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Old European Texts from Asia and America

Stuart L. Harris, October 2011

Summary of Old European from Asia and America

Beginning in 45,000 BC, clans of mammoth hunters called Aurignacian migrated from the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea to Europe, Asia and the Americas, traveling by skin-covered boats where possible. They were literate and left inscriptions along the way, but only those from the end of the ice age survive: an inscription at Çatal Höyük in Turkey, early Chinese writing on turtle shells and pots, a baptism in Sri Lanka, a copper medallion brought up by well diggers in Indiana, a horse head owned by a Clovis hunter with matching horse head from France, and an eagle clan petroglyph from The Dalles on the Columbia River.

Table 1: Old European syllabary before the introduction of curved letters.

	A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y
	¹ 	¹⁰ —X	⁵⁰ ^ L	¹⁰⁰ •			
Vowels	a	ä	e	i	o	u	y
	x	X \ †	^	/ 𐀀	□	† /	
H	ha	hä	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
	U	U	< >	↑	T	Y	
J	ja	jä	je		io	ju	jy
	I 𐀀	↓			> < f	L	
K	ka	kä	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
	√	√	□	»	𐀀	✱	√
L	la	lä	le	li	lo	lu	ly
	H	†	†	⊗	+ √	†	»»
M	ma	mä	me	mi	mo	mu	my
	///	√	◇	—	XX	«	
N	na	nä	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
	Y Y †	>	└ 𐀀	< 1 ^	𐀀 𐀀	[E Δ	λ λ
P	pa	pä	pe	pi	po	pu	py
	†	<	< x	𐀀 T	Δ †	>	□
R	ra	rä	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
		†	≡ 𐀀	^	L	▽	
S	sa	sä	se	si	so	su	sy
	𐀀	=	𐀀	𐀀	𐀀	»»	
T	ta	tä	te	ti	to	tu	ty
	••	»	*	□	† †	~	
V	va	vä	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
	Δ	X	»	L L	□		†

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Table 2. Old European syllabary from Illinois medallion.

A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y	
1	5	10	50	100			Illinois Medallion
a	ä	e	i	o	u	uro	
ha	hä	he	hi	ho			H
ja	jä			jo			J
ka	kä	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky	K
la	lä	le	li	lo	lu	ly	L
ma	mä	me	mi	mo	mu		M
na	nä	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	N
pa	pä	pe	pi	po	pu	py	P
ra	rä	re	ri	ro	ru		R
sa	sä	se	si	so			S
ta	tä	te	ti	to	tu		T
va	vä	ve	vi	vo			V

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Sri Lanka, Badungala Cave, 8000 BC: 'Thus I will take them to the water'

In 2008, archaeologists discovered an inscription on a cave wall at Badungala in the PS division of Yakkalamulla in Galle, on the southwest coast of Sri Lanka close to the sea, dated to more than 8,000 BC. They date the inscription to the Endera yugaya or the era when animals were domesticated. Similar cave inscriptions occur at Alauwa, Ambilikanda and Mawanella. In this inscription in Old European, the scribe plans to anoint a couple with sacred water in the wilderness. The Indian subcontinent still takes immersion in sacred water very seriously.

Translation

Old Eur: NÄ VI NE VI VO SA-LO.

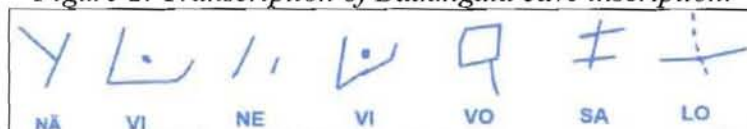
Finnish: Näin vien neion vieähän voian salohon.

English: Thus I will take them to the water to anoint in the wilderness.

Figure 1: Image and inscription at Badungala cave.



Figure 2: Transcription of Badungala cave inscription.



Notes on Translation

1.3 NE could be *ne* 'them' or *neion* 'girl, maiden'. The letter is a pair of lines, one longer than the other. Both lines may have small dots on top that represent heads, which suggests that the proper choice is 'them'.

1.6 SA-LO could be *saloa* 'secretly' or *salohon* 'in the wilderness'. 'Anointing with water' sounds like baptism, which is not done secretly but was done in the wilderness.

NÄ = *näin* 'thus'; K21.417 'that one may live here **thus** (*näin*)'

VI = *vien* 'I will take, conduct'; K31.359 "**Shall I take** (*vien*) him to Russia"

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

VI = *vieähän* 'to the water'; K31.123 'then they take him **to the water** (*vieähän*)'

VO = *voian* 'to anoint'; K15.389 'with which **to anoint** (*voian*) the weary man'

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SA-LO = *salohon* 'in the wilderness'; K29.551 'here **in the** gloomy **wilderness** (*salohon*)'

Turkey, Catal Höyük vulture, 6500 BC: 'Those [headless men]'

Description

Catal Höyük in the central grassy plain of Turkey had a population of around 6000 living in mud-brick, single-story houses entered from the roof. About a third of the houses were temples. There were neither streets nor windows; each house shared walls with its neighbor. A wall painting of an odd-looking vulture descending on headless men is a rebus written in Old European. It reads from top to bottom and dates to 6500 BC.

Translation

Old Eur: NU [headless men] SE AKA MA-MA SA.

Finnish: Nuo [headless men] se Akka mailman saa.

English: Those [headless men] that Old Woman of the world will get.

Image and Transcription

Figure 3: Catal Höyük vulture image and transcription.



Notes on Translation

The Kalevala contains a prayer to Akka, the Old Woman:

Old Woman living under the earth,
Old ruler of the soil, Mistress of the earth!
Now make the turf grow,
The rich soil force up grass. K2.301-4

NU = *nuo* 'those'; K18.344 '**those** (*nuo*) sewed by his mother'

SE = *se* 'that'; K04.371 '**That** (*se*) was the death of the young maiden'

AKA = *akka* 'Old Woman'; K02.301 "**Old Woman** (*Akka*) living under the earth"

MA-MA = *maailman* 'of the World'; K42.392 '**the world** (*maailma*) got big'

SA = *saa* 'he-she-it gets, will get' fr. *saada*; K13.019 "**I will get** (*saan*) a better woman here"

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China, Jiahu Culture, 7040 -5500 BC

In 7040 BC¹, a remarkable people called **Jiahu Culture** (alternately **Dadiwan**) entered China and settled along a branch of the Yellow River in **Henan**, at a site called **Jiahu**². Five hundred years later, in 6800 BC, other immigrants joined them, bringing new pottery styles and the Old European alphabet.

The Jiahu chose a location that bordered the edge of the monsoons, which provided favorable conditions for three cultivated crops that they brought with them – short-grained japonica rice and two kinds of millet, foxtail and broomcorn.

Figure 4: Map of Jiahu on a branch of the Yellow River.



They built sturdy wooden houses on stone foundations, and dug cellars to store food in elegant ceramic pots – nine kilns have been found. These early Jiahu pots had a rough surface covered with reddish hematite without decoration. They fermented a beverage made from rice, honey and hawthorn fruit, which has a high sugar content and harbors yeast for fermentation³.

¹ The three earliest radiocarbon dates at Jiahu are 7040, 7010 and 7000 BC, all derived from charcoal; the earliest thermoluminescent dating of pottery is 6950±640 BC; the earliest stimulated luminescence of sediments is 6910±870 BC. The site was occupied for 2100 years. Yang, X.Y., et. al., "TL and IRSL dating of Jiahu relics and sediments", J. of Archaeological Science, V. 32, Issue 7, July 2005, pp 1045-1051. Xuegin, LI and Garmin Harbottle, "The earliest writing? Sign use in the seventh millennium BC at Jiahu, Henan Province, China", Antiquity, March 2003.

² On the western edge of the Huang-Hui-Hai plain, east of the Funiuy Mountains, at 33°36'50.3"N and 113°39'43.2"E, 67m asl, in the floodplain of the River Huai in Wuyang County, Henan Province. The overlying cover is only 0.6 to 1.6m deep, implying that flooding is a recent phenomenon.

³ McGovern, Patrick, et. al; Fermented beverages of pre- and proto-historic China; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, V.101, no. 51, December 21, 2004.

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Figure 5: Superbly crafted pots to serve fermented beverages from the earliest phase.



