

12 Indus Valley Texts

Stuart L. Harris, October 2011

Summary of Indus Valley / Harappan Texts

Indus Valley / Harappan inhabitants employed a stylized form of Old European, left to right, top to bottom, written in Finnish. They mastered how to combine syllables to make a word, then squeeze that word into a narrow shape on a small writing surface. There was room to spare, so that many inscriptions contain a picture of an animal. A typical inscription had one to three sentences, while the longest had five. The selection is based primarily on those in good condition in order to reduce errors in spelling.

Inscriptions come from two distinct periods, 3600-2600 BC and 2150-1900 BC. From the earliest period came notes on pottery, and a button seal that describes the torment of slavery. From the latest period, several sealstones concern courtship and preparations for marriage, one the philosophy of wizards, and others concern war: can war be stopped, confession of war crimes, the indiscriminate killing of men and raping of women.\

Summary of Indus Valley / Harappan Texts

Table 1: Indus Valley syllabary.

A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y	
¹	𑀓 ⁵	— ¹⁰	𑀘 ²⁰	100	uro 𑀚𑀛𑀜		Indus
† × ^a	↘ ^ä	^ / ^e	𑀡 ⁱ	□ ^o	𑀣 𑀤 ^u		y
ha	U ^{hä}	he	hi	ho			H
I ^{ja}	𑀥 ^{jä}			jo			J
√ ^{ka}	kä	ke	ki	𑀧 𑀨 ^{ko}	* ^{ku}	𑀩 ^{ky}	K
la	↑ ^{lä}	𑀫 𑀬 ^{le}	𑀭 𑀮 ^{li}	∨ ^{lo}	ω ε ^{lu}	^{ly}	L
√ ^{ma}	mä	me	— 𑀱 𑀲 ^{mi}	mo	△ << ^{mu}		M
na	Y ^{nä}	𑀴 𑀵 ^{ne}	𑀶 << 1 ⁿⁱ	no	𑀷 𑀸 ^{nu}		ny
𑀹 ^{pa}	pä	< 𑀻 ^{pe}	pi	𑀼 𑀽 ^{po}) > ^{pu}		P
^{ra}	𑀿 ^{rä}	≡ 𑀽 ^{re}	∩ ^ ^{ri}	⊥ ^{ro}	▽ ^{ru}		R
H ^{sa}	= ^{sä}	≡ ^{se}	𑀾 𑀿 ^{si}	𑀺 𑀻 𑀼 ^{so}			S
^{ta}	≡ ^{tä}	^{te}	○ □ ^{ti}	𑀽 𑀾 ^{to}	M ^{tu}	𑀿 ^{tasa}	T
△ ∪ ^{va}	𑀿 ^{vä}	ve	𑀿 ^{vi}	○ ^{vo}			V

Background on translation

Until now, Indus could not be read because inscriptions tended to be short, bilinguals do not exist and the language was unknown. The small size of seal stones forced scribes to simplify and combine letters when possible. To those unfamiliar with the Indus alphabet, this parsimony produced a bewildering number of similar letters. Nevertheless, there are only about seventy fundamental characters plus their abbreviations. Originally there were many non-symmetrical letters to determine the direction of reading, but stylists eliminated many of these so that some care is required when reading.

While doing final edits on Proto Elamite, I decided to revisit the Indus Valley script to make sure it was not Finnish. The literature suggested that legions of scholars had tackled the problem without success, or concocted translations so contrived that no one believed them. In frustration, some decided it must not be a script at all. Three years earlier when I looked at Indus, it seemed completely foreign. Since then I had found a host of bilingual texts in Old European and Latin letters, and now these Indus markings seemed familiar. I was impressed with their precision, more elegant than other texts I had translated. The longest inscription M314 would be a good test because it had three repeated symbols of a fish, each with qualifying marks; three of anything is difficult to construct in a language. After separating the inscription into its component pieces, I found that I already possessed the sound of nearly every letter. Replacing each letter with its sound in Old European, I translated M314 into Finnish in two days, record time for a new script.

Source of images

Sealstone faces are in capital letters – A, B; impressions are in lower letters – a, b;

“Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions, 1: Collections in India”, Helsinki (1987), eds. Jagat Pati Joshi and Asko Parpola, \$887.

“Corpus of Indus Seals and Inscriptions, 2: Collections in Pakistan”, Helsinki (1991) eds. Sayid Ghulam Mustafa Shah and Asko Parpola, 432 pp, \$538

Volume 3, containing collections outside India and Pakistan, edited by Asko Parpola, will be published sometime soon.

“Materials for the study of the Indus script, I: A concordance to the Indus Inscriptions”, (1973) Asko Parpola et. al., containing 3204 texts.

“Sarasvati-Sindhu (Hindu): Bronze-age civilization, language and script.

http://www.hindunet.org/hindu_history/sarasvati/html/sarastemplate1.htm

Indus Valley Civilization

Indus Valley Civilization

From 3600 BC to 1900 BC, the **Indus Valley** or **Harappan** civilization occupied western India and Pakistan. At its peak, the Indus Valley civilization occupied a thousand cities and towns in an area larger than Pakistan.

Table 2: Timeline of Harappan civilization.

Years BC	Phase
	Early Harappan
3600-3200	Mehrgarh IV-V
3200-2800	Ravi Phase 1 A/B
2800-2600	Kot Diji Phase 2
2600-2550	Transition
	Mature Harappan
2550-2450	Harappan Phase 3A
2450-2200	Harappan Phase 3B
2200-1900	Harappan Phase 3C
	Post Harappan
1900-1800	Harappan Late 4
1800-1700	Harappan Post

Small communities on higher ground in Baluchistan west of the Indus Valley extend back to 7000 BC. Mehrgarh and other cities of air-dried mud brick produced beautiful wheel-thrown ceramics, grew cotton, stored grain in large communal granaries, smelted copper, but left no trace of writing.

Beginning around 3600 BC, farmers and artisans from Baluchistan moved into the Indus Valley, lured by new people who demonstrated how to increase productivity through irrigation and water transport. Cities proliferated while communal granaries disappeared, replaced by large storage jars in individual houses. Technology advanced in metallurgy and pottery. Sealstones and potters marks exemplify widespread literacy and extensive trading networks.

A world-wide catastrophe around 3200 BC decimated the region. Many survivors became outlaws and plunderers. New people arrived and protected the population inside heavily fortified cities, such as Harappa, situated 800 kilometers up the Indus River near the foot of the Himalayas. Harappa had massive defensive walls of limestone rubble and mud brick. Across the Cholistan tract of the Hakra plain, Early Harappan accompanies a drastic change from nomadic life to permanent settlement, while the number of habitation sites drops by 85%. At Sarai Kholoa in the northern part of Punjab Province of Pakistan, Early Harappan transitions from pit dwellings to mud-brick houses.

From this protected spot, Harappa expanded its influence into the lowlands but not in the Indus plain itself, which remained deserted. The earliest period had a great variety of pottery, mostly wheel-made and decorated with brownish bands of paint. Their craftsmen transformed agate, lapis lazuli, steatite, marine shells and copper into widely traded ornaments and tools.

Figure 1: Trading network of the Ravi Phase of Harappa from 3300 to 2800 BC.



