

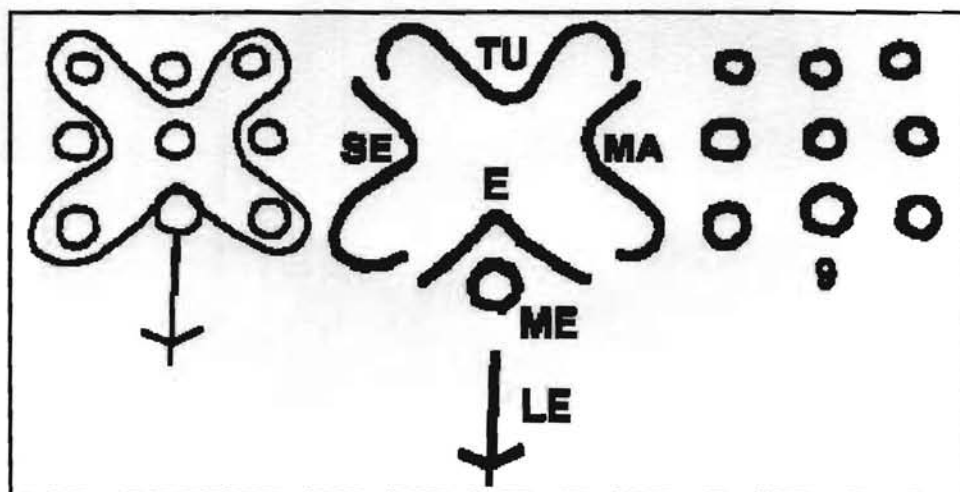
Italy: Val Camonica Translations *Part 2 of 3*

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Val Camonica Rose



TU SE MA E ME LE.

Tuo sen maan ehot me'et lehot.

It provides this land excellent honey figs.

Quest terra offre ottimo miele fichi.

Part II: Val Camonica Translations

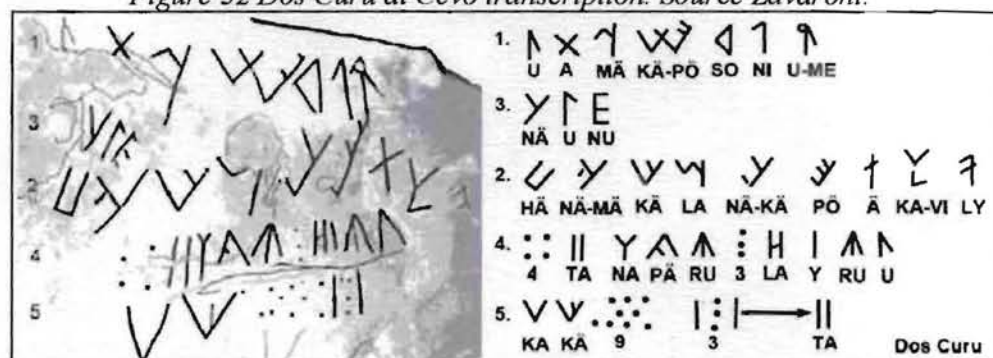
Cevo
Foppe di Nadro
Luine
Naquane

Cevo

Dos Curu: 'Into the newly cleared meadow of the hill'

Roadwork in the mountains at Dos Curu (double curve) of Cevo uncovered a polished sandstone boulder with a long inscription in Old European. The scribe planned to place a war table in a new clearing on the hill for the use of the champion who will end the slaughter of livestock. So far the scribe has lost four cattle, leaving nine to wander and three penned.

Figure 32 Dos Curu at Cevo transcription. Source Zavaroni.⁴



Translation

The scribe's dialect changed the last vowel of a two- or three-syllable word ending in O to U, and U to O. Dialect changes in **bold**; punctuation added.

Dialect

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

Old European

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

⁴ Adolfo Zavaroni, La piu lunga iscrizione Camuna, 2005.

KA KÄ 9, TA 3

Finnish

Uuen ahoon mäen käyn pöyän soan niin meiän urho.
 Hää'ää nämä käet. Laaja nälkäpuut, äijät kaviot lyöt.
 Näen unohin
 4 ta'han nau'an, pääät ruhot: 3 lihat, yksi ruhot uuet.
 Karja käy 9, ta'han 3.

English

Into the newly cleared meadow of the hill I will fetch the table of war then for our champion.
 He will stop these cuckoos. Many hungry mouths, many bodies he will smite.
 I see I forgot
 4 penned cattle, heads and carcasses: 3 scrawny, one carcass fresh.
 Cattle come-and-go 9, penned 3.

Italian

Nel prato appena eliminato della collina andrò a prendere il tavolo della guerra poi per il nostro campione.
 Egli si fermerà questi cuculi. Molte bocche affamate, molti corpi che si colpirà.
 Vedo dimenticavo
 4 bestiame rinchiusi, teste e carcasse: 3 magre, una carcassa fresca.
 Bestiame andare e venire 9, rinchiusi 3.

Notes on translation

Table 2 Dialect change to last vowel.

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

Line 1

U < *uuen* 'newly cleared'
 A < *ahoon* 'into the meadow'
 MÄ < *mäen* 'of the hill'
 KÄ < *käyn* 'I will fetch'
 PÖ < *pöyän* 'the table'
 SO < *soan* 'of war'
 NI < *niin* 'then'
 ME < *meiän* 'for our'
 U < *urho* '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', fr.
unohdin

Line 4

4, written as four dots forming a square
 TA < *ta'han* 'pen, enclosure' from *tarhan*
 NA < *nau'an* 'cattle'
 PÄ < *pääät* 'heads'
 RU < *ruhot* 'carcasses'
 3, written as three dots in tight formation
 LA < *liahat* 'scrawny, weak'
 Y < *yksi* 'one', written '1' instead of using a dot that would look like punctuation.
 RU < *ruhot* 'carcass'
 U < *uuet* 'fresh'

Line 5

KA < *karja* 'cattle'

KÄ < *käy* 'come and go'; the word has both meanings, plus 'visit'.

9, written as nine dots scattered about

TA < *ta'han* 'pen, enclosure' from *tarhan*

3, written as three dots in tight formation, penned 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 4: 'Far away goes the champion'

FN 4, 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 33 FN 4 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.