At night they sang songs, accompanied by flutes made from the wing bones of the red-crowned crane⁴. A legend from the Yellow River region states that Shen Nong meaning 'Divine Farmer' invented agriculture and taught people how to farm, while Hou Ji meaning 'Lord Millet' sowed one hundred grains.⁵

Before the Jiahu arrived, China had lain empty for over a thousand years. Between 8365 BC and 7040 BC, only one site has been identified, Nanzhuangtou, north of Jiahu. The occupation of Nanzhuangtou ceased about the time Jiahu began, as shown in Figure 6. Every occupation site after Jiahu possessed agriculture, while those prior did not. The start of this period of emptiness coincides with the end of the Middle Stone Age in Europe in 8365 BC, when Earth intercepted a comet cluster that incinerated men and mammoths alike. To survive the searing heat from the comets, the people of Nanzhuangtou may have found shelter in a deep cave, but the Jiahu may have come from America, where they were called Wa-gas meaning 'people from far away'.⁶

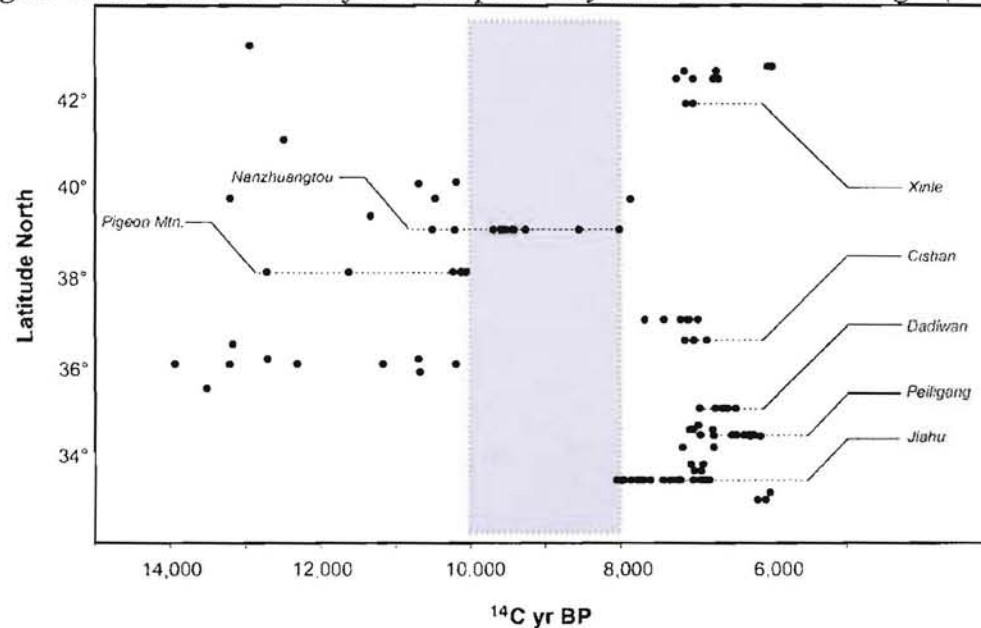
⁴ Two flutes were recovered from the oldest phase in the grave of an adult male. One has five holes and can produce six distinct pitches. The other has five holes and can produce seven distinct pitches, including two notes repeated an octave apart. These notes still form the basis of Chinese folk music.

⁵ Chang, Kwang-chih, et. al., "The formation of Chinese Civilization: an archaeological perspective", 2004, Yale University Press, p. 28.

⁶ Lucy Thompson, To the American Indian, 1918, reprinted in paperback by Berkeley Press.

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Figure 6: Radiocarbon dates for China plotted by latitude. Source Bettinger (2007).



Recent archaeology calls into question the above chart by Bettinger.

At Yuchanyan Cave on a small limestone hill in Daoxian County, Hunan Province, four grains of domesticated rice date to 10,000 BP.

At Diaotonghuan site, Wannian County, Jiangxi Province, domesticated rice dates to 10,000 BP. In addition, a nearby site of the same age had pottery sherds.

The Jiahu brought a completely different stone tool kit, called **Helan**, characterized by a diverse array of spheroids, flake tools, scrapers, gouges, and a series of triangular and bi-pointed bifaces (Helan points) for which the period is named. They used millstones to grind seeds, and made adzes and axes to cut and shape wood.

Other farming communities that arose at nearly the same time include Cishan-Peiligang (Jiahu) in Hebei and Henan, the Languantai (Banpo) in Shaanxi and Gansu, the Houli-Beixin in Shandong, and the Xinglongwa on the borders of Liaonin and Inner Mongolia. These cultures share many characteristics. They lived in foothills or highland plains. Defensive ditches surrounded some settlements, including Jiahu. A typical settlement had 30 to 40 houses, typically 30-40 square meters in area, housing 100-300 people, though the largest settlement had 100 houses and one building of 100 square meters. The houses were semi underground, either square or round. The Jiahu used polished stone sickles with teeth to harvest their crops and stone querns to grind the grain. Rectangular storage pits could hold a thousand kilograms of grain. Besides dogs to help with the hunt, they raised pigs and chickens to eat. Spinning and weaving were important elements of the economy, as was the manufacture of stone implements and pottery.

In North America, a group of survivors from another catastrophe circa 7135 BC were technically advanced white people called Wa-gas, of average height with black hair. Among a wide range of skills, they practiced selective crop breeding, raised pet deer, built post and beam houses with plank walls and shingled roofs, and taught others how to remember history. They spoke Finnish, their legacy surviving in place names up and down the Klamath

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River in California, and left writing in the form of pictographs on the Columbia River. After the catastrophe in the center of the US, survivors gathered on the west coast, built log boats and returned to their homeland in central Europe. They paddled up the Canadian coast, past Alaska, Siberia and Japan, then turned inland, up the Amur river, eventually reaching Chechnya, which they called Cheek-cheek Alth.⁷ They likely stopped at Japan, Korea and China. Beginning in 7000 BC, Europe and the Middle East experienced dramatic advances in numerous fields, which I attribute to the Wa-gas, who had circumnavigated the globe, knew where to find a wide variety of resources, and quickly adopted innovations they encountered along the way like pottery, oxen and brewing beer.

In 6600 BC, new people arrived in China, and the subsequent culture is called **Peiligang**. The Jiahu modified their burial practice, placing one or more turtle shells in some graves. Among all the turtle shells, fourteen shells plus two bones carried inscriptions with the name of the deceased written in a modified form of Old European.

A thousand years later, potters at Banpo wrote on their pots using the same alphabet. Unlike Jiahu, these inscriptions are not names of people but descriptions of the pot, like perfect, cracked, hazed, with sand, test, for a burial. Similar pottery came from nearby Jiangzhai, whose hundred houses have been fully excavated.

Figure 7: Jiangzhai village as it might have looked. Source Chang (2004).



⁷ Thomson, Lucy, "To the American Indian", 1916. Lucy was the head of the Yurok tribe and the last of those schooled in the complete knowledge of her people. Her history begins in Europe around 10,000 BC.

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Origin of rice and millet

Where did the Jiahu obtain domesticated rice and millet? Possibly Sorori in Korea, where archaeologists recently discovered cultivated rice dated 15,300 BC and japonica rice dated 11,970 BC⁸.

Origin of pottery

Pottery production began in Siberia, Japan and China c. 16,000 BC, while ceramic production traces back to the Czech Republic in 27,000 BC.

Origin of script

The script may have come from Sri Lanka, which has Old European writing on cave walls dated 8000 BC.

Origin of barley and written symbol for China meaning 'Barley people'

Sri Lankans began to clear forests to cultivate six-row barley and oats in 15,000 BC⁹. Before that, southern Egypt grew domesticated barley and einkorn wheat¹⁰.

Origin of written symbol for China meaning 'Barley people'

If literate people brought barley to China, it might account for the written name of China, a square with a vertical line through it, pronounced *Ohrahan* meaning 'barley people'.

⁸ The Sorori Paleolithic Site: seed rice unearthed and peat soil layers;
http://www.sorori.com/english/e_sorori04.html.

⁹ In 15,000 BC, the Balangoda people of Sri Lanka burned the trees in the central hills to create Horton Plains for planting oats and barley. Dr. T.R. Premathilake.

¹⁰ In 16,500 BC, people from Wadi Kubbaniya, near Aswan, planted 6-row barley, 2-row barley and einkorn wheat. These crops were found during excavations in 1978 and 1981. Wendorf, Fred et. al., New radiocarbon dates and Late Paleolithic diet at Wadi Kubbaniya, Egypt; *Antiquity* 62, 1988.

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China, Jiahu Turtle-shells, 6600 BC: 'Man of Iron'

Jiahu script refers to 16 distinct markings discovered in 2003 on turtle shells dated 6600 to 6200 BC in Henan, China, at a site called Jiahu. The site was occupied from 7040 BC to 5800 BC, when it was flooded and abandoned. A moat surrounded the settlement, which covered 13.6 acres. In 1999, five percent of Jiahu had been excavated, revealing 370 cellars, 40 house foundations and 9 pottery kilns. Only four Jiahu symbols have been published on the internet.

Translation

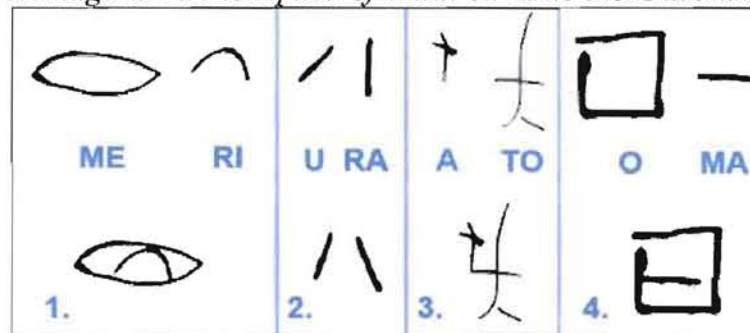
The four symbols spell the names of one woman and three men. Meri-Mary-Maria, goddess of the sea, is the most popular name in the world, found on half a billion web pages.

