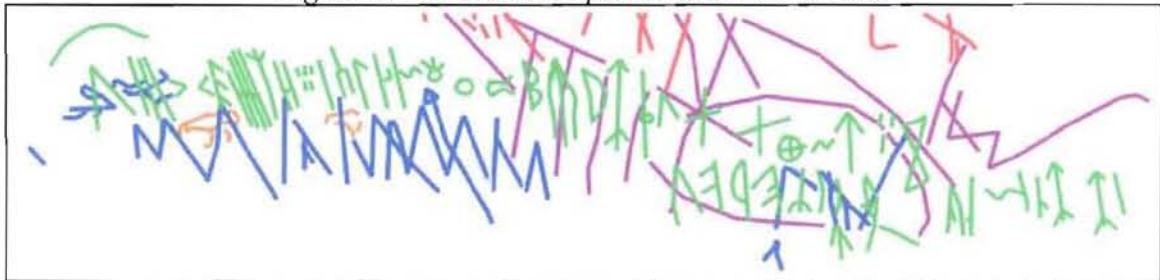
PC 33b blue - visit to the gravesite of Spear Champion

PC 33c purple - many new houses with kids in diapers

PC 33d red - poetry of two hands becoming one in marriage

PC 33e brown quail - announces peace

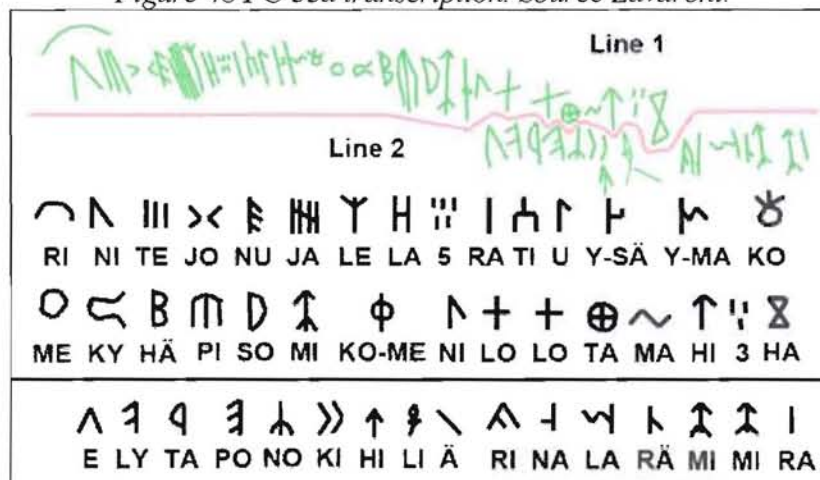
Figure 47 PC 33 transcriptions. Source Zavaroni.



PC 33a (green): List of farm items for sale

Zavaroni began the task of separating PC 33a, a list of farm items for sale. This list lacks classic structure associated with a number at the end of every item. For those interested in hand-writing analysis, the letters start out slanted to the left (unsure), but end vertically (more confident).

Figure 48 PC 33a transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation, Line 1, punctuation added

Old European

RI NI TE JO
NU, JA-LE-LA: 5
RA-TI, U: Y-SÄ
Y, MA: KO-ME
KY, HÄ
PI SO-MI: KO-ME
NI LO LO TA

MA HI: 3, HA
E LY TA-PO
NO-KI HI LI
Ä-RI NA-LA
RÄ MI
MI RA

Finnish

Ri'i nien tehä'än jo
Nuohooja, jaella: 5
Rattit, uuet: yheksän
Yhä, mahu: kolme
Kyyin, häät
Pihan soimit: kolme
Niin loi louhe tarhan

Maion hiehot: 3, haahen
Eheä lyhyen tapoa
Noki hieho lihat
Ääri nau'ala
Räämi
Miehen rahia

English

Broken heddle is being done now
Sweeper, tedding hay land: 5
Wheels, new: nine
Still will fit: three
Conveyance, wedding
Farmyard stalls: three
Also shaped quarry-stone enclosure

Milk heifers: 3, imported
Whole short pole
Smoke heifer meat
Boundary cattle-land
Smock
Man's bench