Italian: Lontano va il campione. Si alza da visitare con centinaia.

Notes on translation

KA < *kauas* 'far away'

KÄ < *käy* 'he goes, will go'

U < *urho* 'champion, the champion'

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

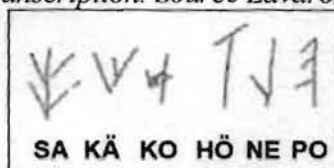
KÄ < *käyä* 'to visit', fr. *käydä*

SA < *saoin* 'with hundreds'

FN 5: 'A catcher I will fetch at dawn'

FN 5, an inscription 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 34 FN 5 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.

Italian: Un collettore farò prendere all'alba; Piume scappati.

Notes on translation

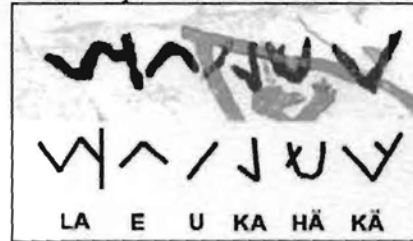
SA < *saaian* 'a catcher'
 KÄ < *käyn* 'I will fetch'
 KO < *koin* 'at dawn'

HÖ-NE < *höyhenet* 'feathers'
 PO < *poies* 'he got away'

FN 7: 'Prepare no ewes'

FN 7, 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 35 FN 7 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.
 Italian: Preparare nessun pecore; cadde un manzo.

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.

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 36 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

Italian: Sto iniziando giovani pecore 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 37 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.

Finnish

En lähe erian. 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.

Italian

Non ho iniziato una separazione. Allo stesso, a corteggiare questi ragazzi, non l'ha fatto.
L'uno che vanta al popolo di ardore correre, non lo fece.
Un corpo - caduto morto, le mani sul terreno; nostro figlio, messo da parte dalla battaglia.
+ Prima Lancia, Capo di Guerra. Egli non ha rabbia. Persone malvagi, molte lance.

Notes on translation

Line 1

E LÄ < *en lähe* 'I did not start', from *lähde*, drops D in this dialect
E-RI < *erian* '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'

Foppe di Nadro

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'

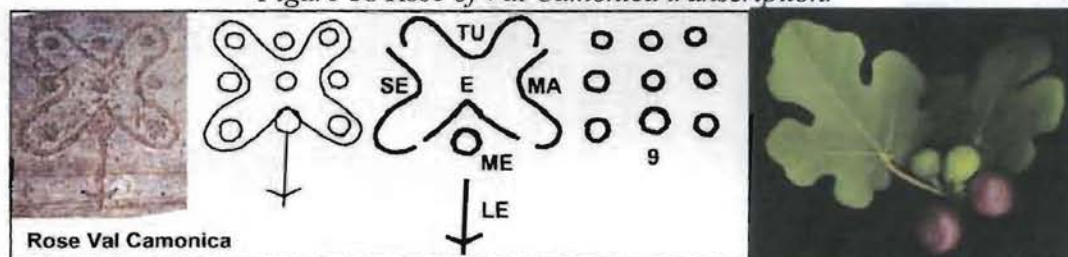
SO < *soan* 'from battle'

FN 24, Rose of Val Camonica: 'This land produces excellent honey figs'

Throughout Val Camonica are 84 roses on 27 rocks, not all the same. The Rose of Val Camonica on rock 24 at Foppe di Nadro is a rebus of fig trees (*Ficus carica*) lined up in rows in an orchard of nine trees. The four lobes and stem have two meanings: a deeply-lobed fig leaf and a fruit-laden tree of figs, called honey figs. Why four lobes and nine fig trees is unknown, but some images turn the lobes into a swastika, a symbol meaning hypnotic trance.

Fig trees may have been introduced by Minoans from Crete around 1800 BC. Cato the Elder listed five kinds of figs grown in Italy, while the field station at Caserta maintains 170 different varieties. They grow well in the south and reasonably well in Val Camonica, which has balmy winters and sufficient sun on south-facing slopes. The biggest concern is hail. Commercial trees need annual pruning to maintain low picking height, and will produce for 60 years. Half the stems are pruned each year, leaving the other half to bear fruit the following year. An edible fig tree produces two crops a year totaling 40-60 kilos: Fiorni fruits in June-July and Forniti fruits in August-September. Pollination requires a specialized wasp that crawls inside the fruit through a small tube at the bottom; after the wasp dies, enzymes decompose its body. Figs have a short shelf life, so most figs are dried and threaded together. Fig production has declined drastically in Italy, from 320,000 tons in 1961 to 12,000 tons in 2011. In 1961 there was a fig tree for every 3 people; now very few remain, and half of these in just Cantabria. Since 1961, no new orchards were planted, so average yield has dropped to 10 kilos and will continue to decline.

Figure 38 Rose of Val Camonica transcription.



Translation

Old Eur: TU SE MA E ME LE.

Finnish: Tuo sen maan ehot me'et lehot.

English: This land produces excellent honey figs.

Italian: Questa terra offre ottimo miele fichi.

Notes on Translation

Latin *figus* meaning 'fig' comes from Finnish *viko* meaning 'grove'; for example, *haa_viko* 'aspen grove', *kaner_viko* 'heather grove, heath', *koi_viko* 'birch grove', *var_viko* 'sapling grove, thicket'. Thus the term *lehot* 'groves' is equivalent to *vikot* meaning 'figs'.

The word *ehot* meaning 'fine, excellent' (plural) is used in Kalevala 14.071 in the singular sense *ehon*, which comes from *hienon* 'fine, excellent'.

TU < *tuo* 'it produces, provides'

SE < *sen* 'this'

MA < *maan* 'land'

E < *ehot* 'fine, excellent', fr. *hienot*

ME < *me'et* 'honey'

LE < *lehot* 'groves' = *vikot* = 'figs'

Luine

Figure 39 One of the engraved rocks at Luine.



The Park of Luine (45.888889N, 10.179444 E) is 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.

LU 2: 'She and I eager to woo'

LU 2, an inscription from Val Camonica at Luine (Boario) on Rock 6, approaches pornography. It begins with two figures running, followed by eager sex. Both people were previously married and have children. He has a number of small boys, she has one big son.