Old Eur	Finnish	English
ME-RI	Meri	Mary, The Sea
U RA	Uro rauan	Man of Iron
A-TO	Ahto	Ahto, King of the Waves
O-MA	Osma	Wolverine

Osma 'Wolverine' was the name of the first planter of barley in the Kalevala district of Finland.

Image and Transcription

Figure 8: Image and transcription of marks on turtle shells in Jiahu graves.



Notes on Translation

1. In Indus Valley script, ME has a football shape, but rotated ninety degrees.
 4. If the interior line were vertical, it would spell O-RA = *ohra* 'barley', the symbol for China. . Ironically, Chinese lacks multi-syllable words, so only the symbol survived. The Japanese word *ohra* means 'cave', which is the Old European name for a square symbol with the sound O.
- ME-RI** = *meri* 'sea'; K09.380 '**the sea** (*meri*) grew dry, the heavens grew dry'
- U RA** = *uro rauan* 'man of iron'
uro 'man'; K26.329 '**A man** (*uro*) is not likely to pay attention to them'
rauan 'of iron' from *rauta*; K09.269 "Now I know the origin **of iron** (*rauan*)"
- A-TO** = *Ahto* 'Ahto, king of the waves'; K41.133 '**Ahto** (*Ahto*), king of the waves'
- O-MA** = *osma* 'wolverine'; K21.161 'the wall on the side of the door **of wolverine** (*osman*) bones'

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China, Banpo Pottery, 5600 BC: 'Haze; lovely; new'

Old European symbols occur on 113 potsherds found between 1954 and 1957 at Banpo, east of Xian in Shaanxi province. They date from the 5th millennium BC, a thousand years after the Jiahu turtle shell inscriptions. Each inscription describes the pot, unlike Jiahu's personal names.

Figure 9: Examples of Banpo pottery from 5th millennium BC.



Translation

Table 3: Translation of Banpo words with one syllable.

Banp	Finnish	English
o		
A	auer	haze or glaze
I	iha	lovely
U	uuen	new
HI	hiekan	with sand
HO	horhon	with crevice
KO	koe	test
LO	loi	formed, shaped
MA	maa	clay
PO	poies	cast aside
RA	rauoin	of iron
RO	rouhit	smashed
SE	se'a	mixed up
TA	taas	again
VI	vian	blemish

Table 4: Translation of Banpo words with two syllables.

Banpo	Finnish	English
A KA	auer kai	all haze, all glazed
I-NI	ihanin	loveliest
KA-MI	kammit	pits, holes, hollows
KA-TO	kaltoin	aslant
KO-VI	kovia	heavy, hard, dense
RA-KA	rakas	lovely (or fragile)
RA-NI	raksin	torn
RE-SA	rei'ässä	with a hole

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China, Jiangzhai Pottery, 3800 BC: 'I see a deep glaze'

Jiangzhai pottery from Lintong County near Banpo has individual symbols on pots in Old European, dated from the early 4th millennium BC.

Translation

The pottery symbols describe how the pot was made. 'Glaze' has two words, *auer* and *utu*, which likely convey a different process.

Old Eur	Finnish	English
LO	loin	threw, formed
A	auer	haze, slip?
JA-MI	jähmie	stiff, rigid
NA HA U	näen hauan u'u	I see a deep glaze

Image and Transcription

Figure 12: Drawing of Jiangzhai pottery symbols.

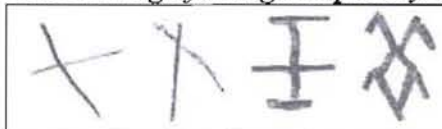
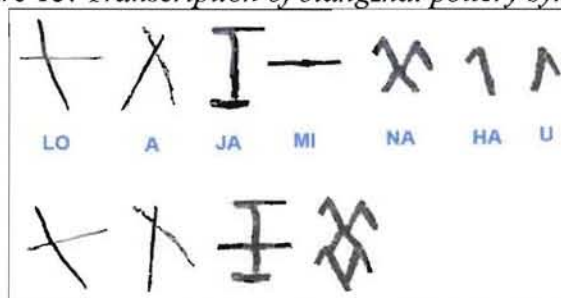


Figure 13: Transcription of Jiangzhai pottery symbols.



Notes on Translation

Haze refers to the glazing process of pottery making, which could be the slip applied before firing or the glaze after firing.

LO = *loin* 'I threw, shaped, formed'; K06.219 '**I threw** (loin) him in to comb the sea'

A = *auer* 'haze' meaning 'slip?'; K20.448 '**a haze** (*auer*) going up in the air'

JA-MI = *jähmie* 'stiff, rigid' from *jähmeä*; K15.070 '**got frozen stiff** (*jähmettynyt*) in sea ice'

NA HA U = *näen hauan u'u* 'I see a deep glaze'

näen 'I see'; K21.213 "Now **I see** (*näen*) my son-in-law's eyes"

hauan 'deep'; K49.011 'The pike knew the **deep** (*hauan*) places'

u'u 'haze; glaze' from *utu*; K12.382 'a little man appeared **in the haze** (*u'un*)'

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France, St Michel d'Arudy, ivory horse head, 15,000 BC; 'Miserable settlement'

An ivory horse head with a rope halter was recovered from St Michel d'Arudy Cave in the foothills of the Pyrenees of France in 1883; it dates to about 15,000 BC. A matching horse head with halter comes from the Gault Site in Texas, left by Clovis horse riders around 11,000 BC. Both have inscriptions in Old European.

Translation

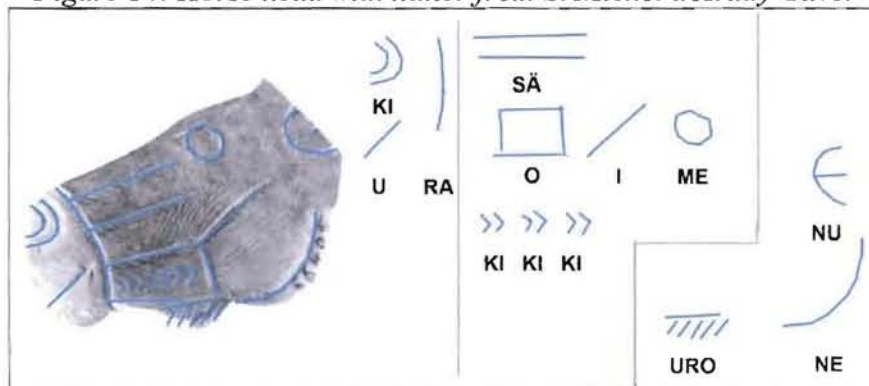
The inscription concerns not horses, but an illness brought to their community by strange and vile storms.

Old Eur: KI U-RA, SÄ O I, ME KI KI-KI, NU URO NE.

Finnish: Kiel kia, säiet ouot inhot, meiän kia kiikki, nuha urohia nei'in.

English: Miserable settlement, storms strange and vile, our settlement in trouble, an illness of men and maidens.

Figure 14: Horse head with halter from St Michel d'Arudy Cave.



Notes on Translation

KI = *kia* 'settlement' from *kylä*; K08.217 'Now soon there comes a **settlement** (*kylä*)'

U-RA = *utra* 'miserable'; K07.193 'Oh you! **miserable** (*utra*) old man'

SÄ = *säiet* 'storms'; K42.362 'raise a great and mighty **storm** (*säien*)'

O = *ouot* 'strange'; K23.569 'In the doorway are **strange** (*ouot*) eyes'

I = *inhot* 'vile'; K45.030 'a **vile** (*inhon*)-colored skin'

ME = *meiän* 'our'; K19.415 'Did **our** (*meiän*) suns blaze over there'

KI = *kia* 'settlement' from *kylä*; K08.217 'Now soon there comes a **settlement** (*kylä*)'

KI-KI = *kiikki* 'in trouble'; not in K.

NU = *nuha* 'illness, cold'; not in K

URO = *urohia* 'of men'; K22.494 'the most daring **of men** (*urohia*)'

NE = *nei'in* 'of-with maidens'; K13.235 'to lie down **with** young **maidens** (*nei'in*)'

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US, Texas Clovis horse-head medallion, 11,500 BC: 'A long horse'

Clovis Origin and Dispersion

Distinctive fluted spear points made by American mammoth hunters called Clovis have antecedents among European mastodon hunters called Solutrean. When thrown by an atlatl, a flat, narrow Clovis / Solutrean point on a flexible spear could pierce the hide of a mastodon and penetrate deep into the flesh. Hunters might carry several spears stabilized by feathers like an arrow, then rapidly throw one after another with great accuracy. A hard throw would bend the spear, which absorbed energy then sprang from the atlatl with greater velocity.