Notes on translation

RI < *ri* 'i' 'broken', fr. *rikki*

NI < *nien* 'heddle'

TE < *tehä* 'än' 'is being done'

JO < *jo* 'now'

NU < *nuohooja* 'sweeper, chimney sweeper'

JA-LE-LA < *jaellela* 'tedding hay land'

5 = 5

RA-TI < *rattit* 'wheels'

U < *uuet* 'new'

Y-SÄ < *yheksän* 'nine'

Y < *yhä* 'still'

MA < *mahu* 'will fit'

KO-ME < *kolme* 'three'

KY < *kyyin* 'conveyance'

HÄ < *hääit* 'wedding'

PI < *pihan* 'farmyard'

SO-MI < *soimit* 'stalls'

KO-ME < *kolme* 'three'

NI < *niin* 'also'

LO < *loi* 'fashioned, shaped'

LO < *louhe* 'quarry stone'

TA < *tarhan* 'pen, enclosure', written TA

MA < *maion* 'milk'

HI < *hiehot* 'heifers'

3 = 3

HA < *haahen* 'imported'

=====

E < *eheä* 'unbroken'

LY < *lyhyen* 'short'

TA-PO < *tapoa* 'pole'

NO-KI < *noki* 'smoke, soot'

HI < *hieho* 'heifer'

LI < *lihat* 'meat'

Ä-RI < *ääri* 'boundary, edge'

NA-LA < *nau'ala* 'cattle-land', fr. *nauta* 'cattle'

RÄ-MI < *räämi* 'smock'

MI < *miehen* 'man's'

RA < *rahia* 'bench'

PC 33b (blue): 'In one piece from his hands to his neck'

In PC 33b, the scribe plans to visit the gravesite of Spear Champion beside the riverbank of his land. A rebus shows his body cut up in three pieces, his severed head rolled on the ground. A spear lies across the words 'his land' with an epitaph: 'Spear champion now broken forever'.

Figure 49 PC 33b transcription of fallen body, rotated 90 degrees left. Source Zavaroni.

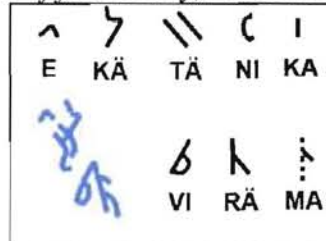
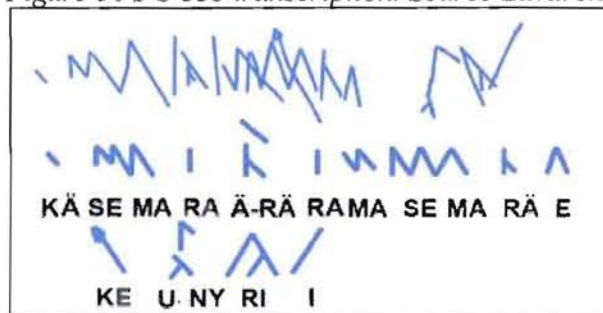


Figure 50 PC 33b transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European

E KÄ-TÄ NI-KA. VI-RÄ MA.
KÄ SE MA RA Ä-RÄ.
RA MA SE-MA RÄ E.
KE U-NY RI I.

Finnish

Eheä käestä niskahan. Vierähin maahan.
Käyn sen maa rajan äyrähäh.
Raja mahu sen maa rähjä eheä.
Keiho urho nyt ri'i iän.

English

In one piece from his hands to his neck. Rolled on the ground.
I will visit his land on the edge of the riverbank.
The border fits his whole dilapidated land.
Spear champion now broken forever.