Translation

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

Finnish: Hän mie rakas rii'ia. Tah'oo ehot poiat taoin. Mä uuen laaja poian.

English: She and I eager to woo. She wants the fine sons I forged. I will have a new big son.

Italian: Io e lei desiderosa di corteggiare. Vuole le belle figli ho forgiato. Avrò un nuovo grande figlio.

Figure 40 LU 2 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



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 < *tah'oo* 'she wants'

E < *ehot* 'fine'

PO < *poiat* 'sons'

TA < *taoin* 'I forged'

MÄ < *mä* 'I will have', fr. *minä*

U < *uuen* 'new'

LA < *laaja* 'big'

PO < *poian* 'son'

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

LU 3, 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 41 LU 3, line 3 transcription. Source and line numbering, Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Euro: LA PO LÄ NI, KA SA PO, JU RA U, A MI MA RA U.

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

English: Many lads set out then, two hundred boys, to drink the new peace, to plan now the land of the new border.

Italian: Molti ragazzi figurano poi, duecento ragazzi, a bere la nuova pace, di pianificare ora la terra della nuova frontiera.

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 < *juoa* 'to drink', fr. *juoda*

RA < *rauhan* '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 3, Lines 4, 5 and 9: 'Sister-in-law first started here'

LU 3, 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 42 LU 3 transcription. Source and line numbering Zavaroni.



Translation lines 4, 5 and 9

Old Euro: 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.

Italian: Cognata non è iniziata qui. Ho corteggiare i ragazzi qui. La sua grande uomo che non cerca.

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

LU 3, 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 43 LU 3, 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 raannain. 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.

Italian

Nuovo raccolto in piedi rotto da molti chicchi di grandine.
Il primo colpo le coltivazioni permanenti. Bestiame rotolavano dalle ferite. Si rovesciò pecore - un grande giovenca da chicchi di grandine pure.
Io pianificare le frontiere per nove semine.

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 < *löi* 'it struck'

LA < *laiot* 'the standing crops'

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

VI-RI < *vieri* 'wallowed, rolled'

RA-NA < *raannain* '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'

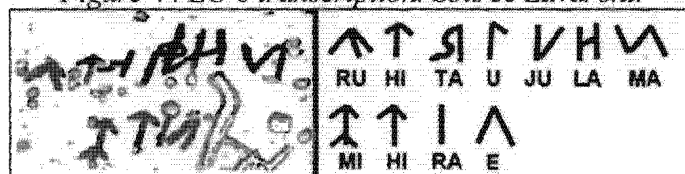
Y-SÄ < *yheksän* 'for nine'

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

LU 6: 'Carcass of a heifer'

LU 6 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 44 LU 6 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

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

Finnish: Ruho hiehon 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.

Italian: Carcassa di una giovenca che nuotava quando si beve. Grande stomaco, giovenca maschio, colletto ininterrotta.

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'

Naquane

Naquane is the most organized of several parks at Capo di Ponte, with a ticket booth, guides, rubbings of rocks, and explanations in English and Italian. The park entrance lies 300m from a parking lot, and perhaps a kilometer from the train station, up hill. Easy trails wander from rock to rock in dense woods. As the park map shows, petroglyphs spread across a big area.

Figure 45 Naquane Park map, showing adjacent parks.

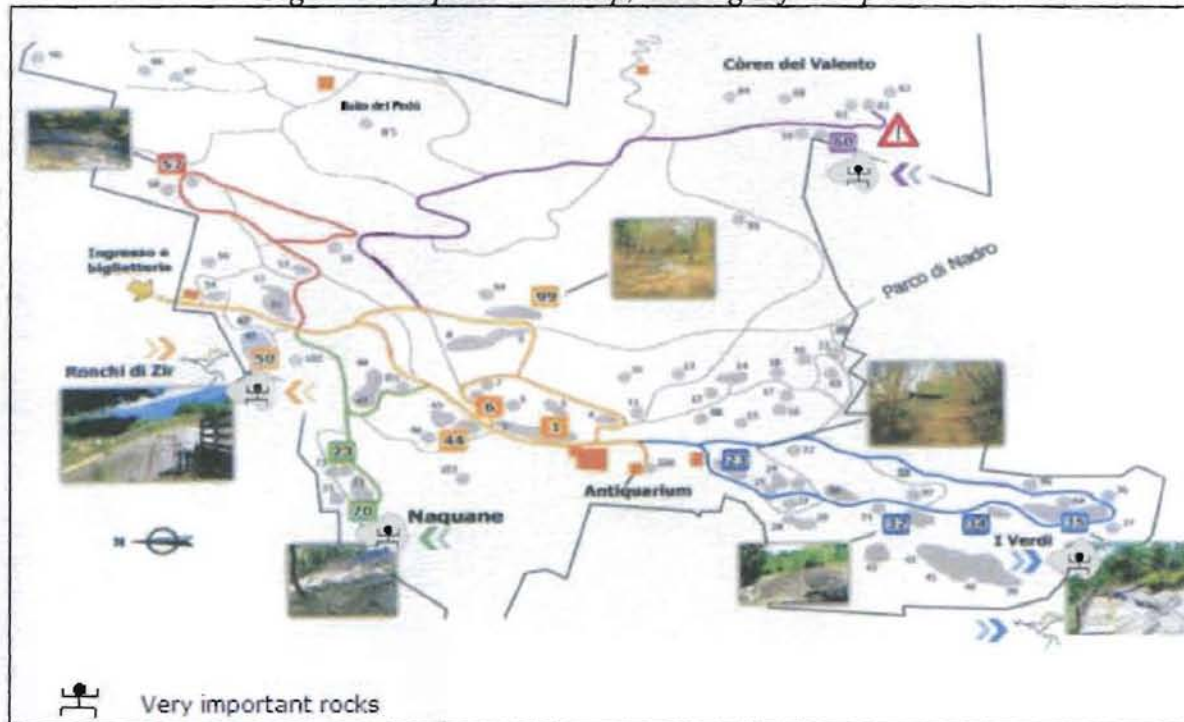


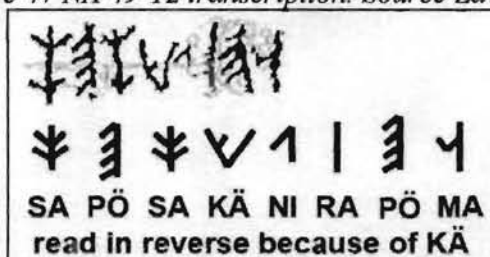
Figure 46 Typical viewing platform at Naquane.