The divide between Early Harappan and Mature Harappan circa 2600 BC marks another terrible catastrophe. Kot Diji, Amri and Nausharo all burned. Kalibangan has evidence of an earthquake. In Cholistan, only three of the many early Harappan sites continued to be occupied in the Mature Harappan phase. In the Potwar Plateau, several early sites lack Mature Harappan levels. The entire Indus plain lacks early Harappan sites, and large cities such as Lothal, Desalpur, Chanhudaro, Mitathal, Alamgirpur and Ropar have no early Harappan level.

Like the rest of the world, Harappa experienced immense tragedy from the comet strike of 2287 BC and its aftermath that killed perhaps 90% of Europeans. The archaeology of Harappa lacks this precision, merely noting the end of Harappa 3B and the beginning of Harappa 3C.

Around 2150 BC, about the time Finnish speakers from Estonia settled in Sumer, other Finnish speakers settled at Harappa. They continued to write in the Indus style while adding new variations of letters. These new people wrote longer texts, averaging 5 or 6 compound letters that contain up to three phrases, often accompanied by a drawing of an animal. Copper gave way to bronze. Archaeologists have documented 2138 inscriptions in Pakistan, 1537 in India, 17 in West Asia and a small number from rocks along the Amazon River. Inscriptions occur primarily on sealstones, tablets, miniature tablets, copper tablets and pottery, plus ivory and bone rods, bronze implements and weapons.¹

The Indus Valley civilization ended in bloodshed. Around 1900 BC, invaders plundered the cities, killed every man they could find and carried off the women, attested on seal stone M-10a.

Lovely maiden: war strikes her and peace stopped.

I am left of our men. Maidens it swallowed. Wolves bite the bodies.

¹ Seal stones and seal rings have a negative image that makes a positive image when pressed into clay or wax.

Indus Valley Technology

Just beneath the surface of Mohenjho-daro lie many groups of unburied skeletons. Those children who survived fashioned rude huts of used and broken bricks. They built kilns in the middle of streets to fashion unpainted pottery, none with writing.

Before the region could recover, a natural catastrophe around 1750 BC uplifted huge blocks of land and diverted some westward-flowing rivers east to the Ganges plain. Without fresh water, even the squatters deserted the Indus cities, which gradually succumbed to windblown sand. Their memory still lingered when Alexander passed through, but afterward, people forgot. Only the Reg Vida recalled an ancient paradise beside a river called Sarasvati.

Indus Valley Technology

In 2001, archaeologists discovered drilled teeth and molar crowns in nine adults in a graveyard at Mehrgarth that dates between 5500 and 7000 BC. This advanced technology is typical of Indus Valley people, who provided their cities with running water and sewers, carefully observed planets and stars, built canals and docks, and constructed ships to cross the Indian Ocean.

The Indus people used bronze rather than copper or stone. Some bronze specimens have too much tin, indicating that bronze was purchased ready-made with no opportunity to obtain the right proportion. A large number of utensils made of bronze or copper include vases, cups, jars, basins and dishes. Bronze tools include chisels, celts, saws, axes, adzes, lance heads and weak spear blades. There were four different styles of razors. Semi-circular saws with wavy teeth may have cut conch shells.

Tin may have come from Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, just 100 miles west of the navigable headwaters of the Amazon River. Satellite photos of the southern part of the lake reveal an immense civilization with a paved road across the Andes. Bernardo da Silva Ramos, a wealthy rubber tapper, copied numerous Indus Valley inscriptions from rock engravings along the Amazon², the largest having over fifty characters.³ These inscriptions prove that Indus Valley mariners sailed far up the Amazon to trade for tin.

Indus Valley Names

Some of the oldest names from India and Pakistan make sense when translated into Finnish.

Me-lah-ha 'Honeyfarm Pasture'

Sumerian linguists have suggested a possible name for the Indus Valley people as **Me-luh-ha** or **Me-lah-ha**, from *me 'enla ha 'an* meaning 'honeyfarm pasture'.

Saras 'Bring Peace Clan'

The **Rig Veda** tells of the mighty **Sarasvati River** that flowed through western India. Scholars from India and Pakistan argue that Indus Valley Civilization should rightly be called the Sarasvati Culture. If correct, it may make sense in Finnish. The first part of the name SA-RA-S spells *Sa 'a rauhas* meaning 'Bring Peace Clan'

² Bernardo da Silva Ramos, 1930's, *Inscripcoes e Traducoes da America Prehistorica*.

³ Jim Bailey, 1994, *Sailing to Paradise: the Discovery of the Americas by 7000 BC*; pp77-81, Simon and Schuster, NY.

Sarasvati 'Saras People's Road'

The second part of the name VA-TI spells *väentie* meaning 'People's Road'.

Thus **Sarasvati** may come from *Saras väentie* meaning 'Saras People's Road'. That is, the Indus River Valley civilization was called **Saras** meaning 'The clan who brings peace', while the river **Sarasvati** meant 'Roadway of the Saras people'.

Many archaeologists have registered surprise at the low level of fortifications and military weapons in the Indus Valley civilization; a few swords and knives could be gifts or souvenirs, while axes seem suited for felling trees. They also comment on the extensive river-canal-dock system augmented by bullock carts to transport large amounts of goods.

Parusha 'Chief of the Saras'

In Parusha Sukta, Manu says **Parusha** was the first man. In Finnish, **Parusha** might come from *Pää rauhas* meaning 'Chief peace clan' or Chief Saras.

Brahma 'Head of the border ground'

Parusha was called **Brahma**. The gods resolved to sacrifice him, and from his limbs was created the present world: from his naval was made the atmosphere, from his head the canopy of heaven, from his two feet the earth, from his heart the moon, from his eye the sun, from his breath the wind. This compares closely with what Vafthrudnersmal says in rune 21: Of **Ymir's** flesh the world was shapen: from his bones the rocks, the heavens from the head of the ice-cold giant, from his blood the sea.

Brahma translates into Finnish as Px-RA-Hx-MA or Px-RA-Jx-MA

PA < *pää* 'chief, head'

RA-JA = *raja* 'boundary, border'

MA < *maa* 'earth, ground'

Thus **Brahma** may come from *Pää rajamaa* meaning 'Head of the border ground'.

Indus Valley Weights, Measures and Numbers

Indus Valley Weights

Like the Greek *unica*, the Indus system of weights increases in the ratio of 1:2:4 with the smallest unit weighing about one ounce (~ 28.3 grams); 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500. Modern nations use this same sequence for decimal currency. A number of square copper tokens with animals above and inscription below look like coins, which would make these the oldest in the world.

Indus Valley Measures

Bryan Wells⁴ measured the volume of three large pots from Harappa that had their approximate size inscribed on the outside using a long vertical stroke to count as 1.

Pot HU-1307 measured 28.85 liters and was marked with 3 ones, 111 V

Pot H-371 measured 58.75 liters and was marked with 6 ones, 111111 V

Pot H-370 measured 69.62 liters and was marked with 7 ones, 1111111

⁴ Wells, Bryan, "Indus civilization reveals its volumetric system," press release Nov 15, 2009, The Hindu, front page.

Indus Valley Weights, Measures and Numbers

The volumetric ratios of 3:6:7 match the number of strokes, with a single unit of 9.24 liters. The sound of mark V is KA, which stands for *kai* meaning 'all, complete'.

The standard Cretan and Mycenaean liquid measure is 28.8 liters, nearly identical to the smallest pot. The smallest pot contains 1 standard Cretan liquid measure, the middle pot contains $2 \frac{1}{25}$ standard Cretan liquid measures, and the largest pot contains $2 \frac{5}{12}$ standard Cretan liquid measures. Their ratios are not quite 3:6:7, but close.