Africans had perfected the atlatl concept fifty thousand years earlier. They glued a slightly tapering base of a stone point into a short piece of hollow rib, then glued the open side of the rib onto a light spear. The glue, made with three parts tree sap and one part red ochre, set like epoxy when gently heated. Neither heat, cold, shock nor water could weaken the joint. Soaking the rib in water for a few days softened a rib bone enough to cut part way through with a stone knife, then snap off a section. Solutreans devised a new method to chip the point, called overshot flaking, which rapidly thinned good quality chert. It is this overshot flaking technique that securely identifies Solutreans and their descendants.

From 21,000 BC to 17,000 BC, Solutreans lived in northern Spain and southern France. They left behind a few inscriptions in Old European, a script optimized for the Finnish language. The Clovis also left behind inscriptions in Old European, thus establishing that they too spoke Finnish.

Around 17,000 BC, the great mastodon herds moved east onto the plains of Russia. To make up for this loss, Solutreans began to fish extensively with bone spear points, another technology perfected in Africa at least forty thousand years earlier.

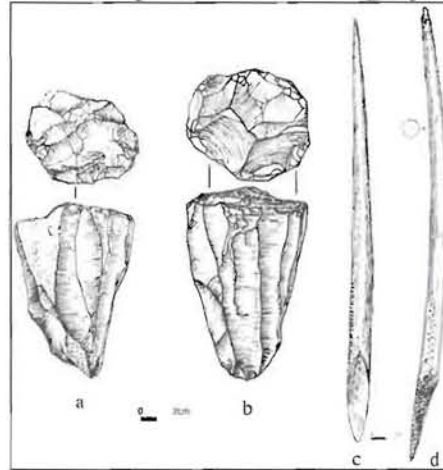
Though nothing else changed, French archaeologists renamed these fishing people Magdalenian. This name change to Magdalenian significantly obstructed the search for the origin of the Clovis because Magdalenians no longer made fluted points.

Except for minor differences, the tool kits of all three cultures appear nearly identical, especially the technique of overshot flaking and the widespread use of blades glued into curved bone or wood hafts to make sickles to cut grass.

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Figure 15: Comparison of specialized Solutrean and Clovis artifacts.

a: Solutrean blade core from Les Maitreaux; b: Clovis blade core from Gault; c: Solutrean sagai from Grotte des Harpons; d: Clovis sagai from Aucilla River.



From 17,000 BC to 10,000 BC, Solutrean-Magdalenians spread north into Germany, south into Spain and east to Russia.

Figure 16: Magdalenian distribution map.



Magdalenian Culture

Remarkably, Solutreans, Magdalenians and Clovis rode horses and herded animals – reindeer in Europe, camels in North America – the first ranchers. For example, every Magdalenian site in southern Germany and northern Switzerland had horse and reindeer bones. Nearly every Clovis site has horse bones and most have camel bones, even though horses constituted a minor fraction of the total grazing animals. This is the principle reason they needed so many backed blades: to cut grass to dry and store as winter feed for their herds.

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Figure 17: Magdalenian in S. Ger. and N. Switz. had horse and reindeer bones at every site.

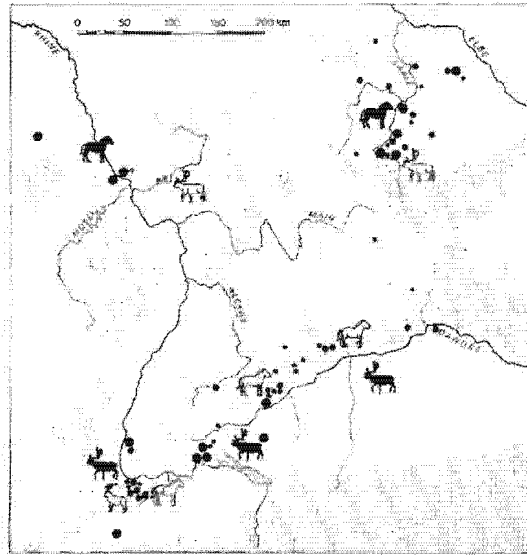


Fig. 3. Regional differences in main prey species and distribution of site-types. Black animal, main prey; white animal, secondary prey. Large, medium, and small sites are indicated by circle sizes.

Other Europeans, however, descended from Aurignacian without Solutrean influence. For example, sites in Poland have monotonous uniformity, limited variety and crude techniques. Maszycka cave has horse bones but not reindeer bones. Blades are large and thick, 6-8 cm long. Some blades are 11-12 cm long and 8-10 cm wide, with no evidence of overshot flaking to thin the points.

To store hay, ranchers needed solid, waterproof shelters because skin coverings would not deter a hungry mammoth. To build a strong enclosure like a log cabin or a plank-sided cabin, they made axes and adzes to cut and shape wood. The Clovis site at Gault in Texas contained several hundred thousand blade fragments to cut grass, many axes and adzes for cutting and shaping wood, but only a handful of spear points. At Monte Verde in Chile, the damp site preserved plank-sided homes.

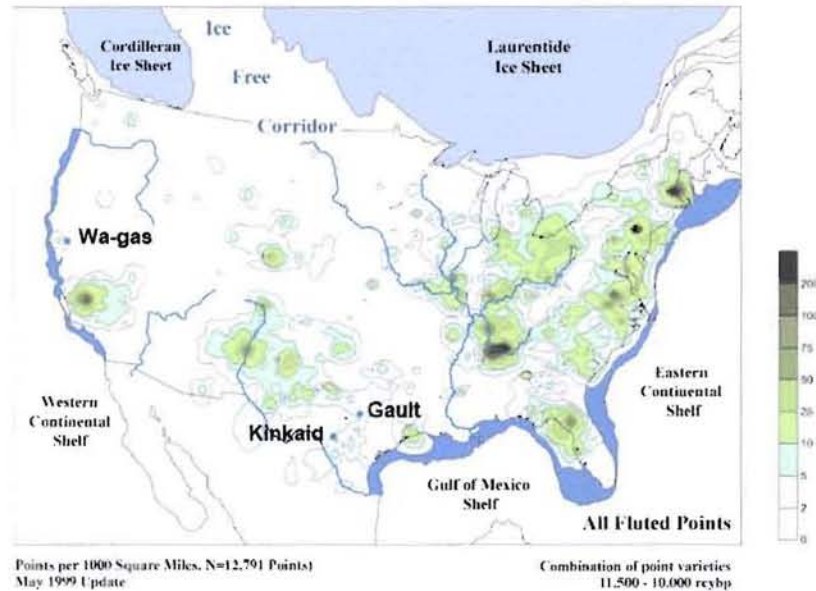
An search for overshot flaking techniques along the route from France to Wyoming found only one trace, a core with many blades at the Nenana occupation level of Moose Creek in Alaska, dated 11190 ± 60 , slightly earlier than the oldest date in Wyoming.

It would appear, then, that Solutreans rode across Europe to Asia following the mastodons, then continued across the dry Bering Strait to Alaska, wintered at Moose Creek to cut grass for winter fodder, rode south down the ice-free corridor between the Cordilleran Ice Sheet and the Laurentide Ice Sheet in just one summer, wintered in Alberta, then pushed on to Wyoming. Here they rested for a century to build up their herds before they dispersed across North America.

Their distinctive fluted spear points occur across much of North and South America, though concentrated east of the Mississippi River. Occupation ended abruptly circa 10,900 BC when a meteor disintegrated over North America and incinerated Clovis and megafauna alike.

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Figure 18: Distribution of fluted points in North America.



Not long afterward, survivors or new immigrants called Folsom repopulated North America. They too used spears thrown with an atlatl, but did not herd horses.

Gault Site in Texas

Among all Clovis sites in America, the Gault Site on the edge of Edward's Plateau 40 miles north of Austin in Texas has recorded the greatest number of artifacts because of its ready access to high quality flint. Flint or chert at Gault occurs as a supply of stream-worn cobbles along a spring-fed creek, weathered out of bedrock along the valley slopes and uplands around the site. While rare elsewhere, the Gault Site has produced more than 100 engravings on limestone, of which one bears an inscription in Old European.¹¹ Horse bones occur in the lowest layer.

Kinkaid Shelter, also on the edge of Edward's Plateau, produced a large number of Clovis engravings on pieces of ochre, dated 11,000 BC. Ochre on one Clovis point at Fenn Cache suggests that Clovis used red ochre glue to fasten points and blades to wood and bone.

¹¹ An exception is a large number of engraved pieces of ochre from Kinkaid Shelter in Texas, dated 11,000 BC. The floor of the cave was carefully paved with small stones, and a similar pavement occurs at Gault.

Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

Figure 19: Permanent Clovis sites on the southern plains concentrate along the edge of the plateau, above flood level, but points occur all across the lowlands.



Habitation at Gault was semi-permanent, an industrial base that exported flint products to a wide area. Artifacts include Clovis points, Clovis blades, end scrapers made on blades, serrated blades, blades with sharp beaks, bifaces, adzes and heavy choppers. Identified tasks include butchering, grass-cutting, woodworking, tanning and possibly scarifying for tattoos. Their houses have not been found, nor have pieces of ochre from Kincaid.