Notes on translation

Rebus of body cut in half

E < *eheä* 'in one piece'

KÄ-TÄ < *käestä* 'from his hands'

NI-KA < *niskahan* 'to his neck'

VI-RÄ < *vierähin* 'rolled'

MA < *maahan* 'on the ground'

Main text

KÄ < *käyn* 'I will visit'

SE < *sen* 'his'MA < *maa* 'land'RA < *rajan* 'on the edge'

Ä-RÄ < *äyrähän* 'of the riverbank'

RA < *raja* 'the border'

MA < *mahu* 'it fits'SE < *sen* 'his'MA < *maa* 'land'

RÄ < *rähjä* 'dilapidated'

E < *eheä* 'whole'

Spear text

KE < *keiho* 'spear', image across 'his land'

U < *urho* 'champion'

NY < *nyt* 'now'

RI < *ri* 'i' 'broken', fr. *rikki*

I < *iän* 'forever'

PC 33c (pink): 'Many men's houses full of many new kids'

PC 33c observes many houses filled with new kids, their diapers afloat in the breeze to dry.

Figure 51 PC 33c transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: Ä MI TA LO TÄ PE TU U, RI-PU HA.

Finnish: Äijä miehien talot täyen äijän pentut uuet; rieput haihaos.

English: Many men's houses full of many new kids; diapers float lightly.

Notes on translation

Ä < äijä 'many'

MI < *miehien* 'men's'

TA-LO < *talot* 'houses'

TÄ < *täyen* 'full'

Ä < äijän 'of many'

PE-TU < *pentut* 'kids'

U < *uuet* 'new'

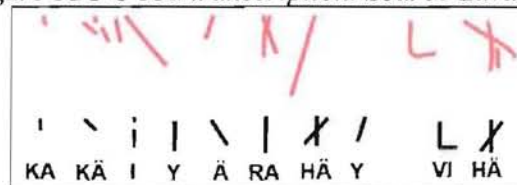
RI-PU < *rieput* 'diapers'

HA < *haihaos* 'float lightly'

PC 33d (red): 'Two lovely hands as one'

PC 33d begins with poetry of two hands becoming one in marriage, 'Kahet kät ihat yhen', then thinks of a peaceful wedding night, and last about organizing the wedding.

Figure 52 PC 33d transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: KA KÄ I Y Ä RA HÄ-Y. VI HÄ.

Finnish: Kahet käet ihat yhen. Äijä rauhan hääyö. Vien häät.

English: Two lovely hands as one. A long wedding-night in peace. I will conduct the wedding.

Notes on translation

KA < *kahet* 'two'

KÄ < *käet* 'hands'

I < *ihat* 'lovely', fr. *ihana*

Y < *yhen* 'as one'

Ä < *äijä* 'long'

RA < *rauhan* 'of peace'

HÄ-Y < *hääyö* 'wedding night'

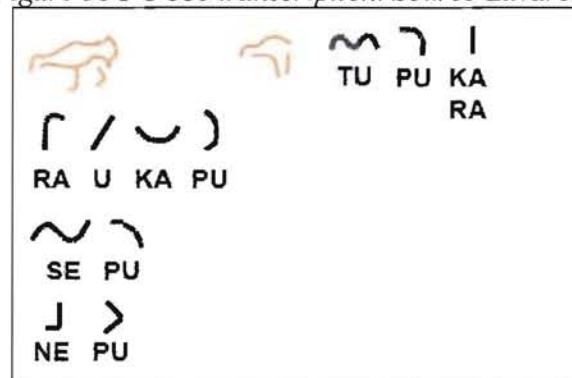
VI < *vien* 'I will conduct'

HÄ < *häät* 'the wedding'

PC 33e (quail): "I bring word of peace!"

PC 33e, a rebus of two quail, announces that Peace Champion brings word of peace.

Figure 53 PC 33e transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: RA U: KA PU SE, PU NE PU, "TU PU KA!"

Finnish: Rauha urho: kauas puhuu sen, puhuu ne puheet, "Tuon puhe rauhan!"

English: Peace champion: far and wide he speaks of it, he speaks these words, "I bring word of peace!"

Notes on translation

RA < *rauha* 'peace'

U < *urho* 'champion'

KA < *kauas* 'far and wide'

PU < *puhuu* 'he speaks'

SE < *sen* 'of it'

PU < *puhuu* 'he speaks'

NE < *ne* 'these'

PU < *puheet* 'words'

TU < *tuon* 'I bring'

PU < *puhe* 'word'

RA < *rauhan* 'of peace'