One-third of a unit is rare in liquid measure but common in dry measure. The smallest pot would hold 28.85 kilos of water, about the weight of a bushel basket of produce. A bushel was called *vakka* meaning 'basket', a third of a bushel was called *kokko* meaning 'eagle'.

Indus Valley Numbers

Steve Bonta of Pennsylvania State University found that the fish sign FISH stood for either ten or twenty, so that FISH 1 would equal 10 or 20. The fish sign has the sound MI which spells *mies* meaning 'man'. Ten was universally a horizontal line, so FISH may stand for 20, the number of fingers and toes on a man.

FISH times a rake sign RAKE equaled 100. RAKE is composed of two letters, KO-RA, which spells both koura 'hand' equal to 5 and kourat 'hands' equal to 10. Ten was universally a horizontal line, therefore

$$\text{RAKE} = \text{KO-RA} = \text{koura} = \text{'hand'} = 5$$

$$\text{FISH} = \text{MI} = \text{mies} = \text{'man'} = 20.$$

Ravi Pot Sherd: 'She baked a wooden side dish'

A number of Early Harappan painted and incised potter's marks were recovered from Bala-kot in Sind, layers I-XII, from 3500 to 2600 BC. (Dales, 1979, p. 256, figure 6.)

Figure 2: Image of Bala-kot potter's marks.



A typical pottery sherd found at the lowest level of the Ravi phase of Harappa, dated 3300 BC, has an Indus inscription. The female potter designed her pot to look like a wooden side dish.

Translation

Indus: LE-PO LE-KA NÄ-KO PA

Finnish: Leipoi leikka näköä pa'an.

English: She baked a wooden side dish appearing pot.

Image and Transcription

Figure 3: Image and inscription of Ravi sherd.

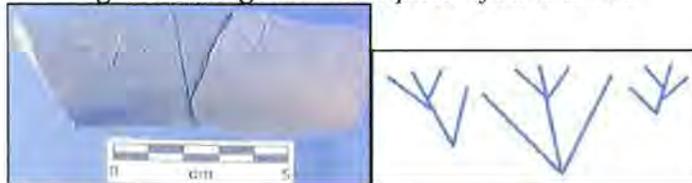
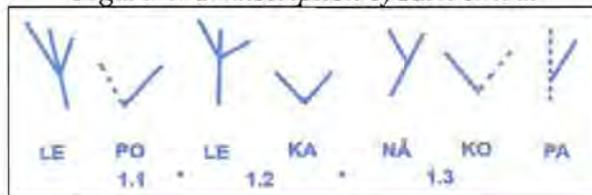


Figure 4: Transcription of Ravi sherd.



Notes on Translation

LE-PO = *leipoi* 'she baked'; K20.511 'Then **she baked** (*leipoi*) big loaves'

LE-KA = *leikka* 'a wooden side dish'; not in K.

NÄ-KO = *näköinen* 'looking, appearing'; K14.112 'with a nasty **looking** (*näköinen*) body'

PA = *pa'an* 'pot'; K09.443 'He puts a **pot** (*pa'an*) on the fire'

Kot Dijian Button Seal: 'His whip destroyed me'

Kot Dijian Button Seal: 'His whip destroyed me'

A small steatite button seal comes from the Kot Dijian Phase of Harappa, dated 2800-2600 BC. It looks like a cattle brand, and talks about slavery. The scribe intended the seal to be read twice, each time with a different meaning.

Translation

Indus: RU-KA TU-MI. RU-KA TU MI

Finnish: Rukka turmio. Ruoska tuhoi mie.

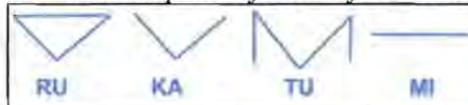
English: Wretched disaster. His whip destroyed me.

Image and Transcription

Figure 5: Image and inscription of Kot Dijian button seal.



Figure 6: Transcription of Kot Dijian button seal.



Notes on Translation

The outline box is not part of the inscription, which reads from top to bottom.

First reading

RU-KA = *rukka* 'wretched'; K24.117 "Just do not, **wretched** (*rukka*) bridegroom"

TU-MI = *turmio* 'disaster'; K43.350 "thrust your **disasters** (*turmio*) into a rock"

Second reading

RU-KA = *ruoska* 'whip, his whip'; K03.482 '**his whip** (*ruoska*) from being a shore reed'

TU = *tuhoi* 'he-it destroyed'; K16.132 '**He destroyed** (*tuhoi*) a flock of swans'

MI = *mie* 'I, me'; K07.327 "Get **me** (*mie*) to my own lands"

Sealstone M-314: 'Honeymoon Spirit: I will marry'

M-314 is a sealstone from Mohenjo-daro with the longest Indus Valley inscription. Its tiny size of 0.9x1.1 in. carries thirty-five letters in five sentences when fully expanded. The language is Finnish, and nearly every word occurs in Kalevala⁵. Letters NE and SO fix the direction of reading.

A bride composed this love poem in anticipation of her honeymoon. The character in the very center combines two letters in the form of sexual union, a message that must have amused her close friends. A wedding sleigh pulled by reindeer points to a Baltic origin for the Indus Valley civilization.

Translation

Finnish

Me'en Kuutar: mie rian mies vähä, mies puhas ruhon.
Taopa rauasta tapparata.
Neion hääkyuin pois.
Teemme taivon kiel soia mielen.
Käymme uuen re'essa.

English

Honeymoon Spirit: I will marry the small person, the man of handsome body.
Forge out of iron his battle axe.
Set the maiden's wedding conveyance free.
We will make heaven's tongue ring out.
To begin we will go in the new sleigh.

Image and Transcription

Figure 7: Image of sealstone M-314a.



⁵ Kalevala, composed between 1430 and 1420 BC, has a vocabulary of 19,000 Finnish words free from Indo European in a dialect popular throughout Europe. It is the gold standard for determining that a word was in use by that date. Surprisingly, many words are far older, going back to the ice ages, so that it serves as a reference for all old European scripts. By comparison, the Old Testament has a vocabulary of 5,800 words, one third of Kalevala.

Sealstone M-314: 'Honeymoon Spirit: I will marry'

Figure 8: Transcription of sealstone M-314a.

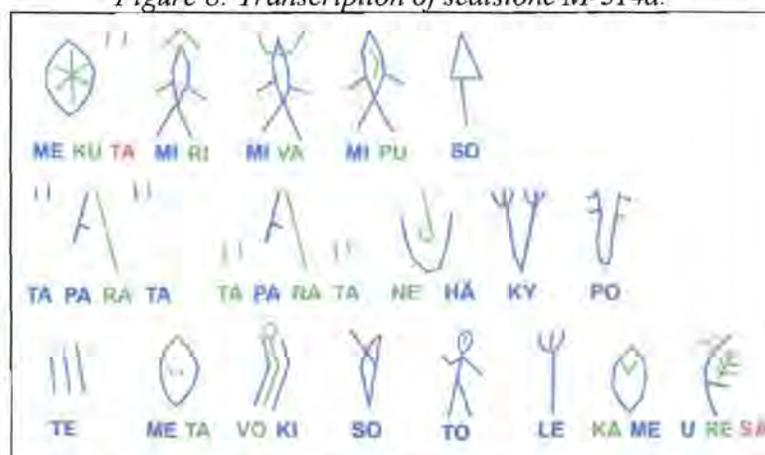


Table 3: M-314 sealstone translation.