NA 12: 'The table from the log cabin is worn out'

NA 12 on rock 49 at Naquane has a rare personal name, Käet, English Kate, who will replace a worn-out table from a log cabin.

Figure 47 NA 49-12 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation - reversed

Old Eur: MA PO RA NI KÄ SA PÖ SA

Finnish: Majan pöytä rani. Käet sai pöytä saa'a.

Literal: Log-cabin's table worn out. Cuckoo began a table to obtain.

English: The table from the log cabin is worn out. Kate began to obtain a table.

Italian: La tabella dal cabina di tronchi è consumato. Caterina⁵ cominciò a ottenere un tavolo.

Notes on translation

MA < *majan* 'log cabin's'

PÖ < *pöytä* 'table', fr. *pöytä*

RA-NI < *rani* 'worn out'

KÄ < *Käet* 'Kate, cuckoo' proper f. name

SA < *sai* 'she began'

PÖ < *pöytä* 'a table'

SA < *saa'a* 'to get', fr. *saada*

⁵ Felice Vinci: in Italian Kate is Caterina (see for instance http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caterina_da_Siena). The initial C of the Italian word Caterina has exactly the same pronunciation as English K. No Italian word can start with a double CC.

NA 16: 'Evil in this new male shaman'

NA 16 on rock 57 from Naquane suspects evil in their new shaman. The scribe draws him as an axe, and places two parallel lines across a prone body with a head. Together these form an X meaning death.

Figure 48 NA 16 transcription on Rock 57. Source Zavaroni.



Translation (right to left)

Old Eur: PA TĀ U MI NO.

Finnish: Paha tähän uuen miehen noian.

English: Evil in this new male shaman.

Italian: Malvagio in questo nuovo stregone sciamano.

Notes on translation

PA < *paha* 'evil'

TĀ < *tähän* 'in this'

U < *uuen* 'new'

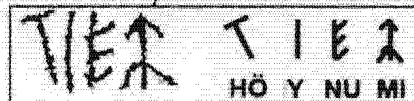
MI < *miehen* 'male'

NO < *noian* 'wizard, shaman'

NA 17: 'I sweep a single feather'

NA 17 on rock 60 from Naquane may be an exercise in writing. "I sweep a single feather," in order to use two rare letters, NU and HÖ. It reads right to left in Etruscan style.

Figure 49 NA 17 transcription on Rock 60. Source Zavaroni.



Translation (right to left)

Old Eur: MI NU Y HÖ.

Finnish: Mie nuhoan yhen höyhen.

English: I sweep a single feather.

Italian: I spazzare una sola piuma.

Notes on translation

MI < *mie* 'I'

NU < *nuhoan* 'sweep'

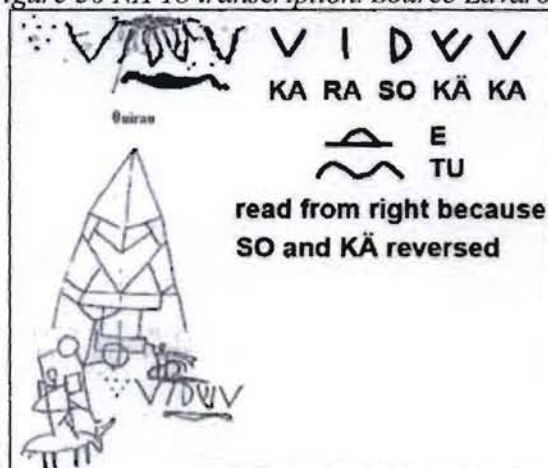
Y < *yhen* 'a single'

HÖ < *höyhen* 'feather'

NA 18 text: 'Two lovely hands felled'

NA 18 text from Naquane bemoans the loss of two lovely workers, and prays for mercy on their souls. With the inscription are schematics of a two-story wood building, two people tending a sheep, and someone bending over a fallen body. The rebus of the house explains that the workers were a yoke of cattle.

Figure 50 NA 18 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation (letter sequence reversed)

Dialect: KA KÄ SO-RA KA. E-TU.

Old Eur: KA KÄ SO-RE KA. E-TO.

Finnish: Kahet käet soreat kaa'oi. Ehtohon.

English: Two lovely hands felled. Mercy.

Italian: Due mani bella abbattuti. Misericordia.

Notes on translation

KA < *kahet* 'two'

KÄ < *käet* 'hands'

SO-RA < SO-RE < *soreat* 'lovely'

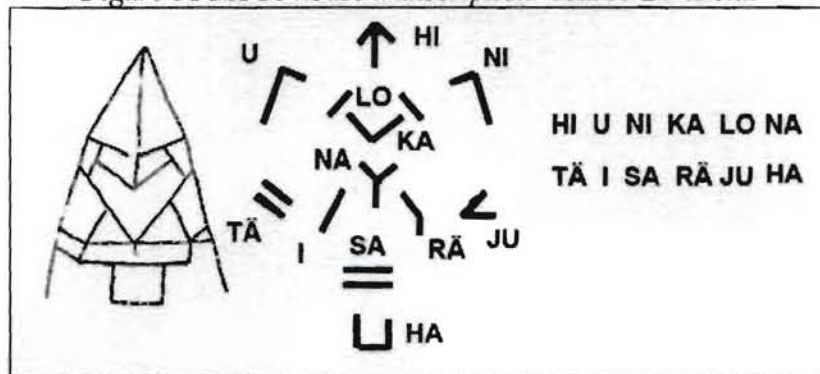
KA < *kaa'oi* 'he-she-it felled'

E-TU < E-TO < *ehtohon* 'mercy'

NA 18 house: 'A demon's dream felled with boulders'

NA 18 at Naquane has an image of a house composed of letters that tell a story. An earthquake, called a 'demon dream', loosened boulders that tumbled down the mountainside and injured a yoke of cattle while they were drinking water in the pasture. These earthquakes may explain the name of the valley, Camonica, meaning 'demon nightmare'.

Figure 51 NA 18 house transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation (reading left to right)

Old European

HI U-NI KA LO NA TÄ.