Perennial springs supply a creek that supports a mixed forest of hardwood trees like burr oaks, walnuts, pecans, ash, elm, Osage orange or Horse apple, and a dozen more species including willow and cottonwood. Beyond the creek stretches Texas Hill Country, an oak savannah of mixed grasses and trees, subject to periodic fire, favored by deer, turkey, peccaries and turtles.

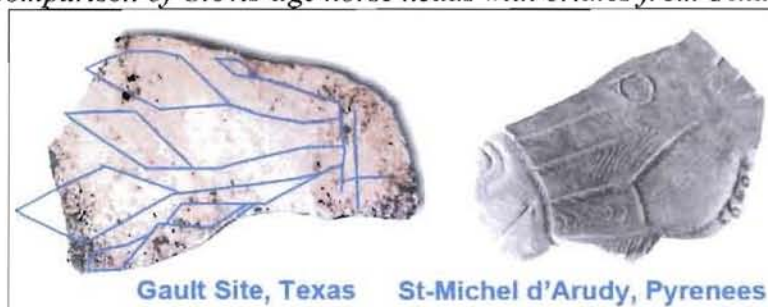
Texas Hill Country ends at Black Prairie, three hours down the creek from Gault. Black Prairie has rich, black gumbo clay soil, left by floods from the Gulf of Mexico. Prairie grass once grew so thick and high that Spanish explorers needed mounted riders to see over the grass. Game included buffalo and antelope.

No charcoal fragments have been found from the lower Paleo-Indian layers, so radiocarbon dating cannot be used. Instead, dating derives from infrared stimulation (IRSL) of soil samples, a process that can determine when minerals in the soil were last exposed to the sun. The Gault site could have been occupied as early as 12,000 B.C. and as late as 10,900 B.C.

The Gault inscription forms a rope bridle on a white limestone horse head. It matches an ivory horse head from St Michel d'Arudy, made by Solutreans who fashioned points like Clovis. The crude character of the Gault horse head masks its sophisticated skill in writing.

Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

Figure 20: Comparison of Clovis-age horse heads with bridles from Texas and France.



Translation

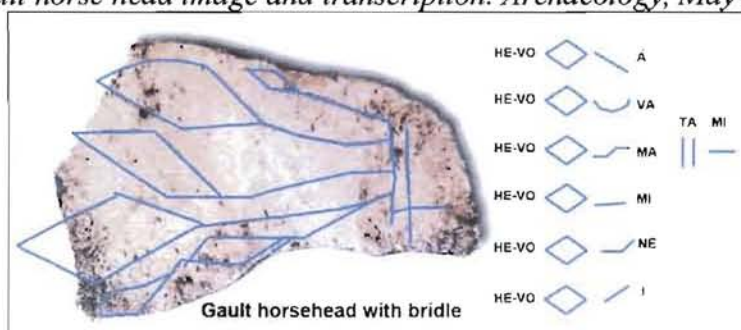
The lozenge sign combines two letters, HE and VO, to spell *hevon* meaning 'horse'. A single letter qualifies each horse. Six horses tie to a nose piece that spells 'corral of men'.

Table 5: Gault horse head translation.

Old European	Finnish	English
HE-VO Ä	hevon äijä	a long horse
HE-VO VA	hevon vanha	an old horse
HE-VO MA	hevon mahoa	a farrow horse
HE-VO MI	hevon mies	a man horse
HE-VO NE	hevon neion	a girl horse
HE-VO I	hevon iha	a lovely horse
TA MI	tarhoa miehiä	corral of men

Image and Transcription

Figure 21: Gault horse head image and transcription. *Archaeology*, May-June 2006, p43.



Notes on Translation

HE-VO = *hevon* 'horse'; K14.282 'he sets out to fetch **the horse** (*hevon*)'

Ä = *äijä* 'long'; K 37.017 'the night is **long** (*äijä*) , the time sad'

VA = *vanha* 'old'; K02.257 'Steadfast **old** (*vanha*) Väinämöinen'

MA = *mahoa* 'farrow'; K17.109 'eaten a **farrow** (*mahoa*) cow'

MI = *mies* 'man'; K12.382 'a little **man** (*mies*) appeared in the haze'

NE = *neion* 'girl'; K 35.153 'dragged **the girl** (*neion*) into his sleigh'

I = *iha* 'lovely' fr. *ihana*; K44.084 "Why are you weeping, **lovely** (*ihana*) birch?"

TA = *tarhoa* 'corral'; K32.454 'a **corral** (*tarhoa*) farther back'

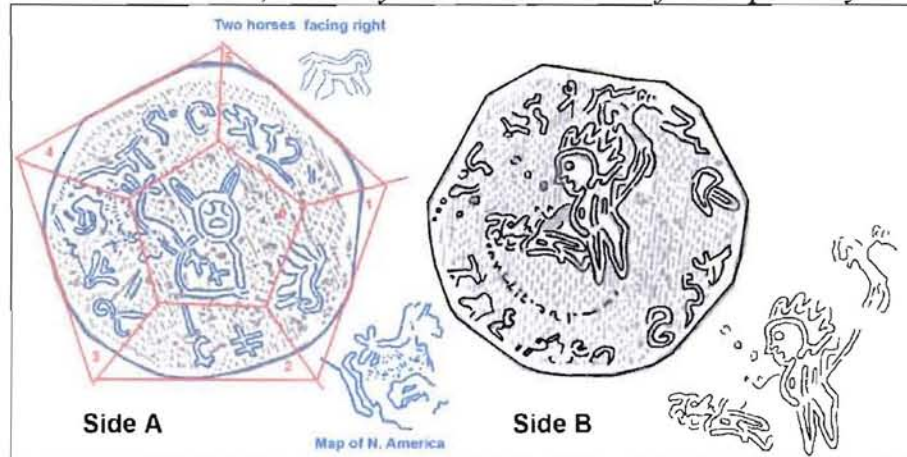
MI = *miehiä* 'of men'; K47.145 "What manner **of men** (*miehiä*) are you?"

Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

US, Illinois copper medallion, 11,200 BC: 'Oh, farewell wind'

The Illinois medallion of 11,200 BC is the world's longest inscription in Old European, 95 syllables. Its map documents a horse-mounted exploring party of 300 men and women from France who traversed most of North America before falling victim to war, disease and a tornado. The medallion may still be in Illinois, its importance unrecognized.

Figure 22: Illinois medallion, drawn by Alexander Winchell from a photo by J. W. Moffat.



Translation

Side A laments the disappearance of men, women and pigs after being struck by a tornado. Side B sings a eulogy to Broken Hill, the last of 300 men and women, felled by war, disease and hurricane. A map of North America indicates the immense distance their party traveled, crossing the ocean from France to Canada, then riding horses down to Mexico, across the United States from California to Florida before heading back toward the St. Lawrence. Without this medallion, no one could have guessed what this party accomplished.

Finnish

Side A

Hoi, jää sää.
Miehet, neiet kaonnut lie.
Äijä siat niin sairas.
Pia mies kaaoin maan sen vihuri.
Nyt pää puhua äijä miehin.
Voi, kai kalmahan.
Ei vihan läylö.
Saamia näin mies.

Side B

Ri'i mäen, viivyt iän vihan. Kehuit uuen kaihon. Rauha, mies.
Jään nauraa, 300 äijä tammien puien.
Paha sen maa nähä, kaaoin sen soa, sen keihot, nuha niin, ne miehet unien.
Hää'än rivi puien.
Loin unta puupuhallin.
Voi urhot neiet, tehen maahan, rauhan maahan.

Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

Hää'än niin mieliä kauhea haon.

English

Side A

Oh, farewell wind.

Men and maidens have probably vanished.

Many pigs are so sick.

The guide man was laid low on the ground by so much hurricane.

Now the headman will speak long to the men.

Alas, all are in the grave.

Not being angry is difficult.

I got by like this fellow.

Side B

Broken Hill, you stayed ever angry. You boasted of new feeling. Peace, fellow.

I am left to laugh, of 300 tall oak trees.

Evil this land one sees, laid low by so much war, by so many spears, flu as well, these men asleep.

I will end a line of trees.

I made a wooden spirit flute.

Alas men and maidens, disposed in the ground, at peace in the ground.

Thus I end dreadful thoughts of fallen branches.

Medallion from the depths of a well

In August 1871, **Jacob W. Moffitt** (1841-1921) of Chillicothe, Peoria County, Illinois, and two others drilled a tube well 'in this county' for Peter S. Cline¹² of Radnor Township in Peoria County, near the Illinois River. The bore was four inches for eighty feet, then three inches for the remainder. But before one hundred feet had been reached, the four-inch portion was "so plastered over as to be itself but three inches in diameter." At a depth of 114 feet the three-inch drilling auger brought up a small copper medallion. All three men saw it simultaneously and each claimed it, but Moffitt took possession.

"On taking the coin from the auger, I washed the clay from it with water. It then presented no appearance of corrosion, bearing a dull red hue, such as is common to old copper. However, after a few minutes exposure to air, it began to blacken, and in short time was encrusted with a dark green, gummy coat, which I allowed to harden, and then removed by friction."¹³

W. H Wilmot, an eye witness then living at Lawn Ridge, wrote a detailed description of the discovery to Professor **Alexander Winchell**, dated Dec. 4, 1871.¹⁴ In Wilmot's recollection, the medallion came from 125 feet.