Line	Indus	Finnish	English
1.1	ME KU-TA	Me'en Kuutar:	Honey Moon Spirit:
1.2	MI RI	mie rian	I will marry
1.2	MI VA	mies vähä,	the small person,
1.2	MI PU	mies puhas	the man handsome
1.2	SO	soan.	from war.
2.1	TA-PA RA-TA	Taopa rauasta	Forge out of iron
2.1	TA-PA-RA-TA	Tapparata	his battle axe.
2.2	NE HÄ-KY	Neien hääkyuin	Maiden's wedding-
2.2	PO	pois.	conveyance set free.
3.1	TE-ME	Teemme	We will make
3.1	TA-VO KI SO	taivon kiel soia.	heaven's tongue ring out.
3.2	TO-LE KA-ME	Töille käymme	To begin we will go
3.2	U RE-SÄ	uuen re'essä.	in the new sleigh.

Notes on translation

- 1.1 The phrase 'Honey Moon' makes sense to us because we give it the same meaning.
- 1.2 and 2.1 The author and scribe is the bride.
- 1.2 Though her groom is short, he has a handsome body.
- 2.1 Two sets of quote marks mean to repeat the phrase 'his battle axe' as 'forge out of iron'.
- 2.1 'Battle axe' refers to Thor dressed as a bride to regain his throwing axe; it then became the custom in Scandinavia and Greece but not in India for grooms to give their brides a gold or silver axe pendant to hang around their neck.
- 2.2 The second character is written as sexual union.
- 3.1 *Kalevala* also contains images of 'heavens crying out'(K47.091) and 'speaking in ringing tones' (K46.616).
- 3.2 Traditional wedding sleighs were drawn by a line of reindeer, a northern custom.

ME = *me'en* 'honey'; K09.423 'from plants which let **honey** (*me'en*) flow onto the ground'

KU-TA = *kuutar* 'Moon Spirit'; K41.103 'That **Moon Spirit** (*Kuutar*), lovely virgin,

MI = *mie* 'I'; K03.111 "I (*Mie*) am young Joukahainen"

Sealstone M-314: 'Honeymoon Spirit: I will marry'

RI = *rian* 'will marry'; K37.227 'for rich men to fight **to marry** (*rian*)'

MI = *mies* 'the person'; K02.137 'The little **person** (*mies*) from the sea spoke'

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

MI = *mies* 'the man'; 07.105 '**the man** (*mies*) rises from the sea'

PU = *puhas* 'handsome'; K46.338 '**handsome man** (*mies puhas*) with a red-peaked hat'

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

TA-PA = *taopa* 'forge' from *takoa*; K19.179 "**Forge** (*taopa*) a fiery eagle"

RA-TA = *rauasta* 'out of iron'; K19.189 'he fashioned the talons **out of iron** (*rauasta*)'

TA-PA-RA-TA *tapparata* 'his battle axe'; K29.289 'not sharpening **his battle axe** (*tapparata*)'

NE = *neien* 'maiden's'; K19.414 '**the maiden's** (*neien*) gold ones become famed yonder'

HA = *hää-* 'wedding-'; K27.095 'you celebrated **the wedding** (*hääit*) like a wicked woman'

KY = *kyyin* 'conveyance'; K12.351 'who will get you **a conveyance** (*kyyin*)'

PO = *poies* 'set free'; K36.034 'a lad goes away (*pois*) suddenly'

TE-ME = *teemme* 'we will make'; K32.415 'Thus **we will make** (*teemme*) everlasting compacts'

TA-VO = *taivon* 'of heaven'; K13.098 'under the vault **of heaven** (*taivon*)'

KI = *kiel* 'tongue' from *kiele*; K20.545 'the baby's tongue (*kiel*) got stiff'

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

TO-LE = *töille* 'to begin'; K46.418 '**to begin** (*töille*) no bad deeds'

KA-ME = *käymme* 'we will go'; K39.153 '**Shall we** now **go** (*käymme*) look'

U = *uuen* 'new'; K18.592 'a **new** (*uuen*) vessel sailing along'

RE-SÄ = *re'essä* 'in the sleigh' from *reki*; K38.221 'than **in** this suitor's **sleigh** (*re'essä*)'

Sealstone 1: 'Honeymoon Spirit'

Sealstone 1: 'Honeymoon Spirit'

Wikipedia uses Sealstone 1 to illustrate Indus Valley writing. The phrase 'Honeymoon Spirit' sets the direction of reading. In this inscription, the scribe laments to Honeymoon Spirit that the road to marriage seems ever so far away. The scribe could be male or female.

Translation

Indus: ME KU-TA: HÄ TI I PO

Finnish: Me'en kuutar: häät tie iän pois.

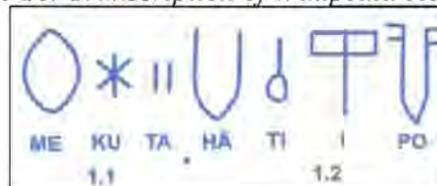
English: Honeymoon Spirit: the wedding road is ever away.

Image and Transcription

Figure 9: Image and inscription of Wikipedia sealstone.



Figure 10: Transcription of Wikipedia sealstone.



Notes on Translation

1.1 'Honeymoon Spirit' also occurs on sealstone M314.

1.2 Letters HÄ-TI for *haat tie* meaning 'wedding road' is written like sexual union.

1.2 Letter I for *iän* meaning 'forever' is written like a burial marker.

ME = *me'en* 'honey'; K09.423 'from plants which let **honey** (*me'en*) flow onto the ground'

KU-TA = *kuutar* 'moon spirit'; K04.149 "Moon Spirit (Kuutar), give some of your gold"

HÄ = *häät* 'wedding'; K27.095 "you celebrated the **wedding** (*häät*) like a wicked woman"

TI = *tie* 'road, way'; K35.104 'the **road** (*tie*) wound, the sled rattled along'

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

PO = *pois* 'away, off'; K29.545 "I wept **away** (*pois*) my lovely eyes"

Unicorn Sealstone M-8: 'The course of a wedding'

Unicorn sealstone M-8 from Mohenjo-daro is a proposal from a suitor who declares himself ready to marry. He chose words for dramatic effect. A mans walks between sexual union on the left and a house filled with people on the right. In addition, the unicorn may contain a rebus.

Translation

Indus: TI HÄ, Ä E TO, O TE TE.

Finnish: Tien hään, äijä en tohi, oo tehen tehä.

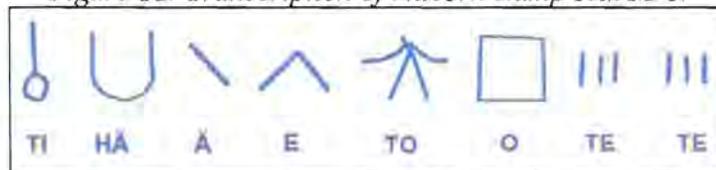
English: The course of a wedding, long I did not lay hold, I am disposed to make.

Image and Transcription

Figure 11: Image and inscription of unicorn stamp seal M-8a.



Figure 12: Transcription of unicorn stamp seal M-8.