I SA RÄ JU HA.

Finnish

Hiien unia kaa'oi louhien nau'an tän.

Ies sai rähjä juo'en ha'an.

English

A Demon Dream felled with boulders the cattle here.

The yoke got dilapidated while drinking in the pasture.

Italian

Il Sogno Demone abbattuto con massi il bestiame qui.

Il giogo divenne fatiscente mentre bevendo nel pascolo.

Notes on translation

HI < *hiien* 'demon's', fr. *hiiden*, *hiisi*

U-NI < *uni* 'dream'

KA < *kaa'oi* 'it felled'

LO < *louhien* 'with boulders'

NA < *nau'an* 'the cattle'

TÄ < *tän* 'here', fr. *tänne*

I < *ies* 'the yoke'

SA < *sai* 'it got'

RÄ < *rähjä* 'dilapidated'

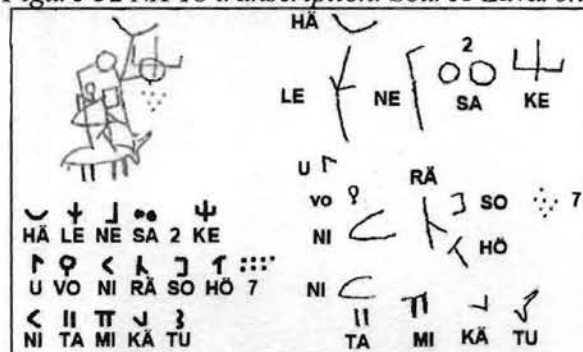
JU < *juo'en* 'when drinking, while drinking'

HA < *ha'an* 'in the pasture', fr. *hakan*

NA 18 figure working at a table: 'For the wedding maiden'

NA 18 from Naquane depicts a figure working at a table with a lot happening in the background. Everything is writing, carefully arranged to make a tableau. A parent writes a list of important items to get for a bride including two rings and new heddles.

Figure 52 NA 18 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European

HÄ LE NE SA 2 KE.
U VO. NI RÄ SO HÖ, 7
NI TA MI-KÄ TU.

Finnish

Häille neion saan 2 kehät.
Uuen voi. Niin räjäha soan höyhet, 7.
Niiet tah'oo mikä tuhoi.

English

For the wedding maiden I will get 2 rings.
Fresh butter. Also dilapidated war feathers, 7.
The heddles she wants that she ruined.

Italian

Per la ragazza di nozze mi metterò 2 anelli.
Burro fresco. Anche piume guerra fatiscenti, 7.
I licci che vuole che lei ha rovinato.

Notes on translation

HÄ-LE < *häille* 'for the wedding'
NE < *neion* 'maiden', only letter this shape
SA < *saan* 'I will get'
KE < *kehät* rings

U < *uen* 'fresh'
VO < *voi* 'butter'
NI < *niin* 'also'

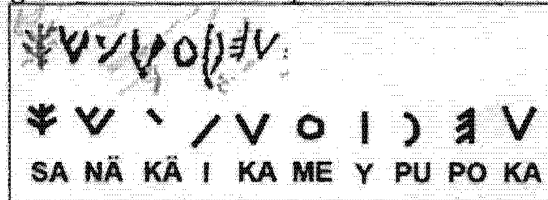
RÄ < *rähjä* 'dilapidated'
SO < *soan* 'war'
HÖ < *höyhet* 'feathers'

NI < *niiet* 'the heddles'
TA < *tah'oo* 'she wants', fr tahtoo
MI-KÄ < *mikä* 'that'
TU < *tuhoi* 'she ruined', crunched shape

NA 19: 'They have hunger; all it lays low'

NA 19 from Naquane speaks of famine so severe that their handsome son dropped dead.

Figure 53 NA 19 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: SA NÄ-KÄ; I KA. ME Y PU PO KA.

Finnish: Saa'ahan nälkä; ihan kaa'oi. Meidän yhen puhas pojan kaa'oi.

English: They have hunger; all it lays low. Our one handsome son dropped dead.

Italian: Hanno fame; tutto depono basso. Il nostro unico figlio bello cadde morto.

Notes on translation

SA < saa'ahan 'they get'

NÄ-KÄ < nälkä 'hunger, hungry'

I < ihan 'all'

KA < kaa'oi 'it lays low'

ME < meidän 'our'

Y < yhen 'one'

PU < puhas 'handsome'

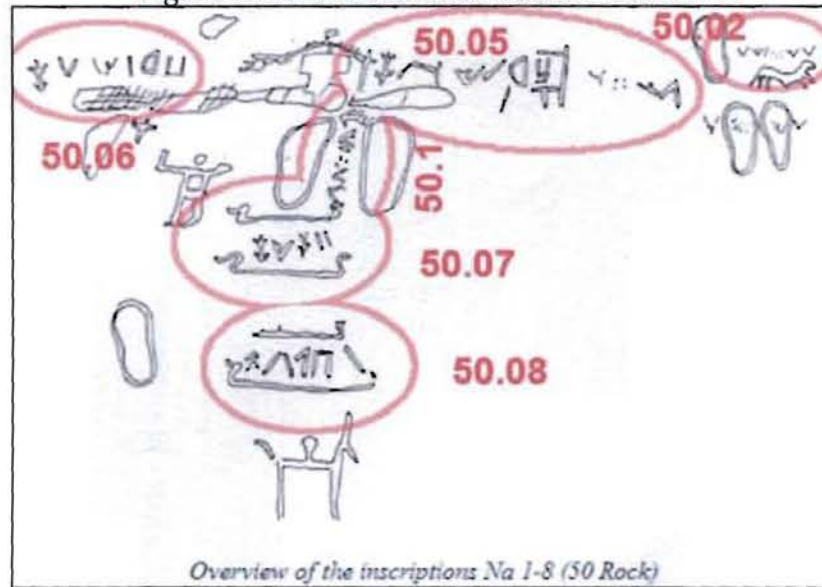
PO < pojan 'son'

KA < kaa'oi 'he dropped dead'

NA 50: overview

Rock 50 at Naquane has at least nine texts, of which eight group together; six of these are legible.

Figure 54 Rock 50 overview. Source Zavaroni.