Above the medallion were thick layers of yellow, blue, purple, green and grey clay from five major floods. My model of the floods suggests a date of 11,200 BC for the medallion, in the middle of Clovis occupation (Figure 23).

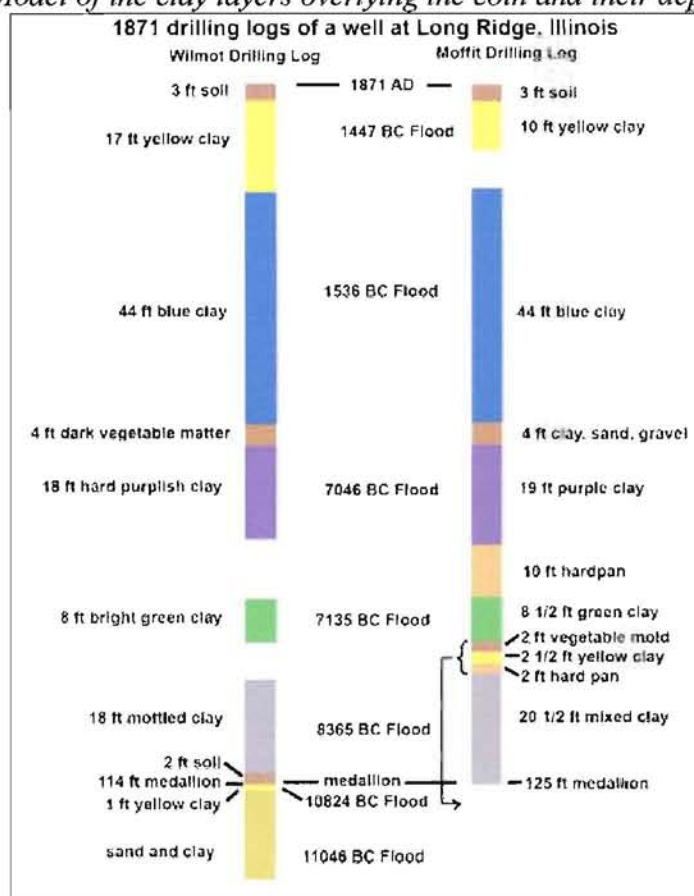
¹² Peter S. Cline's farm is on Cline Road at the junction of 12N7E, 12N8E, in Marshall County and 11N7E, 12N8E in Peoria County.

¹³ Letter from Jacob W. Moffitt to William E. Dubois of the U.S. Mint, dated July 1871.

¹⁴ Alexander Winchell, "Sparks from a Geologist's Hammer", 1887, pp 170-174.

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Figure 23: Model of the clay layers overlying the coin and their deposition dates.



Writing on the Medallion

About the size and thickness of a silver quarter, both sides contained inscriptions and a rebus in Old European, a script completely unknown in 1871. After showing the medallion to Prof. Winchell, Moffit sent it to the Smithsonian Institution, where **Secretary Henry** sent it to **William E. Dubois** of the US Mint to clean and draw both sides. Dubois was instrumental in forming the Mint collection, which later went to the Smithsonian. On December 1, 1871, Dubois presented his investigation of the medallion to the American Philosophical Society.¹⁵

Chillicothe is built upon an alluvium of the Illinois River, very sandy, loose and easily washed away. The river thereabouts widens into a lake, about one mile and a quarter wide and twelve miles long.

The place is in a great prairie, near the center of the state. Very few wells or shafts in this region have attained a depth of more than 50 or 75 feet, except in the valleys, where occasionally we find a well through sand and gravel drift at the depth of 100 feet.

Properly speaking, it is not a coin or medal since the marks upon it have not been produced by striking, but by engraving or etching; and they are sunken, or intaglio.

¹⁵ Dubois, Wm. E; On a quasi coin reported found in a boring in Illinois, Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 12, No. 86 (1871), pp 224-228.

It is of copper in good condition, in shape polygonal approaching to circular, about one and an eighth inch in diameter; somewhat pitted by corrosions. The metal proves, by a delicate gauge, to be uniform in thickness; more so than could be attained by the beating out of a hammer. I therefore feel sure it has passed through a rolling mill. The piece has been shaped with shears or chisel and the sharp edge taken down with a file.

If the figures and characters were made with a tool, it must have been a very rude one, since a flat-nosed graver would have left a smooth trough, while here it is rough and granular. This would suggest the greater likelihood of etching. On the whole it has been worked out with a very crude instrument.

As to the condition of the piece, it is well known that copper, exposed to air, acquires a superficial sub-oxide or dioxide, which protects it from further destruction. Some ancient coins, especially those with a slight alloy of tin or calamine, making them bronze or brass, are beautifully coated and protected with green carbonate, the same as that which formed on the Illinois piece before cleaning.

Both sides of the medallion are marked with artwork and hieroglyphs, but these were not metal-engraved or stamped. Rather, the figures had somehow been etched in acid, to a remarkable degree of intricacy. One side showed the figure of a woman wearing a crown or headdress; her left arm is raised as if in benediction, and her right arm holds a small child, also crowned. The woman appears to be speaking.

On the opposite side is another central figure that looks like a crouching animal: it has long, pointed ears, large eyes and mouth, claw-like arms, and a long tail frayed at the very end.

Below and to the left of it is another animal, which bears a strong resemblance to a horse. Around the outer edges of both sides of the coin are undecipherable glyphs - they are of very definite character, and show all the signs of a form of alphabetic writing.

The only token of civilization discovered at a similar depth in this state was taken from a shaft in Whiteside County about 20 years ago. The workmen at a depth of 120 feet discovered a large copper ring or ferrule, similar to those used on ship spars at the present time. They also found something fashioned like a boat hook. A spar-shaped hatchet, made of iron, was found imbedded in clay at 40 feet.

At the meeting, **Mr. Lesley** proposed that the medallion and all other deep finds in Illinois were fraudulent because only modern men knew how to work metals. In rebuttal, Dubois said that the medallion was real and the circumstances correct; the writing was so old that no one could read it, but how it got to that depth remained a mystery. **Prof. Trego** offered that he had no faith in such discoveries in the west.

The whereabouts of the medallion is unknown. It is not in the Smithsonian collection, the US Mint nor the Peoria Historical Society. Moffitt died without issue on Jan 9, 1921, and lies buried in plot #96 in Root Cemetery, Hallock Township, Peoria County.

Jacob died at the home of **Elmer Kinsey** with whom he had made his home for some time. **William M. Mead**, the son of Juliather Moffitt, was the conservator of his estate. He was totally blind for 15 years before he died and suffered from a 'mental derangement'.¹⁶

¹⁶ Diantha Sarver, Chillicothe Historical Society, quoting from Jacob Moffitt's obituary, in an email 5-17-2010.

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Description of Side A

The inscription on side A divides into five sections around the perimeter; it begins with two horses facing right. A sixth rebus forms the upper body of the scribe with rabbit ears on a hood in the center of the medallion.

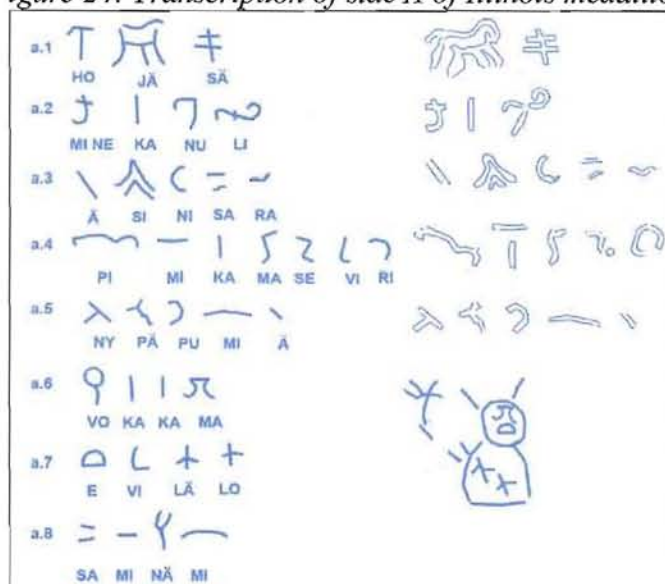
Side A contains a map of North America in astonishing detail. The rabbit-eared scribe is positioned halfway across the Atlantic. The fingers of his right hand form the Great Lakes. If the left hand were held at the same angle, it would touch two horses in France that face east. Florida is twice as wide as it is now, when sea level was much lower. Its southern tip is not shown, so this party did not sail around it. Detail through the St. Lawrence Seaway suggests the most direct route from France. The west coast shows Baja California up to Los Angeles. Beyond the Great Lakes there is no detail, presumably because an ice sheet blocked access. The Great Lakes includes Lake Agassiz which no longer exists. In the center of Mexico is a great lake, likely Texcoco that covered most of the Valley of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico appears an island whose upper mile has since been planed away. The prominent deltas of the Mississippi have not yet formed. From these geographic details, I judge the date to be 10-12,000 BC, consistent with the estimate from the clay layers above the medallion.

