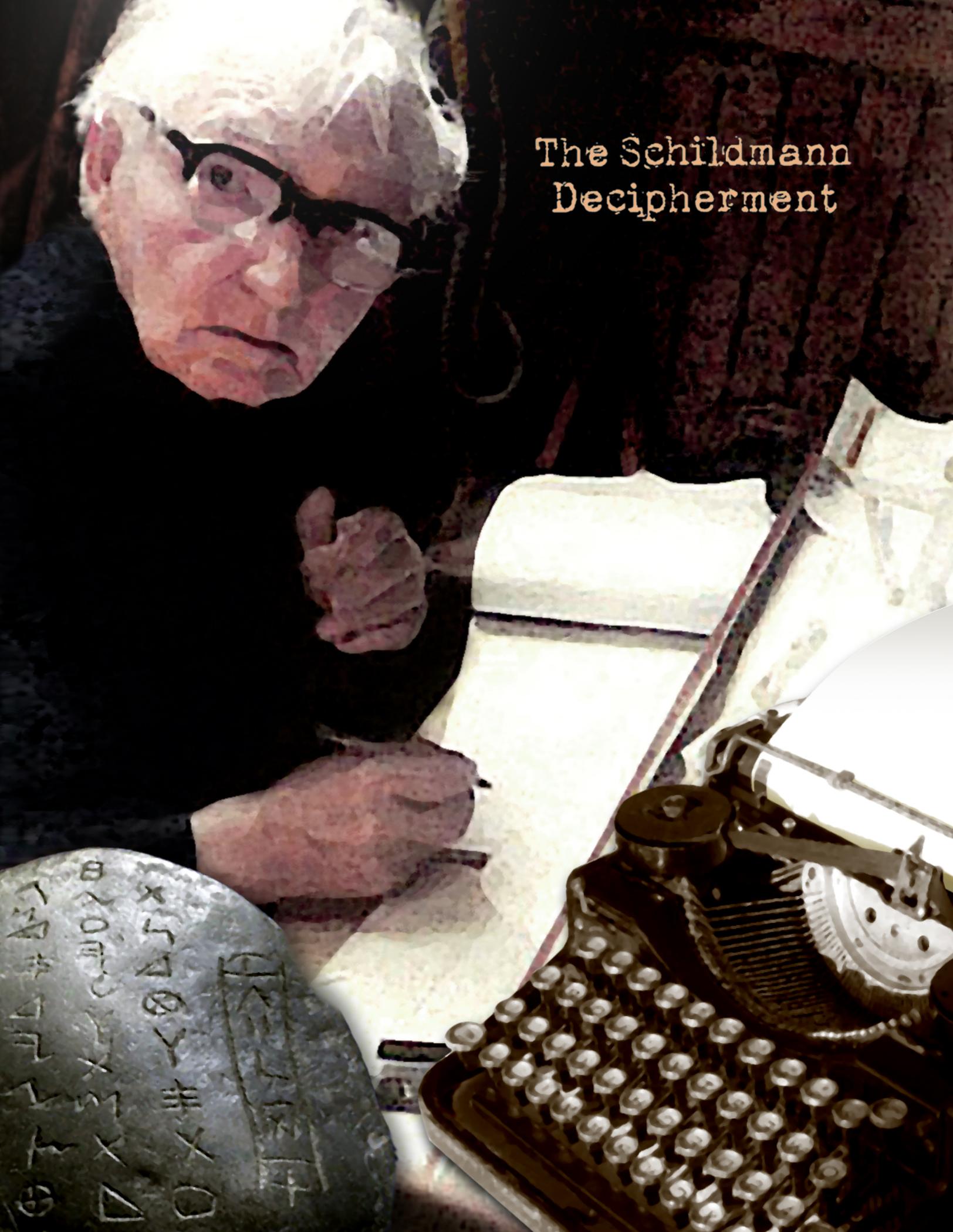


The Schildmann Decipherment



Handwritten cipher on a metal plate, likely the Schildmann cipher. The text is arranged in a grid and includes various symbols and letters, such as X, Y, Z, and Greek letters like Δ, Σ, and Φ.

Als das Raumschiff 'Athena' die Erde kippte–
Indus-, Burrows-Cave- und Glozel-Texte entziffert

Kurt Schildmann

ISBN 3-933817-15-3, pp. 362
CTT-Verlag, September 1999

This 79-page selection from the ultimate work of expert epigrapher Professor Kurt Schildmann comprises *the definitive decipherment* of Paleolithic texts from the Indus Valley, Pakistan; the Illinois Cave Archive, US; Glozel, France and Tayos Cave, Ecuador.