NA 50.01: 'Magic nostrums I created fresh to woo a man'

NA 50.01 from Naquane was written between two footprints by a woman who prepared extracts of aromatic herbs and flowers to woo a man.

Figure 55 NA 50.01 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: KA-SE LO U RI MI.

Finnish: Katsehet loin uuet riia'a mies.

English: Magic nostrums I created fresh to woo a man.

Italian: Panacee magia ho creato fresco per corteggiare un uomo.

Notes on translation

KA-SE < *katsehen* 'magic nostrum'

LO < *loin* 'I created'

U < *uuet* 'fresh'

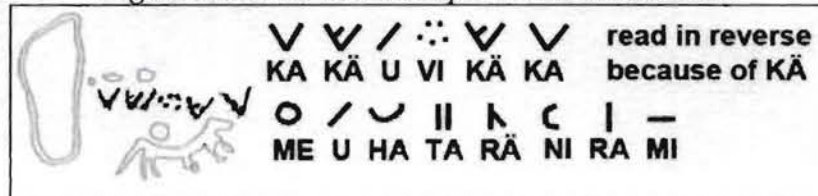
RI < *riia'a* 'to woo'

MI < *mies* 'a man'

NA 50.02: 'A terrible thing happened'

NA 50.02 from Naquane combines text with a rebus to bewail the poisoning of sheep due to a dilapidated pasture enclosure and border wall. The rebus resembles sheep guarded by a dog. Five dots represent *viiet* meaning 'five', spelled VI.

Figure 56 NA 50.02 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation (first line reversed)

Old European

KA KÄ-VI: U KÄ KA.

ME U HA TA RÄ, NI RA MI.

Finnish

Kauhean kävi: uuhet kähyjä kaa'oi.

Meiän uuhen ha'an ta'han rähjä, niin raja mi.

English

A horrible thing happened: the sheep poison felled.

Our sheep pasture enclosure dilapidated, likewise the border now.

Italian

Una cosa è accaduto horrible: veleno abbattuto le pecore.

Il nostro recinzione pascolo pecore è fatiscente, allo stesso modo il confine ora.

Notes on translation

The curved U shape of the backbone would normally be HÄ, but no word makes sense, so it is interpreted as HA, which is also U-shaped but with square corners.

KA < *kauhean* 'a horrible thing'

KÄ-VI < *kävi* 'happened'; '5' *viiet* is written VI.

U < *uuhet* 'the sheep'

KÄ < *kähyjä* 'poison'

KA < *kaa'oi* 'felled'

ME < *meiän* 'our'

U < *uuhen* 'sheep'

HA < *ha'an* 'pasture', fr. *hakan*

TA < *ta'han* 'enclosure', fr. *tarhan*

RÄ < *rähjä* 'dilapidated'

NI < *niin* 'likewise'

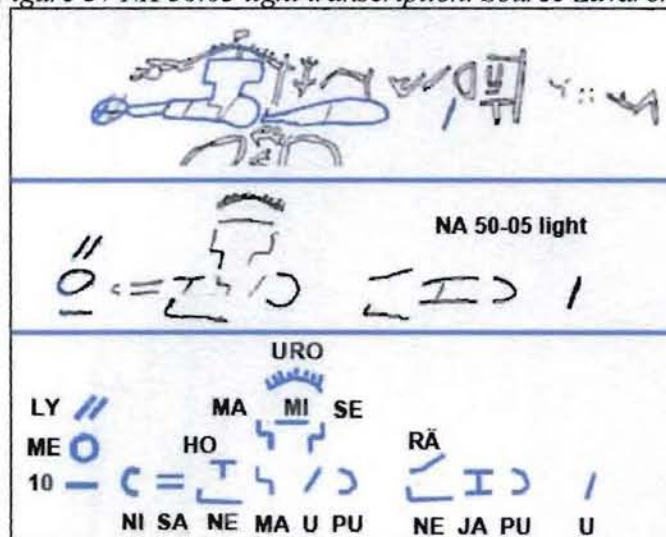
RA < *raja* 'border, edge, boundary'

MI < *mi* 'now'

NA 50.05 light: 'Men from the land of men'

NA 50.05 light on rock 50 from Naquane is the first and lightest of two inscriptions, cleverly drawn as a battle axe and club. A roving commander, who styles himself 'champion', has struck down a village of ten. He orders his men to place these dilapidated old people and innocents into trenches newly cleared of trees.

Figure 57 NA 50.05 light transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European:

URO MA MI-SE,
LY-ME MI.
NI SA HO NE MA, U PU,
RÄ NE JA PU. U

Finnish:

Urohot maan miehisehen,
lyömme 10.
niissä ojat ne maahan, uuen puien,
kaa'a rähjä miehet ja puhaat. Urho

English:

Men from the land of men,
we struck down 10.
In all these trenches on the ground, newly cleared of trees,
lay low the dilapidated people and innocents. Champion

Italian:

Uomini dalla terra di uomini,
abbiamo colpito 10.
In tutte queste trincee sulla terra, di nuova sgombra da alberi,
mettete le persone fatiscenti e innocenti. Campione

Notes on translation

U-RO < *urohot* 'men'

MA < *maan* 'from the land'

MI-SE < *miehisehen* 'of men'

LY-ME < *lyömme* 'we struck'

10 = 10

NI-SA < *niissä* 'in these'

HO < *ojat* 'trenches'

NE < *ne* 'all'

MA < *maahan* 'on the ground'

U < *uuen* 'newly cleared'

PU < *puien* 'of trees'

KA < *kaa'a* 'topple, fell, lay low', sg.
kaada, pl. *kaatakaa*

RÄ < *rähjät* 'dilapidated'

MI < *miehet* 'people', pl. to match
'trenches'

JA < *ja* 'and'

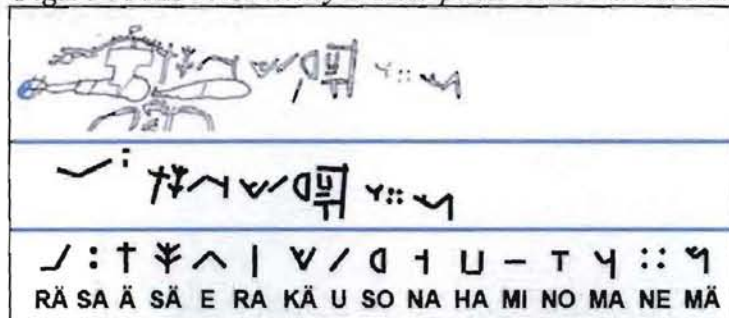
PU < *puh'aat* 'innocents', fr. *puhtaat*

U < *urho* 'champion'

NA 50.05 heavy: 'Dilapidated you will get, old man of storm'

NA 50.05 heavy on rock 50 from Naquane, the second and heaviest of two inscriptions, comments on the first text, a slaughter of the village by a band of outlaws. A gallows indicates retribution. In this text, the surrounding community has captured four raiders led by Champion and hung them. The scribe uses Champion's own phrase, dilapidated old men, to say how the old man of storm will soon be dilapidated himself, but not from hailstones. A rebus of a gallows speaks of men floating lightly from a string.