Description of side B

On side B, the scribe wears a feather headdress, holds a flute in his left hand, and sings a song of lament to his 300 fallen comrades, "Alas men and maidens, disposed in the ground, at peace in the ground." Above the scribe a deer rises toward heaven, symbolic of the departed soul. In addition to writing around the periphery, the deer, shaman and fallen body are all rebuses of Old European syllabary. An additional inscription in tiny letters circles underneath the pair, which I have not tried to read. Apparently Winchell had difficulty discerning the letters from photographs he had.

Transcription of Side A

Figure 24: Transcription of side A of Illinois medallion.



Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

Table 6: Translation of Illinois medallion, side A.

Line	Old European	Finnish	English
a.1	HO JÄ SÄ	Hoi, jää sää.	Oh, farewell wind.
a.2	MI NE KA-NU LI	Miehet, neiet kaonnut lie.	Men and maidens vanished probably.
a.3	Ä SI NI SA-RA	Äijä siat niin sairas.	Many pigs so sick.
a.4	PI MI KA MA SE VI-RI	Pia mies kaaoin maan sen vihuri.	The guide man laid low on the ground by so much hurricane.
a.5	NY PÄ PU MI Ä	Nyt pää puhua äijä miehin.	Now the head to speak long to the men.
a.6	VO KA KA-MA	Voi, kai kalmahan.	Alas, all are in the grave.
a.7	E VI LÄ-LO	Ei vihan läylö.	Not being angry is difficult.
a.8	SA-MI NÄ MI	Saamia näin mies.	I got by like this fellow.

Notes on Translation of Side A

a.1 JÄ adds a center leg to JA.

a.1 SA and SÄ are reversed from what I expected.

a.4 PI is rounded compared with earlier rectangular versions.

a.1 -----

HO = *hoi* 'Oh'; K22.393 "**O** (*Hoi*) sisters, my finches"

JÄ = *jää* 'farewell'; K24.443 "**Farewell** (*Jää*) now, cabin"

SÄ = *sää* 'wind'; K45.036 'aslant **to the** severe **wind** (*säähän*)'

a.2 -----

MI = *miehet* 'men'; K11.218 'the young **men** (*miehet*) laid low by a sword'

NE = *neiet* 'maidens'; K05.232 '**maidens** (*neiet*) twice as beautiful'

KA-NU = *kaonnut* 'vanished'; K34.200 'the two eldest **vanished** (*kaonnut*)'

LI = *lie* 'probably, perhaps'; K03.245 "Nor were you **probably** (*lie*) seen"

a.3 -----

Ä = *äijä* 'many'; K10.082 "I have **many** (*äijä*) things to say"

SI = *siat* 'pigs'; K46.605 "**pigs** (*siat*) would have shifted it"

NI = *niin* 'so'; K06.079 '**So** (*niin*) on a certain day'

SA-RA = *sairas* 'sick'; K45.289 'that a **sick** (*sairas*) person may lie down'

1.4 -----

PI = *piä* 'guide'; K40.079 "**guide** (*piä*) the helm with your sword"

MI = *mies* 'man'; K01.327 'the **man** (*mies*) remains on the sea'

KA = *kaaoin* 'laid low, toppled'; K06.218 and **laid low** (*kaaoin*) the man of the Kaleva District'

MA = *maan* 'on the ground'; K05.022 'his vision when stretched out **on the ground** (*maan*)'

SE = *sen* 'by so much'; K06.160 '**by so much** (*sen*) let the arrow go up'

VI-RI = *vihuri* 'hurricane'; K39.038 "there a **hurricane** (*vihuri*) toss us about"

a.5 -----

NY = *nyt* 'now'; K02.303 '**Now** (*nyt*) make the turf grow'

PÄ = *pää* 'the head'; K20.022 'its **head** (*pää*) swayed to and fro on the Kemi river'

PU = *puhua* 'to speak'; K18.104 **to speak** (*puhua*) a third distinctly'

Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

Ä = äijä 'long'; K37.017 'the night is **long** (äijä), the time sad'

MI = miehin 'to the men'; K27.090 'the mead measured out **to the men** (miehin)'

a.6 -----

VO = voi 'alas, woe'; K25.245 "**Alas** (Voi), brother, what are you fetching?"

KA = kai 'all' from kaikki; K02.071 'It **all** (kaikki) burned to ashes'

KA-MA = kalmahan 'in the grave'; K36.174 "be covered **in the grave** (kalmahan)"

a.7 -----

E = ei 'not'; K02.057 'the oak had **not** (ei) grown'

VI = vihan 'being angry'; K18.470 "without **being angry** (vihan) for long"

LÄ-LO = läylö 'hard, difficult'; K24.305 though it is **hard** (läyli) to set out, too"

a.8 -----

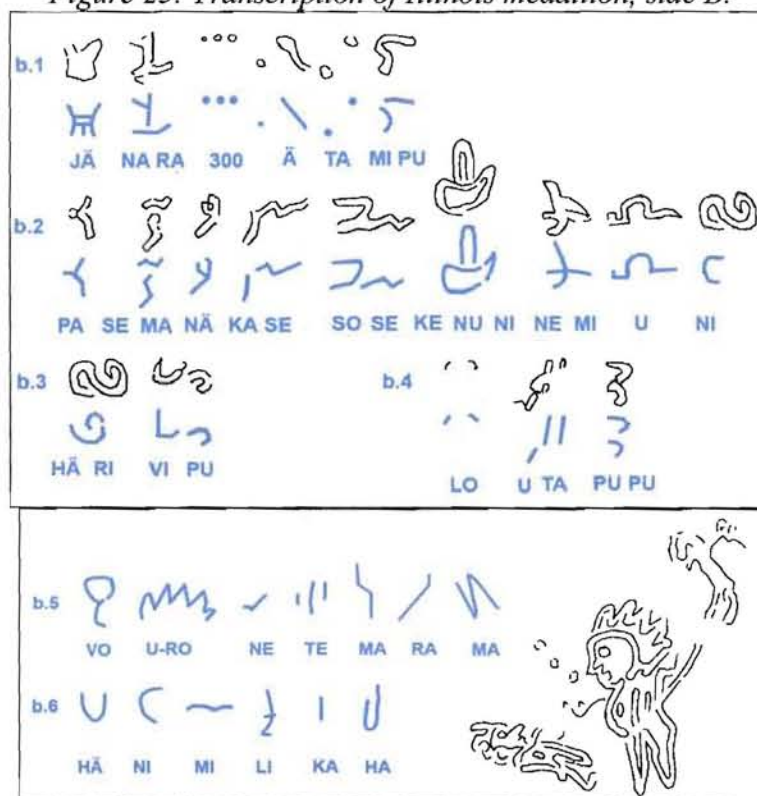
SA-MI = saamia 'I got by'; K33.093 'an object **got by** (saamoa) my father'

NÄ = näin 'like this, thus'; K21.417 'that one may live here **thus** (näin)'

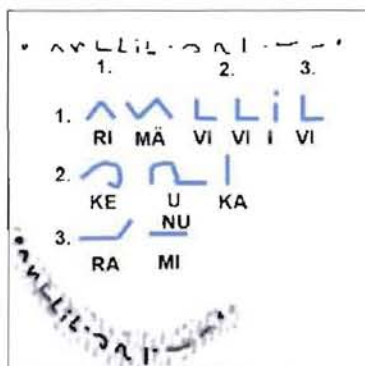
MI = mies 'fellow, man'; K15.455 'The bee, nimble **fellow** (mies)'

Transcription of side B

Figure 25: Transcription of Illinois medallion, side B.



Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.



Translation of side B

Table 7: Translation of Illinois medallion, side B.

Line	Old European	Finnish	English
b.1	JÄ NA-RA 300 Ä TA-MI PU	Jään nauraa, 300 äijä tammien puien.	I am left to laugh, of 300 tall oak trees.
b.2	PA SE MA NÄ KA SE SO SE KE NU NI NE MI U-NI	Paha sen maa nähä, kaaoin sen soa, sen keihot, nuha niin, ne miehet unien.	Evil this land one sees, laid low by so much war, by so many spears, flu as well, these men asleep.
b.3	HÄ RI-VI PU	Hää'än rivi puien.	I will end a line of trees.
b.4	LO U-TA PU-PU	Loin unta puupuhallin.	I made a wooden dream flute.
b.5	VO U-RO NE TE MA RA MA	Voi urhohot neiet, tehen maan, rauhan maahan.	Alas men and maidens, disposed on the ground, at peace in the ground.
b.6	HÄ NI MI-LI KA HA	Hää'än niin mieliä kauhea haon.	I will end thus thoughts dreadful of fallen branches.
b.7	RI MÄ VI-VI I VI KE U KA RA MI	Ri'i mäen, viivyt iän vihan. Kehuit uuen kaihon. Rauha, mies.	Broken Hill, you stayed ever angry. You boasted of new feeling. Peace, fellow.