Notes on Translation

TI = *tien* 'the course, road'; K09.418 'blocked **the course** (*tien*) of the gore'

HÄ = *hään* 'of a wedding'; K27.088 '**the wedding** (*hään*) drunk out, the feast over'

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

E = *en* 'I did not'; K05.100 "**I did not** (*en*) come"

TO = *tohi* 'to lay hold'; K26.628 'does not dare **to lay hold** (*tohi*)'

O = *oo* 'I am'; K11.277 "If **I am** (*oo*) not of a great family"

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

TE = *tehä* 'to make'; K 02.215 for a wizard to make (*tehä*) his arrows'

Sealstone M-410: 'Man' being bitten on the arm by a gharial

Sealstone M-410: 'Man' being bitten on the arm by a gharial

M-410 is a sealstone from Mohenjo-daro that defines the letter that looks like a fish walking on legs as MI, the first sound of *mies* meaning 'man'.

Translation

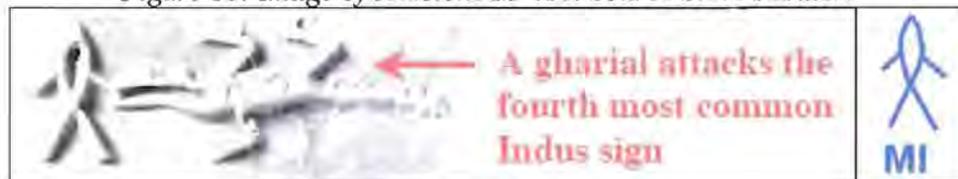
Indus: MI (being bitten on the arm by a gharial).

Finnish: Mies (being bitten on the arm by a gharial).

English: Man (being bitten on the arm by a gharial).

Image and transcription

Figure 13: Image of sealstone M-410. Source Steve Farmer.



Notes on translation

MI = *mies* 'man'; K07.105 'the man (*mies*) rises from the sea'

Sealstone B12: 'A whole sleigh floor'

Sealstone B12 from Banawali, India, contains a delightful rebus that winds clockwise around a happy goat, offering a miniature journey on a sleigh. The inscription reads clockwise starting from the tree. Two pairs of double letters restrict how the sealstone can be read. 'Wedding sleigh' has echoes of a Baltic homeland.

Translation

Indus: RE KO-KO SI-TA TA TE LU RI.

Finnish: Reen koko silta taon te luoa riia'a.

English: A whole sleigh floor I will forge you to take along to court.

Image and Transcription

Figure 14: Image of sealstone B12a.



Figure 15: Transcription of sealstone B12a.



Notes on Translation

1.3 The body of the goat and its legs form letter KO, which is a hand with fingers upraised.

1.4 The wing stands for letter SI meaning 'wing, sail'.

1.5-1.7 Three sets of short lines form letters, not numbers.

1.8 Letter LU is rotated ninety degrees.

1.9 Both arcs combine to form letter RI.

RE = *reen* 'sleigh' from *rekeä*; K03.108 "my poor **sleigh** (*reen*) to bits"

KO-KO = *koko* 'whole, complete'; K24.343 'repay the **whole** (*koko*) family'

SI-TA = *silta* 'floor'; K27.019 the lindenwood **floor** (*silta*) shook'

TA = *taon* 'I will forge'; K18.233 "**I will forge** (*taon*) you a shuttle"

TE = *te* 'you'; K40.266 "**O you** (*te*) half-witted lads"

LU = *luoa* 'to take along'; K17.520 '**to take along** (*luoa*) propitious spells'

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

Sealstone K-59: 'The way of some wizards'

Sealstone K-59: 'The way of some wizards'

K-59 is a sealstone from Kalibangan, page 309 of "Corpus of Indus seals and Inscriptions from collections in India". It contains a philosophy of a political wizard.

Translation

Indus: TE TĀ TA Y RA SO.

Finnish: Teiltä taian yhet: rauha soa.

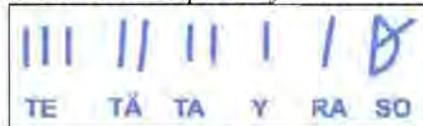
English: The way of some wizards: Peace and War

Image and Transcription

Figure 16: Impression of sealstone K-59a.



Figure 17: Transcription of sealstone K-59A.



Notes on Translation

The letter SO meaning 'war' is drawn like a bow and arrow.
TĀ should be slanted to the left; instead it is drawn longer than TA.
Peace and War are drawn with larger letters.

TE-TĀ = *teiltä* 'way'; K32.106 'protect them from harm's **way** (*teiltä*)'

TA = *taian* 'of wizards, wizardry'; K02.194 'broke off everlasting **wizardry** (*taian*)'

Y = *yhet* 'some'; K17.538 '**some** (*yhet*) men not understand'

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

SO = *soa* 'war'; K20.479 'They were not signal fires **of war** (*soan*)'

Sealstone H99-3819: 'Free these ways'

Unicorn sealstone H99-3819 from Harappa is an inscribed steatite sealstone in perfect condition dated to 2000-1900 BC. Measuring 2 by 2 inches, it is twice as large as most. Its single face has a unicorn and ritual offering stand and carries the longest inscription of any sealstone with an animal. Recovered in 1999, it resides in the Harappa Museum in Pakistan. Seal stamp carvers preferred soft steatite that hardens when fired; while firing, they changed its natural black color to white with a calcium slip. Letter NE fixes the direction of reading.

The poetic inscription in three stanzas illustrates how to compose a poem. Each stanza has six letters. The second and third stanzas rhyme. The middle stanza has two repeats – ME-NE and RI-MI.

Translation

Indus

PO NE TI, LY E PU.
TE-ME NE RI-MI MI.
LY TA PU KA-RI-NI NI PU.

Finnish

Poise ne tiet, lyö'ös ei puhe'et.
Teemme ne riimi myös.
Lyöä taion puhe'et kaarieni niin puhas.

English

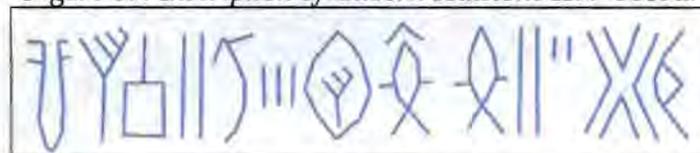
Free these ways, smite not speech.
We will make them rhyme as well.
Lash with magic words the ribs of my ship so fair.

Image and Transcription

Figure 18: Image of unicorn H99-3819a. Source S. Farmer.

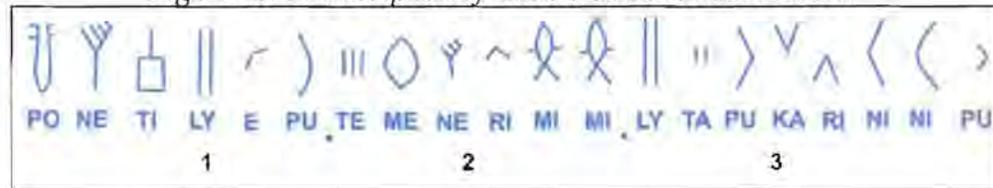


Figure 19: Inscription of unicorn sealstone H99-3819a.



Sealstone H99-3819: 'Free these ways'

Figure 20: Transcription of unicorn sealstone H99-3819a.



Notes on Translation

References are chapter and verse of Kalevala that contains nearly every word.