Unparalleled insights related in this text regarding the highly advanced technologies of our ancient Sanskrit world culture, including the related phenomena of 'alien' abduction, subterranean bases and cattle mutilation, place this work in the class of '*sensitive*' material marked for censorship.

Schildmann's epic completion of the greatest linguistic challenge facing humanity has been systematically suppressed. The manuscript was never properly edited or produced, and is currently out of print with no physical copies available in any part of the world. *This photographic reproduction was made as a digital backup copy, while the extremely rare hardcopy of the book was stolen in 2010 by agents of the global censorship system.*

For these extraordinary reasons, crucial excerpts from Schildmann's out-of-print manuscript have been selected for online republication by Alexander Putney in support of his latest work *Sanskrit* (2013), both of which are offered as free e-books available online at:

www.human-resonance.org/Schildmann_Decipherment.pdf
www.human-resonance.org/sanskrit.html

www.human-resonance.org
www.resonanceoflife.org
www.resonanciahumana.org

Introduction

The preeminent work of one of the world's most accomplished linguists, Professor Kurt Schildmann (1909-2005) has disappeared from publication¹ despite his profound completion of the greatest challenge faced in the study of Paleolithic culture worldwide.

During his decades of travels and epigraphic research Schildmann was continually confronted with profoundly disturbing statements among the Illinois Cave archive's Paleo-Sanskrit texts, which repeatedly referred to those strange and prevalent phenomena involving unidentified circular spacecraft, 'alien' abduction, livestock mutilation and deep subterranean bases.

Professor Schildmann's dedication to the translation of ancient hieroglyphic languages culminated in his 1994 recognition of the phonetic structure of Paleo-Sanskrit from the Indus Valley texts, a breakthrough enabling his definitive decipherment of the Indus Valley script, and by extension to the decipherment of the scripts of the Illinois cave archive and Tayos Cave, Ecuador.

Schildmann's ability and willingness to link modern aerial phenomena with the enigmatic statements of ancient cultures has been met with strict suppression. The sole recognition for his achievements were offered by the Midwestern Epigraphic Society (MES) awarding Schildmann the 2007 Barry Fell Award (posthumous):

Kurt Schildmann (Born March 12, 1909, Died April 25, 2005, age 96) is one of the least known but among the best world linguists, etymologists, and translators. He began world traveling early in his life as a teen of 17 under the guidance of older brother Heinrich, to the middle East, India, Thailand, China, Burma and finally reaching Korea after several years. He absorbed as much of the culture and language as a bright-minded youth could. [The MES journal to be published in February of this year has his diary entries of this five-year world trip]. Returning home he studied in France, Spain and then three years in Italy.

His academic life was interrupted when the Wehrmacht desired his presence in World War II on the eastern front where he was wounded and then on the western front where in 1944 he became an American POW. Repatriated, he became an interpreter with the British occupational forces in Germany. By this time he was married and with a young son, Kurt, Jr., who accidentally drowned in Turkey in 1987.

In the 1950s he began a life career as an interpreter and translator for the new German federal government, retiring in 1974. During these years he founded in 1956 the Society of German Linguists, joined the journal 'Synesis' and becoming a lectorate and co-editor, and continued to travel, usually in his own house boat on the major rivers of Europe, the Mediterranean and indeed the planet, studying cultures and languages, especially the origin and relationship to other languages...²

In an absurd case reminiscent of Nikola Tesla receiving the Edison Award, government cover-up agent Barry Fell, who himself declared the Illinois artifacts as fakes based on his work, was supported by the MES while Schildmann's aforementioned diary entries were never published. In fact, the MES even managed to publish multiple misspellings of Schildmann's name (first as 'Shildmann' and subsequently 'Schildman'). Professor Schildmann's scholarly excellence and decisive offerings in the field of Paleolithic epigraphy are reasserted here, applying his comprehensive cipher key to dozens of Paleo-Sanskrit texts.

–Alexander Putney, 2013

¹ -- (2013) 'Schildmann's Works' *Atlantisforschung*, online

· http://wiki.atlantisforschung.de/index.php/Schildmanns_Werke

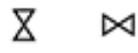
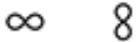
² -- (2008) '2007 Symposium: Barry Fell Award' *Midwestern Epigraphic Society*, online