Figure 58 NA 50.05 heavy transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European:

RÄ SA, Ä SÄ E RA.

KÄ U SO.

NA HA MI NO MA; 4 MÄ.

Finnish:

Rähjä saat, äijä sään, ei raen.

Käyt uho soan.

(Nyt hirsipuu kirjainarvoitus puhuu)

Nauhan haihaos miehet noin maon; nelja mä.

English:

Dilapidated you will get, old man of storm, but not from hailstones.

You come boasting of war.

(Now the rebus of a gallows speaks)

From a string lightly float men like this reptile; four I have.

Italian:

Fatiscente otterrete, vecchio di tempesta, ma non da chicchi di grandine.

Tu vieni vanta di guerra.

(Ora il rebus ddi una forca parla)

Da una stringa leggermente galleggiare uomini come questo rettile; quattro che ho.

Notes on translation

RÄ < *rähjä* 'dilapidated'

SA < *saat* 'you will get' (straddles URO 'man')

Ä < *äijä* 'old man'

SÄ < *sään* 'of storm'

E < *ei* 'not, but not'

RA < *raen* 'from hailstones', fr. *raetta* 'hail'

KÄ < *käyt* 'you come'

U < *uho* 'boasting'

SO < *soan* 'of war, battle'

-----gallows rebus

NA < *nauhan* 'from a lace, string'

HA < *haihaos* 'float lightly', old word from K46.143

MI < *miehet* 'men'

NO < *noin* 'like this'

MA < *maon* 'reptile'

4 = *neljä* 'four'

MÄ < *mä* 'I have'

NA 50.06 light: 'This tall bride will get mead'

NA 50.06 on rock 50 from Naquane comprises both heavy and light inscriptions. The light inscription resembles a landscape in which the scribe contemplates his contribution to a tall bride's wedding reception left on a dilapidated table: half the mead, consisting of five wizards and nine men, both terms for liquid volume. In Minoan Crete, a wizard equaled a quarter barrel.⁶

Figure 59 NA 50.06 light transcription with heavy removed. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old European

TU Ä MI-NI SA ME; MÄ TU PU.

NE KÄ SU.

NI RÄ PÖ JÄ VI TA, NI Y-SÄ MI.

Finnish

Tuo äijä miniä saa'a me'et; mä tuoa puol.

Neljä käyä su'u.

Niin rähjä pöyän jäihän viiet taiat, niin yheksän miehet.

English

This tall bride will get mead; I have to provide half.

A fourth will fetch the clan.

So, on a dilapidated table I left five wizards, also nine men.

Italian

Questo alto sposa otterrà idromele, devo fornire la metà.

Una quarta il clan preleverà.

Quindi, su un tavolo fatiscante ho lasciato cinque maghi, anche nove uomini.

Notes on translation

TU < tuo 'this'

Ä < äijä 'tall'

MI-NI < miniä 'bride'

SA < saa'a 'will get'

ME < me'et 'mead'

MÄ < mä 'I have'

TU < tuoa 'to provide'

PU < puol 'half'

NE < neljä 'a fourth', written NE

KÄ < käyä 'fetches, will fetch'

SU < su'u 'the clan', fr. suku

NI < niin 'so on'

RÄ < rähjä 'dilapidated'

PÖ < pöyän 'table'

⁶ Minoan Linear A inscription Za Zb 3 on a very large pithoi containing 32 wizards of wine.

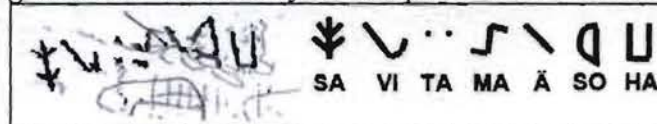
JÄ < *jäihän* 'I left'
VI < *viiet* 'five'
TA < *taiat* 'wizards'

NI < *niin* 'also'
Y-SÄ < *yheksän* 'nine'
MI < *miehet* 'men'

NA 50.06 heavy: 'Casks of wizards of earth'

NA 50.06 on rock 50 from Naquane comprises both heavy and light inscriptions. The heavy inscription says the scribe fetched casks of mead, called 'wizards of earth', transportable items taken as spoils of war.

Figure 60 NA 50.06 heavy transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: SA-VI TA MA, Ä SO, HA.

Finnish: Saavit taian maan, äijä soan, hain.

English: Casks of wizards of earth, many from war, I fetched.

Italian: Botti di maghi della terra, molti da guerra, presi.

Notes on translation (left to right)

'Wizard of earth' means 'mead'

SA-VI < *saavit* 'tubs, casks'

TA < *taian* 'of wizards'

MA < *maan* 'of earth'

Ä < *äijä* 'many'

SO < *soan* 'from war'

HA < *hain* 'I fetched'

NA 50.07: 'I created a bench in the boat to fish'

NA 50.07 on rock 50 from Naquane is an inscription between two boats, each a rebus. The leftmost letter is drawn as a man facing the viewer, dancing with hands raised above his head, having just stood up from a bench, holding a fish on a line in his right hand. His fishing pole leans against the upper boat. The rebus of the boat says 'Boat fits men that I fetch', while the text says the scribe installed a bench in the boat to fish. The scribe split and rotated the double chevron of SI to make dancing legs.

Figure 61 NA 50.07 heavy transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Dialect (read right to left)

LO RA HA-LE KA-LE-SI

HA MA MI SE HA

Old European

LO RA HA-LA KA-LA-SI

HA MA MI SE HA.