Notes on Translation side B

b.1 -----

JÄ = *jään* 'I am left'; K44.155 '**I am left** (*jään*) quite naked'

NA-RA = *nauraa* 'to laugh'; K28.119 "**I would laugh** (*nauraisi*) at the masters"

100+100+100 = 300

Ä = *äijä* 'long, tall'; K37.017 'the night is **long** (*äijä*), the time sad'

TA-MI = *tammien* 'of oaks'; K02.217 'When the **oak** (*tammi*) had been brought down'

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

b.2 ---

PA = *paha* 'evil'; K07.362 'an **evil** (*paha*) day beset you'

SE = *sen* 'this'; K12.152 "**this** (*sen*) much they got, the wretches"

MA = *maa* 'land'; K31.289 'Should the **land** (*maa*) start to sprout'

NÄ = *nähä* 'one sees'; K09.441 'which in these parts **one does not see** (*nähä*)'

Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

KA = *kaaoin* 'laid low, felled'; K06.218 'and **laid low** (*kaaoin*) the man of the Kaleva District'

SE = *sen* 'by so much'; K06.160 '**by so much** (*sen*) let the arrow go up'

SO = *soa* 'war'; K20.457 'Isn't it small for the smoke **of war** (*soan*)'

SE = *sen* 'by so many'; K06.160 '**by so much** (*sen*) let the arrow go up'

KE = *keihot* 'spears'; K30.100 'it was not a very big **spear** (*keiho*)'

NU = *nuha* 'flu, cold'; not in K.

NI = *niin* 'as well'; this meaning not in K.

NE = *ne* 'these'; K17.457 '**these** (*ne*) are able to go up a hill'

MI = *miehet* 'men'; K40.297 'the married **men** (*miehet*) played'

U-NI = *unien* 'asleep, in dreams'; K12.057 "I do not believe in women's **dreams** (*unia*)"

b.3 -----

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

RI-VI = *rivi* 'a line, a row'; not in K.

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

b.4 -----

LO = *loin* 'I made, created'; K34.063 "**you created** (*loit*) me as if among seagulls"

U-TA = *unta* 'dream; spirit'; K12.045 "I had a **dream** (*unta*) while I was lying down"

PU- = *puu-* 'wood-'; K18.566 'choice **wood** (*puu*) into the flame'

PU < *puhallin* 'flute' fr. *puhaltaa* 'to blow'; K29.379 'The wind came, **it blew** (*puhalti*) it along'

b.5 =====

VO = *voi* 'alas, woe'; K25.245 "**Alas** (*voi*), brother, what are you fetching?"

U-RO = *urohot* 'men'; K12.256 '**men** (*urohot*) as old as the earth'

NE = *neiet* 'maidens'; K29.196 'the **maidens** (*neiet*) of the headland ponder'

TE = *tehen* 'disposed' from *tehdä*; K46.463 "Why was the forest favorably **disposed** (*tehen*)"

MA = *maan* 'on the ground'; K05.018 "your vision when stretched out on the ground (*maan*)"

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

MA = *maahan* 'in the ground'; K20.144 was stuck **into the ground** (*maahan*) when little'

b.6 -----

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

NI = *niin* 'thus, then'; K02.183 '**Thus** (*niin*) on the third time'

MI-LI = *mieliä* 'thoughts'; K23.556 'the woods of evil thoughts (*mieliä*)'

KA = *kauhea* 'dreadful'; K15.072 into the jaws **of a dreadful** (*kauhean*) bear?"

HA = *haon* 'of fallen branches'; K15.126 'kicked **fallen branches** (*haot*) into landing stages'

b.7 =====

RI = *ri'i* 'broken, wrecked' from *rikki*; K03.491 '**wrecked** (*ri'i*) his sled against the threshing barn'

MÄ = *mäen* 'hill'; K16.021 'He went up one **hill** (*mäen*), goes up a second'

VI-VI < **VI-VY** = *viivyit* 'you stayed'; K11.349 "**You stayed** (*viivyit*) a long time, my son"

I = *iän* 'ever'; K01.114 'ever (*iän*) her virginity'

VI = *vihan* 'angry'; K18.470 "without being **angry** (*vihan*) for long"

KE = *kehuit* 'you boasted'; K15.587 "**You boasted** (*kehuit*) that you would bewitch the wizards"

U = *uuen* 'of new'; K15.081 "I will smash the door **of the new** (*uuen*) threshing barn"

KA = *kaihon* 'feeling, distress'; K 22.401 what may have brought this **distress** (')

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

MI = *mies* 'man, fellow'; K15.437 'The bee, nimble **fellow** (*mies*)'

Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

US, Columbia River petroglyph, 7100 BC: 'Our eagle-clan is oh so dilapidated'

Preservationists salvaged this eagle petroglyph from Petroglyph Canyon on the Columbia River just before being flooded by the Dalles Dam. This and many others can be seen at the outdoor Dalles Dam viewing area, while Koos Bay Historical Museum carries an excellent reproduction. This petroglyph may be the only one that represents writing, which language was Finnish.

The effigy is an exceptionally clever rebus, written in Old European that reads left to right, top to bottom. It follows conventional spelling rules except that heavy lines should be read twice. The overall design represents an eagle, the eagle clan, whose head and wings spell 'Our eagle'. It dates from on or before 7100 BC, after which no literate person remained.

Translation

A desperate, starving scribe from the eagle clan composed this complicated petroglyph as an appeal for salvation from the Old Man, reminiscent of how ancient Finns appealed to Ukko, the Old Man. Lewis and Clark encountered the same phenomena, entire villages starving while waiting for the seasonal salmon run. Perhaps a tornado or hailstorm destroyed their food cache, "smashed, caught fast on the ground".

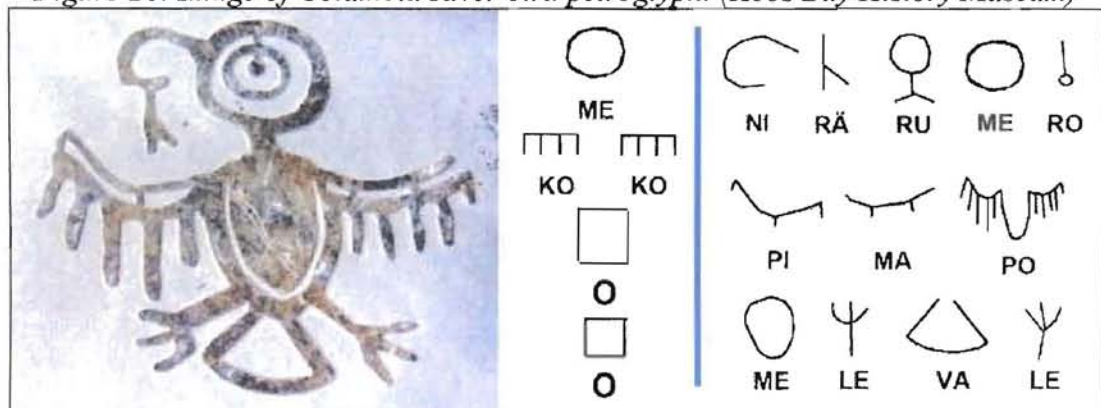
Old European: ME KO-KO O O NI RÄ, RU-ME RO, PI MA. PO ME-LE VA-LE.

Finnish: Meiän kokko on oi niin rähjä, ruo'amme rouhi, piihin maan. Pois meille, Vanhalle.

English: Our eagle-clan is oh so dilapidated, our food smashed, caught fast on the ground. Free us, Old Man.

Image and Transcription

Figure 26: Image of Columbia River bird petroglyph. (Koos Bay History Museum)



Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 3 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.

Notes on Translation

K. refers to chapter and verse of Kalevala, composed in Old European c. 1430 BC.

ME = *meiän* 'our'; K25.434 "why do our () children not sing?"

KO-KO = *kokko* 'eagle'; K02.265 '**An eagle** () flew through the heavens'

O = *on* 'it is'; K01.165 "**It is** (*on*) cold for me to be here"

O = *oi* 'oh'; K03.512 "Oh (*Oi*) mother mine, you who bore me"

NI = *niin* 'so'; K01.195 '**So** (*niin*) then the mother of the water'

RÄ = *rähjä* 'dilapidated'; not in K.

RU = *ruo'a* 'food' from *ruoka*; K26.028 "set out some **food** (*ruoka*;) quickly"

-ME = *-mme* 'our'; a common suffix

RO = *rouhi* 'it smashed'; K35.063 "**you smashed** (*rouhit*) the net floats to rubbish"

PI = *piihin* 'caught fast'; K15.270 '**caught fast** (*piihin*) in the teeth of the rake'

MA = *maan* 'on the ground'; K32.280 "pleasant to lie down **on the ground** (*maan*)"

PO = *pois* 'release, set free' from *poistaa*; K03.454 "**set me free** (*pois*) from here"

ME-LE = *meille* 'us'; K49.415 "Give **us** (*meille*) health"

VA-LE = *vanhalle* 'old man'; K04.239 "ordered me to provide for **an old man** (*vanhalle*)"

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