· <http://www.midwesternepigraphic.org/symp07.html>

a	⊥	⊢	⊥	⊤	dura	⊘			
adhi	⋈	⋉	⋊	⋋	e	⊕	⊖		
as, aś		—			h, ha	⊔	⊓	⊒	⊑
aśu	⋏	⋐	⋑	⋒	i	⊖	⊗		
at	⊕	⊖			ira	⊘			
ata	ε	3			is	⊔	⊓	⊒	
ara	⊕				ka	⊕	⊖		
ala	⊕				kar, kal	∧			
aiva	⊕	⊖			ku	⊖	⊗		
ca, cca	∧	λ			la		=	□	⊐
da	⋏	⋐			ma	⊕	⊖	⊗	⊘
di, dhi	⊖	⊗			mi	⊕	⊖	⊗	
du, dhu	⋏	⋐			mu	⊕	⊖		

na	<	>	
ni	<	>	
nau	⊙	○	
nu	○		
o	∞		
pa	∏		
pi	∩	∪	
pra	∩	∪	
ra		=	□ □
ru	≡		
ri	∪		
śa	⊔		
su	1	↓	

si	+	
śi	⊗	
stha	⊔	
ta, tha	×	✱
ti	✱	
tri	∪	
u	∩	∪
aua	∩	∪
ura	∩	
us	∩	
vi	∪	
va	∪	
ya	◇	

Svar		cakra	
Indra		catur	
		jivha	
Viṣ - nu		jani	
Indu		hasta	
Budha		pājā	
Kavi		plava	
Śani		punar	
Yoni		rāuā	
Indra upama		tasya	
śa ^m - nau upama		tesam	
aśu - aśu		tridaśa	
		upama	

a - a	⊥	⊞	ku.v - as	⊙	⊞
aiva - as	⊣	⊞	la - as	⊣	⊞
aś - iṣ	⊣	⊞	na - aś	⊞	⊞
aś - paṅga	⊣		na - na	⊞	⊞
aś - ra	⊣	⊣	nau - kar	⊙	
aśu - as	⊞	⊞	pa - pa	⊞	
aś - vi ⁿ	⊞	⊞	pi - pi - ru	⊞	
ca - na	⊞	⊞	plava - as	⊞	
da - u - da	⊞	⊞	ra - as	⊣	⊞
ka - as	⊞	⊞	śa - as	⊞	⊞
kar - as	⊞	⊞	ta - ta	⊞	⊞
kari - kr	⊞		va - as	⊞	
kar - ya	⊞		va ⁱ - aś - va	⊞	

3	Y	20	工
5	𠄎	30	𠄎
7	𠄎	400	口

1	.	11	丨
2	..	12	丨
3	∴	13	丨
4	∴	14	丨
5	—	15	+
6	⋮	16	⋮
7	⋮	17	⋮
8	⋮	18	⋮
9	⋮	19	⋮
10	丨	20	

The Cuenca Translations

Cuenca, Peru, Text (1) 23.07.1997
Extract from ISPT p216 *216.1
'The Elephant Pyramid'
with three elephant-names

The script stems in part from the Indus-script but is otherwise globally unknown. The riddle was solved in the sequence (1), (4), (3), (2).
Elephant, in Indus Script pi-lu-a
p-i-l Akkad. pilu Arab. fili
a-l-e-p of Skt. hasti
h-o-s-t-i of Skt. hastin-

The elephant-name of line 2 a-l-e-p appears in Semitic meaning 'bull'. Similarly, the elephant-name is in Indus texts gau 'cow', Sanskrit ga, gavi etc. Greek elephas is of oriental/semitic origins.

Cuenca, Peru, Text (3) 23.07.1997
Extract from ISPT p216 *216.3
'Start Ploughing at Crescent'

Text (3): being urgent: ploughing till moon(day) is
Sanskrit: ... I.r.ya h.al pi a 5

Astrology around the world tells to most farmers to plant/plow during crescent time - till day 15 of the month (= full moon) A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:

p47-b: irya 'to be urged on'; p376-a: hala 'ploughing', hali a. 'large plough', halin 'ploughman'; p257-b: a- = a- = 'Moon'; p162-a: pi 'in, arar etc.' For the number of days of crescent to full moon see Text VII-1-A (Burrows Cave, Solar System, with V-5 and X-10. Note that the Cuenca texts (2), (3), (4) all relate to the Moon.