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

NE = *ne* 'these, those'; K21.289 'nor will **these** (*ne*) flues resound'

TI = *tiet* 'ways, roads'; K08.216 'the sled went on, **the way** (*tie*) grew short'

LY = *lyö'ös* 'smite'; K06.157 "**smite** (*lyö'ös*), pinewood bow!"

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

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

TE-ME = *teemme* 'we will make'; K32.415 "Thus **we will make** (*teemme*) everlasting compacts"

NE = *ne* 'them, they'; K04.163 "I brought **them** (*ne*) to the storehouse out there"

RI-MI = *riimi* 'rhyme'; not in K.

MI = *myös* 'likewise, too, as well'; K03.575 '**Likewise** (*myös*) there will be berries on the hill'

LY = *lyöä* 'lash, strike, smite'; K27.376 'then **lashed out** (*lyöä*) with a blow'

TA = *taion* 'with magic, in magic skill'; K12.134 'without competence **in magic skill** (*taion*)'

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

KA-RI-NI = *kaarieni* 'the ribs of my ship'; K42.534 "not reach **the ribs of my ship** (*kaarieni*)"

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

PU = *puhas* 'pure, **fair**, handsome'; K14.038 '**fair** (*puhas*) man with a red high-peaked hat!'

Unicorn Sealstone H-10: 'We six, others here also'

Unicorn sealstone H-10 from Harappa reads in both directions! It is in near perfect condition with detailed, three-dimensional sculpturing. The horn looks like the skeleton of a snake.

In normal mode, a soldier confesses his inability to perform in war, and the further disgrace of knowingly bringing back diseases that would cripple his village. Historically, it offers proof that Harappa was wracked by war and disease.

In reverse mode, a gambler blows on dice for good luck before making a throw.

Translation in normal mode

Indus

ME KU, MU TĀ NI, RE-TI TI-TE TA-TA, TA-TA.
TO SO: E LU, E LU.

Finnish

Me kuuet, muien tĀn' niin, reualti tietten tauista, tauista.
Toet soan: en luoa, en luoa.

English

We six, others here also, knowingly hauled diseases, diseases.
The truth of war: I did not perform, I did not perform.

Image and Transcription

Figure 21: Image and inscription of unicorn sealstone H-10a.

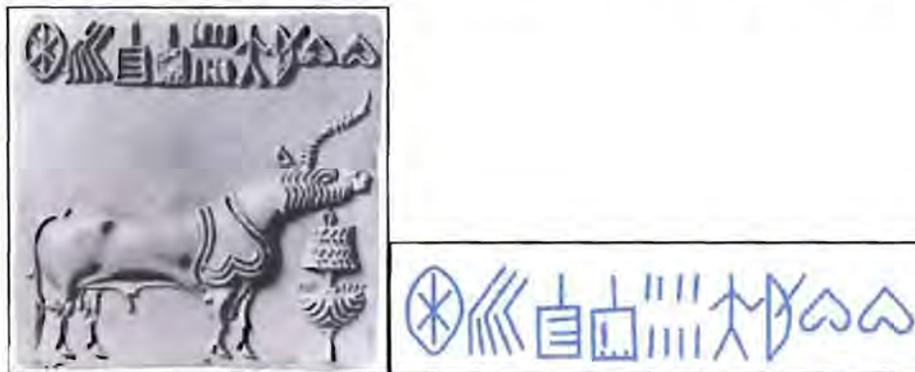
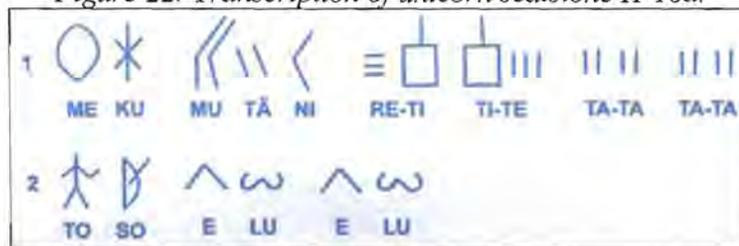


Figure 22: Transcription of unicorn sealstone H-10a.



Unicorn Sealstone H-10: 'We six, others here also'

Notes on Translation

1.4 The blurred sign inside TI looks like three vertical lines, TE

1 -----

ME = *me* 'we'; K23.799 "We (*me*) are the children of one mother"

KU = *kuuet* 'six'; K37.186 five, **six** (*kuuet*) woolen blankets'

MU = *muien* 'others, of others'; K25.503 'before **others** (*muien*) got up'

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

NI = *niin* 'also, likewise'; this meaning is not in K., which has 'then, so, well'

RE-TI = *reualti* 'hauled, snatched'; K35.154 '**snatched** (*reualti*) her up into his sled'

TI-TE = *tieten* 'knowingly'; K22.224 '**knowingly** (*tieten*) into a batch of tar'

TA-TA = *tauista* 'diseases'; K46.006 'of those unusual **diseases** (*tauista*)'

TA-TA = *tauista* 'diseases'; K46.006 'of those unusual **diseases** (*tauista*)'

2 -----

TO = *toet* 'the truth'; K18.171 "Now tell **the real truth** (*toet*)"

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

E = *en* 'I did not'; K03.264 "**I do not** (*En*) think I am much afraid"

LU = *luoa* 'to perform'; K01.259 'She began **to perform** (*luoa*) her acts of creation'

E = *en* 'I did not'; K03.264 "**I do not** (*En*) think I am much afraid"

LU = *luoa* 'to perform'; K01.259 'She began **to perform** (*luoa*) her acts of creation'

Translation in reverse mode

In reverse mode, a gambler blows on dice for good luck before making a throw. Cubic dice of bone and stone with one through six pits per face were used for backgammon in Iran in 3000 BCE.

Indus

E-NU LU, E-NU LU, SO TO.
 PI RA, TE RA; NE TI.
 RE-TI PU TA SA-ME KU.

Finnish

Ennus luut, ennus luut, soia toet.
 Piä rauha, tee raha; ne tieän.
 Rehti puhe'et taion saa'ahanamme kuuet.

English

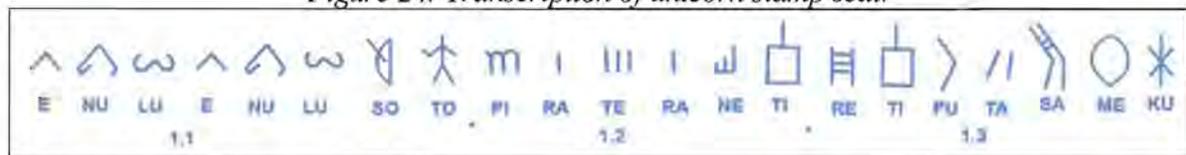
Divining bones, divining bones, ring out the truth:
 keeping peace and making money together course.
 Honest words of magic skill will get us six.

Image and Transcription

Figure 23: Reverse image and inscription of unicorn stamp seal H-10



Figure 24: Transcription of unicorn stamp seal.



Notes on Translation

- 1.1 The heart shape comprises E + NU + LU.
- 1.2 Each short vertical line is RA, shrunk to match the adjoining letter.
- 1.2 The blurred sign inside the first TI has three vertical lines of increasing length, NE.
- 1.3 The box of TI forms the sides of RE.
- 1.3 The bent legs of SA match the bend of PU.
- 1.3 The number six concurs with a cubic die numbered one through six.

Unicorn Sealstone H-10: 'We six, others here also'

E-NU = *ennus* 'divining, augury, prediction, foretelling'; not in K.