Finnish

Loin rahi haahella kaalasi.

Haa'i mahu miehet se haen.

English

I created a bench in the boat to fish.

Boat fits men that I fetch.

Italian

Ho creato una panchina in barca a pescare.

Barca adatta uomini che prelevo.

Notes on translation

LO < *loin* 'I created'

RA < *rahi* 'a bench'

HA-LE < HA-LA < *haahella* 'in the boat',
fr. *haahdella*

KA-LE-SI < KA-LA-SI < *kaalasi* 'to fish';

SI is stylized to look like dancing legs.

HA < *haa'i* 'boat', fr. *haati*

MA < *mahu* 'fits'

MI < *miehet* 'men'

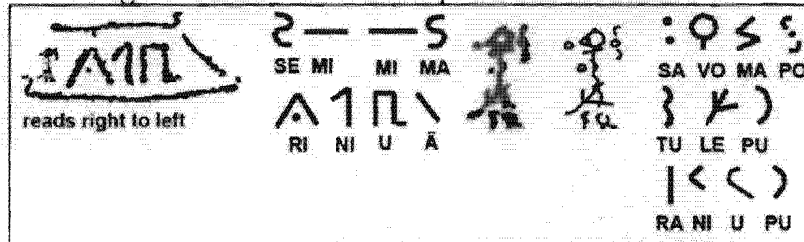
SE < *se* 'that'

HA < *haen* 'I fetch'

NA 50.08: 'He fits in men where I stop'

NA 50.08 on rock 50 from Naquane has both a rebus and inscription. The rebus pictures a flat-bottomed ferry or punt carrying passengers with a little figure of the scribe, who poles the boat. The name of the ferry is 'He fits men where I stop', so the ferry operated on a schedule. The scribe writes that Tall Champion will also woo, so Tall Champion may be a rival suitor.

Figure 62 NA 50.08 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation (Right to left for ferry and large text, but left to right for small figure)

Old European:

Boat name: MA MI MI SE

Text: Ä U NI RI.

Rebus: SA-VO MA PO. TU LE PU RA, NI U PU.

Finnish:

Veneen nimi: Mahu miehe'en mi seison.

Teksti: Äijä urho riin riia'a.

Kuva-arvoitus: Sauvon maahan pohja. Tuon leho puu raian, niin uuen puu.

English:

Boat name: He fits in men where I stop.

Text: Tall champion also to woo.

Rebus: I pole against the ground bottom. I provide a copse pole from a sallow (willow), likewise a new pole.

Italian:

Nome della barca: Lui si adatta uomini dove mi fermo.

Testo: Campione alto anche per corteggiare.

Rebus: Ho polo contro il fondo suolo. Fornisco un palo boschetto da un olivastro (salice), allo stesso modo di un nuovo polo.

Notes on translation

MA < *mahu* 'he fits'

MI < *miehe'en* 'in men'

MI < *mi* 'where'

SE < *seison* 'I stop', fr. *seistä*, written SE

Ä < *aijä* 'tall'

U < *urho* 'champion, hero', written U

NI < *niin* 'also'

RI < *riia'a* 'to court, to woo', fr. *riiata*

SA-VO < *sauvon* 'I pole'

MA < *maahan* 'against the ground'

PO < *pohja* 'bottom'

TU < *tuon* 'I provide'

LE < *leho* 'copse'

PU < *puu* 'pole'

RA < *raian* 'from a sallow, willow'

NI < *niin* 'likewise'

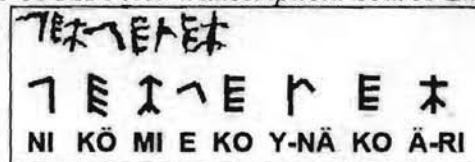
U < *uuen* 'new'

PU < *puu* 'pole'

NA 50.09: 'Do you really think the man's wife'

NA 50.09 on rock 50 from Naquane raises a philosophical question, an extremely rare occurrence among petroglyphs. Another is the French cave of Lascaux, written above the nose of a white auroch outlined in black, where a man wonders, "Could I be the father?" This scribe wonders if a certain man's wife still has a rosy outlook, presumably after suffering a tragedy.

Figure 63 NA 50.09 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: NI-KÖ MI E-KO Y NÄ KO Ä-RI?

Finnish: Niinkö miehen eukko yhä näe koi äyri?

English: Do you really think the man's wife still sees a golden dawn?

Italian: Credi davvero che la moglie dell'uomo vede ancora l'alba d'oro?

Notes on translation

NI-KÖ < niinkö 'do you really think'

MI < miehen 'man's'

E-KO < eukko 'wife'

Y < yhä 'still'

NÄ < näe 'she sees, she will see'

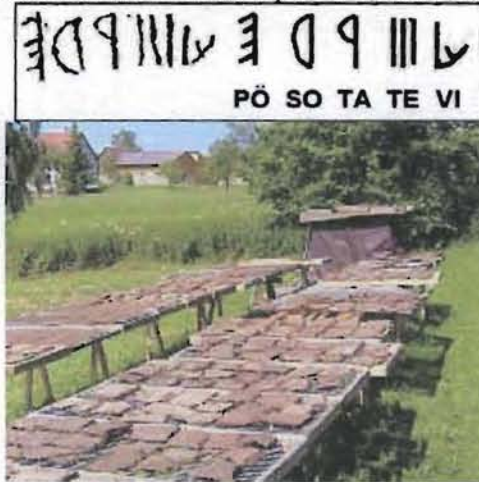
KO < koi 'dawn'

Ä-RI < äyri 'golden'

NA 57.15: 'Tables of dung'

NA 57.09 on rock 57 from Naquane speaks about the disposition of dried cow dung.

Figure 64 NA 50.15 transcription. Source Zavaroni.



Translation

Old Eur: PÖ SO TA, TE VI.

Finnish: Pöyät sontain, tein viien.

English: Tables of dung, I disposed of five.

Italian: Tabelle di sterco, ho fatto cinque.

Notes on translation

PÖ < *pöyät* 'tables', fr. *pöytät*

SO-TA < *sontain* 'of dung'

TE < *tein* 'I disposed'

VI < *viien* 'of five'

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