Cuenca, Peru, Text (2) 23.07.1997
Extract from ISPT p216 *216.2
'Moon-Text A' (ten horses) ---

Among the many Sanskrit moon-names is the pai-Indo-Iranian mās, second is indus, Super. istud, Indic (later) is soma and cand.ra

moon, oh, mistress, high, of lotuses, together with sound-
ing chariot with 10 (horses). Sanskrit:

mā, 3, sē pāt-ni vata Kumudana-ca, sacca-ninada ...
ra-the sa-ha 10

The Moon's chariot had 10 jaspine-colored horses. In the Puranas, see John Davson, 1950 p303 (and a three-wheeled chariot), sui 'Soma' = Moon. But note that the moon is here female, not so later in India. This Cuenca-text (2) is of enormous importance. This address to the Moon is in agreement with 3 Sanskrit moon-features: first: the Moon-name mā = Sanskrit mās; second: mistress of the lotuses: in India, the male Moon is called Kumuda-pati 'lord of the lotuses' (Davson, p303); third: the reference to the Moon's chariot (ratha) with its 10 horses. Sanskrit has hay-ī 'mare' and ha(ya)- 'horse'. The fifth line above has the ha- of haya- 'horse' as an acronym. A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p15-c: patni 'mistress'; p27-b: mas a. 'Moon'; p36-a: a interjection, etc. of sudden recollection, 'ah!', 'oh!'; p68-a: vata 'high, lofty'; p70-b: kumuda e. '(white) night lotus', Kumuda-patra 'Lotus-chariot = Moon', cf. Davson's Kumuda-pati 'Lotus-lord'; p80-a: -ca (enclit.) 'and, also'; p220-a: saca 'together with'; p140-a: ninada 'sound(ing)'; p150-b: ratha e. 'car, 2-wheeled war chariot'; p375-a: ha-y- 'horse', ha-y- 'mare', haya- 'horses'.

Cuenca, Peru, Text (4) 23.07.1997
Extract from ISPT p 216.4
p216 Twinkling Firmament

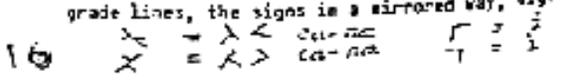
Sign X is a ligature consisting of λ ca and γ na. It seems that the scribe invented this ligature in order to fill his magical 4 x 4 = 16 signs field. It does never recur again in Burrows Cave texts, its component parts λ ca and γ na, and most other Cuenca signs co. Here the translation: Famous, Goddess likewise: Night, continuously raining, wishing firmament's twinkling. Sanskrit text: vitta asurā-ca, niś, tan yacca, sacca naka-lava A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p282-b: vitta (vid-) 'known, famous'; p35-a: asura 'divine, god, (later:) demon'; p90-a: -ca (enclit.) 'and, likewise'; p144-b: niś f. 'night'; p106-b: tan 'continuously'; p238-a: yacca 'holding, raining'; p45-b: iccha 'wish, desire'; p138-b: naka 'firmament, vault of heaven'; p261-c: lava 'twinkling, small amount of time'.

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Akin to Indus script are here the following signs: vi V-; ta X-; asu h-; kar/kal-; Final -n in syllables is omitted as in Indus script of, -ta instead of tan 'continuously', above. remarkable is the scribe's effort to depict, in retrograde lines, the signs in a mirrored way, e.g.



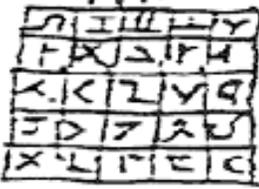
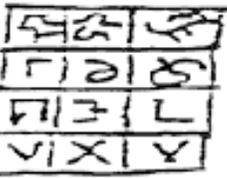
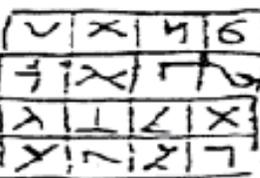
Cuenca, Ecuador Texts

4 selected texts belonging to the Crespi Collection, Huenuca, Peru, published by Erich von Däniken 1973 'Meine Welt in Bildern', E. C. Düsseldorf. They are written in one and the same script, unknown worldwide. - Text (1) is also

found in the Burrows Cave in Illinois.



Hier also noch einmal die 4 Texte, transkribiert, die links-läufigen Zeilen rechts-läufig normalisiert, die spiegelverkehrten Zeichen der links-läufigen Zeilen zurückgespiegelt.

			
②		P ä l a l e p h o s t . . . t h	Π Γ Ε Σ Γ Ε Γ J X U M L Y L U Z Π Γ Z X Γ P Y Z > X J > Γ U U * 10 Γ U Z X
③		O O O O h h y a h a l p i h a 10 5	? ? ? Γ θ ϑ J Γ Π Y X Y
④		h i t v e n i s c h a t h n d u	θ N X Y i X Γ θ λ > Γ X Γ X X X

Text (1): original Elefant;
 Text (2): OOOO ; pflügen bis Mond 10 + 5 ;
 Text (4): In-Ordnung, Nacht, strahlend, Mond.