LU = *luut* 'bones'; K27.134 'meat **bones** (*luut*), fish heads'

E-NU = *ennus* 'divining, augury, prediction, foretelling'; not in K.

LU = *luut* 'bones'; K27.134 'meat **bones** (*luut*), fish heads'

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

TO = *toet* 'the truth'; K18.171 "Now tell the real **truth** (*toet*)"

PI = *piä* 'keep'; K23.209 "**keep** (*piä*) in mind the stove post"

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

TE = *tee* 'make'; K13.049 "**Make** (*Tee*) me nice skis"

RA = *raha* 'money'; K35.176 '**the money** (*raja*) brought about a change in the girl'

NE = *ne* 'these'; K15.463 "**these** (*ne*) are full of salves"

TI = *tieän* 'I know'; K03.195 "**I know** (*tieän*) iron is brittle"

RE-TI = *rehti* 'honest'; not in K.

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

TA = *taion* 'of magic skill'; K12.134 without competence **in magic skill** (*taion*)'

SA = *saa'ahan* 'will get'; K48.079 '**They get** (*Saa'ahan*) a few fish'

ME = *-mme* 'we, us, our, ours'; standard suffix

KU = *kuuet* 'six'; K37.186 'five, **six** (*kuuet*) woolen blankets'

Unicorn Sealstone 2: 'War's peace will get stopped'

Unicorn sealstone 2, in near-perfect condition, warns a community that peace will end should any man strike a riverbank woman with a willow switch. Perhaps the governing council was composed of women, since male councils tend to overlook violence toward women and children.

Translation

Indus

SO RA SA HÄ-TI MI-LO MI LY [A]-RÄ-TÄ NÄ VI.

Finnish

Soan rauha saat hääti milloin miehen lyöä äyrähäntär näihin viiat.

English

War's peace will get stopped when a man strikes a riverbank woman with these thickets.

Image and Transcription

Figure 25: Image of unicorn sealstone.



Figure 26: Inscription of unicorn sealstone

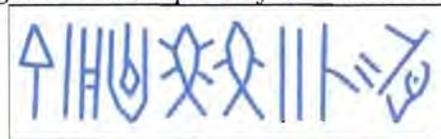


Figure 27: Transcription of unicorn sealstone.



Unicorn Sealstone 2: 'War's peace will get stopped'

Notes on Translation

The unicorn faces right because of letter VI.

This inscription helped define four different letters with Ä.

The Ä of Ä-RÄ-TÄ is borrowed from the previous word.

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

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

SA = *saa* 'it will get'; K31.115 "My clan **will get** (*saa*) its death from him"

HÄ-TI = *hääti* 'stopped'; K11.151 'now indeed **stopped** (*hääti*) woman's laughter'

MI-LO = *milloin* 'when'; K20.163 "**When** (*Miloin*) will we be joined together?"

MI = *miehen* 'a man'; K02.151 'he saw that **the man** (*miehen*) was changed'

LY = *lyöä* 'strikes, smites'; K31.044 '**to strike down** (*lyöä*) the grownups'

[Ä]-RÄ-TÄ = *äyrähäntär* 'a riverbank woman'; K45.078 'in the lee **of nine riverbanks** (*äyrähän*)'

NÄ = *näihin* 'with these'; K18.096 "**with** your stern toward **these** (*näihin*) landing places"

VI = *viiat* 'thickets'; K34.108 'a blue-robed maid **of the thicket** (*viian*)'

Unicorn Sealstone 3: 'Whore disease got our maidens'

This is a unicorn sealstone in perfect condition with deeply incised lettering. The scribe laments that Rini has contracted venereal disease from the mast of a dreadful, boasting man.

Translation

Indus

PO-TO TA SA ME NE.
U MI KA, SE PU KA RI-NI.

Finnish

Portto tauin sai meiän neiet.
Uho miehen kauhean, sen puuhu kaaoin Rini.

English

Whore disease has gotten our maidens.
A boasting, dreadful man, his mast laid low Rini.

Image and Transcription

Figure 28: Image of unicorn sealstone.



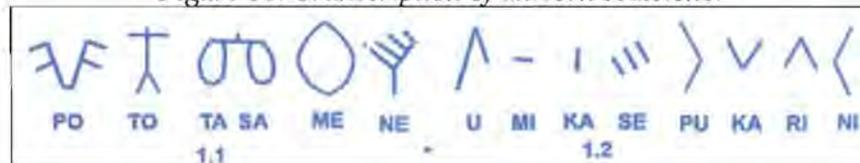
The scribe created compound letters to suggest their meaning:

- 'whore disease' - a two-headed sinister man
- 'our maidens' - a receptive vulva with the braid of a maiden
- 'dreadful man' - a sharp male member
- 'Rini laid low' - an X.

Figure 29: Inscription of unicorn sealstone.



Figure 30: Transcription of unicorn sealstone.



Unicorn Sealstone 3: 'Whore disease got our maidens'

Notes on Translation

PO-TO = *portto* 'whore'; K45.061 'The **whore** (*portto*) went to bear young'

TA = *tauin* 'disease'; K16.178 'without **disease** (*tauin*) killing you'

SA = *sai* 'she-he-it got'; K04.232 'Her mother **got** (*sai*) to asking'

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

NE = *neiet* 'maidens'; K11.134 'the **maidens** (*neiet*) of the headland answer'

U = *uho* 'boasting'; not in K

MI = *miehen* 'man'; K02.151 'he saw that the **man** (*miehen*) was changed'

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

SE = *sen* 'his'; K22.495 "**his** (*sen*) bows will probably not be idle"

PU = *puuhu* 'mast'; K29.029 'He hoisted the sails **on the mast** (*puuhun*)'

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

RI-NI = *Rini*, a personal name, related to *rani*, wife of *rahja*, from *rainis* meaning 'clear, bright'.

Unicorn Sealstone 4: 'Here, maiden of war'

Sealstone 4 proposes to a female warrior by offering to make a marriage bed.

Translation

Indus: TÄ-SÄ, NE SO, TE HÄ RA.

Finnish: Tässä, neion soan, teen hään rahi.

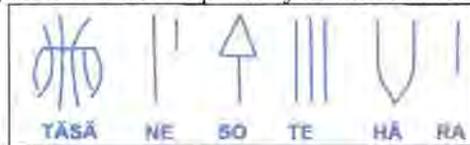
English: Here, maiden of war, I will make a wedding bench.

Image and Transcription

Figure 31: Image of unicorn sealstone.



Figure 32: Transcription of unicorn sealstone.



Notes on Translation

TA-SA converts to TÄ-SÄ by adding two descending legs.

'Wedding bench' sounds to me like a marriage bed.

TÄ-SÄ = *tässä* 'here'; K12.417 "A dog was **here** (*tässä*) just now"

NE = *neion* 'maiden'; K10.099 "then you will get the **maiden** (*neion*) as your payment"

SO = *soan* 'of war' fr. *sota*; K20.479 "They were not signal fires **of war** (*soan*)"

TE = *teen* 'I will make'; K18.464 "**I will make** (*teen*) a friendly agreement"

HÄ = *hään* 'of a wedding'; K27.088 "the **wedding** (*häät*) drunk out, the feast over"

RA = *rahi* 'bench'; K21.167 "The long **bench** (*rahi*) is made of iron"

Unicorn Sealstone 5: 'People of peace'

Unicorn Sealstone 5: 'People of peace'

Unicorn 5 sealstone lauds a man of peace by comparing him favorably to his audience, the people of peace. Saras, the name of Indus Valley people, means 'Bring peace clan'.

Translation

Indus: VA RA NA MI, KA MI MI-LY.

Finnish: Väen rauhan näin mies, kai miehet mielly.

English: People of peace like this person, all men do fancy.

Image and Transcription

Figure 33: Image and inscription of unicorn sealstone.



Figure 34: Transcription of unicorn sealstone.



Notes on translation

.1 mies 'person' also means 'man, fellow'.

VA = *väen* 'people'; K15.231 'exhausted **the people** (*väen*) of the Abode of the Dead'

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

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

MI = *mies* 'person, man'; K02.137 'The little **person** (*mies*) from the sea spoke'

KA = *kai* 'all' from *kaikki*; K02.285 'burned **all** (*kaikki*) the trees to ashes'

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

MI-LY = *mielly* 'do fancy'; K10.086 '**does not fancy** (*mielly*) nice men'

Unicorn Sealstone M-10: 'Lovely maiden'

Sealstone M-10a from Mohenjo-daro has a broken lower right corner beneath the head of the unicorn. This unusual seal contains a rebus that spirals clockwise around the unicorn beginning at the head. The strange horn of the unicorn looks like the skeleton of a snake. Including the rebus, the sealstone contains 34 letters that form five sentences. The phrase 'Fury drives me' occurs in Mahabharata. Sealstone M-8 has a similar-looking unicorn, so it may be a stock phrase.

Translation

Finnish

Text

Neion rakas: lähes lyhyen kuu rauha hääti.
Ei miehenmeiän neiot taho.
Niin meiän miekkamiehen puhas ahera vien.

Rebus

Raivo sorrat mie.
Tuhat keihot luon lyöä miehet riehuat.

English

Text

Lovely maiden: nearly a short moon ago peace stopped.
None of our men want maidens.
Thus our handsome swordsman I shall carry, stiff and hard.

Rebus

Fury drives me.⁶
A thousand spears I shall cast to strike down men on the rampage.

Image and Transcription

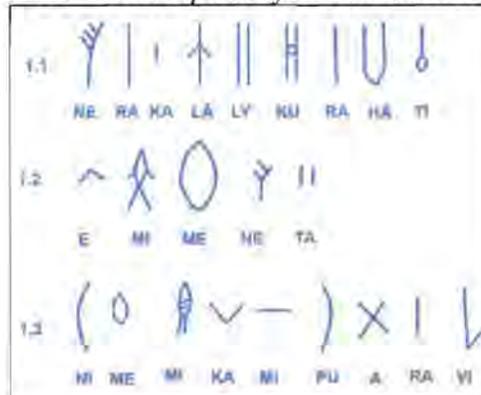
Figure 35: Image and inscription of M-10a unicorn sealstone.



⁶ From the Mahabharata, Volume 1 (4) 6-7 And the Bhrgu wrathfully questioned his wife Puloma: "Who told that Raksasa here about that he wanted to abduct you? For that Raksasa knew not for sure that you, sweet-smiling woman, were my wife. Now tell me who said so, for **my fury drives me** to curse him forthwith!"

Unicorn Sealstone M-10: 'Lovely maiden'

Figure 36: Transcription of M-10a sealstone text.



Text Translation Detail

Table 4: Translation of M-10a sealstone text.

Line	Indus	Finnish	English
1.1	NE RA-KA LÄ LY KU RA HÄ-TI	Neion rakas: lähes lyhyen kuu rauha hääti.	Maiden lovely: nearly a short moon ago peace stopped.
1.2	E MI-ME NE TA	Ei miehenmeiän neiot taho.	None of our men maidens want.
1.3	NI ME MI-KA-MI PU A-RA VI	Niin meiän miekkamiehen puhas ahera vien.	Thus our swordsmen handsome stiff and hard I shall carry.

1.1 This is a rare example of LÄ.

1.2 The use of TA for third person singular is only possible if the verb is negative.

1.3 The figure within the parenthesis was difficult to decipher, apparently on purpose. The two short arms of MI are pulled within the body.

Notes on Text Translation

1.1 -----

NE = *neion* 'maiden, maiden's'; K25.003 'to see if the **girl's** (*neion*) retinue was coming'

RA-KA = *rakas* 'beloved, dear, lovely'; K25.380 '**lovely** (*rakas*) water on the shore'

LÄ = *lähes* 'nearly'; K44.273 'Whatever men were **nearby** (*lähellä*)'

LY = *lyhyen* 'a short'; K32.227 'for a **short** (*lyhyen*) woman to milk'

KU = *kuu* 'moon'; K17.566 'the lovely **moon** (*kuu*) to look'

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

HÄ-TI = *hääti* 'stopped'; K11.151 'now indeed **stopped** (*hääti*) woman's laughter'

1.2 -----

E = *ei* 'none'; K20.084 'they sent to get one, **none** (*ei*) was discovered'

MI-ME = *miehiämme* 'of our men'; K13.264 'let another **of our men** (*miehiämme*) go'

NE = *neiot* 'maidens'; K

TA = *ei taho* 'it does not want'; K16.238 "If **you want** (*tahot*) a boat from here"

1.3 -----

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

ME = *meidän* 'our'; K15.393 "Bee, **our** (*meidän*) bird"

MI-KA-MI = *miekkamiehen* 'swordsmen'; K12.255 "Up from the earth, **swordsmen** (*miekkamiehet*)"

PU = *puhas* 'handsome'; K46.337 '**handsome** (*puhas*) man, Tapio's son'

A-RA = *ahera* 'stiff and hard'; not in K.

VI = *vien* 'I shall carry'; K31.359 "**Shall I take** (*vien*) him to Russia?"

Transcription of Rebus

Figure 37: Transcription of M-10a sealstone rebus.



Rebus Translation Detail

Table 5: Translation of M-10a sealstone rebus.

Line	Indus	Finnish	English
2.1	RA-VO SO-RA MI	Raivo sorrat mie.	Fury you drive me.
2.2	TU KE LU LY MI RI	Tuhat keihot luon lyöä miehet riehuat.	A thousand spears I shall cast to strike down men on the rampage.

Notes on Rebus Translation

2.1 Letter SO derives from a left-facing U; nothing else fits.

2.1 Letter MI is a greatly simplified fish figure.

2.2 If there is a missing letter in the broken right corner, it modifies 'spears'.

2.1 -----

RA-VO = *Raivo* 'Fury'; K10.162 'worked the weather **into a fury** (*raivohon*)'

SO-RA = *sorrat* 'you drive'; K17.341 "**Drive** (*sorra*) the horse from the stall"

MI = *mie* 'me'; K07.327 "Get **me** (*mie*) to my own lands"

2.2 -----

TU = *tuhat* 'a thousand'; K17.276 '**a thousand** (*tuhat*) ironclad warriors'

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

LU = *luon* 'I cast, I will cast' fr. *luoda*; K27.056 'nooks **to toss** (*luoa*) their gloves into'

2.3 -----

LY = *lyöä* 'to strike down' fr. *lyödä*; K31.044 '**to strike down** (*lyöä*) the grownups'

MI = *miehet* 'men'; K12.296 "the bad **men** (*miehet*) with their swords"

RI = *riehuat* 'on the rampage'; K14.315 'tore the sky **into shreds** (*riehoiksi*)'

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