Cuenca 5

Cuenca Peru Text 5 *235.1-a
 Cuenca Puma Pyramid 24.01.1999
 Luc Bürgin 1998 p184, Fig-35

The Sun
 long serpent long serpent
 whirlpool Puma PYRA- Puma whirlpool
 Four Ships MID Puma Five Ships
 Fifteen Layers

The Bottom Inscription runs from r./l.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (1) sa sū-kara | (2) o ku-u nau i-ta |
| (3) hā ka i-ta | (4) u ku nau i |
| (5) o ts-h ^a mī nau vai-vai kar-as | |
| (6) u ku-ha ra-u sa-i | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) The bear (- expense-killer/deluge) | |
| (2) oh, where the (space)ships gone to? | |
| (3) leaving what (is) past | |
| (4) oh, where the (space)ships are going? | |
| (5) oh, the vanishing ships of woes are operating | |
| (6) oh, where roaring thou art! | |

der Iker (= Atschaffer der Bevö- kerungsexplosion zur Zeit der Sintflut); oh, wohin sind die Raumschiffe gegangen? Verlass- send, was vorangehen. Oh, wohin gehen die Raumschiffe? Oh, die verschwindenden Schiffe der Schmerzen operieren. Oh, wo bist du brüllend?	U1^ normalized E9YOTX L9TX 9OT EXLQOY^ YAL=7UΓ
--	--

Cuenca Peru Text 5 +235.1-b
 Cuenca Puma Pyramid 24.01.1999
 Bottom Inscription Segment 1-3

U1^ E9YOTX L9TX

sa sū-kara, o ku-u nau i-ta, hā ka i-ta
 The bear (- expense-killer); oh, where the ships have gone
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: leaving what (is) past?

032-a: sa - sse article, sg. 'the'; 030-c: sū-kara -
 = kola/kula - vara-ha = 'expense-killer' = 'bear' supreme
 avatars; 0316-c: hā 'bound away, oh!'; 065-a: ku 'where!';
 0145-c: nau i, 'ship, "spaceship"; 044-a: ita 'gone, past!';
 0376-c: hā 'leave!'; 060-a: ka 'what!'; Bürgin 1998 p18/35

The original text runs from right to left (here normalised)
 at the bottom of the Cuenca/Peru Puma-Pyramid-Tablet.

Cuenca Peru Text 5 *235.1-c
 Cuenca Puma Pyramid 24.01.1999
 Bottom Inscription Segment 4 - 6

9OT EXLQOY^

u ku nau i-ta u ts-h^a mī nau vai-vai
 oh, where the spaceships are going? oh, the vanishing
 ships of
 kar-as u ku-ha ra-u sa-i

operieren; Oh, where roaring thou art?
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
 041-a: u 'oh!'; 069-a: ku 'where!'; 0148-c: nau i, 'ship';
 044-a: u, e, aya 'go!'; 010E-a: iā/iā 'female article,
 noc.pl. 'the, these!'; 0229-a: mī 'diminish, written by
 means of the waning moon glyph, = Indus sī, in phon. use.
 here it means the vanishing ships, nau-at, i, causing woes-
 0277-k: vāyate 'gets tired', stems from IE/Aryan vai/vai
 a lexical vae-teru, Lat. vas, Persian vai 'voe', etc.;
 012-a: kr, kar 'work, acc!'; 077-c: kṣa/kṣa 'where!';
 0251-c: rava 'roaring!'; 0259-a: se - 'sai' 'thou art!';

The Illinois Cave Translations

Excerpt Burrows Cave USA Texts

C o n t e n t s

Sign-List Cuenca (Peru)/Burrows Cave USA/ Glozel (France)/Related Indus Script Cuenca (Peru), 2 pages: Elephant Pyramid, Moon and lotusses, Crescent and ploughing, Moon as Mistress of the Night	215' 216, 216'
Solar-System Tablet Burrows Cave VII-1-A	216-A, 216-A'
Solar System Tablet Backside, 7-day-week Annex: 7-day week in Indus Culture, 7x Letter Aug. 20, 1998, from Midwestern Epigraphic Society, MES-Editor Mr. John J White	216-B, and 216-B' 215-B*
Indus Culture Admiral, B.C.VII-1-C	217
Where to Life-Ship Earth Sails? B.C.VII-2	217
Sarcastic Anagram, B.C.VII-3	217-A
Vertical: si-ra vi ala-pa a ⁿ -artha - Read without speech-power (is a) disadvantage Annex: 11 instances of 'disadvantage' in Indus Seal texts, 2 pages	
ra-ni = 'queen', Moon-Goddess, B.C.VII-4	218-B
Tablet with cartouche, Mercury, B.C.VII-5	218-1
Tenth Avatars of Vishnu, B.C.VII-6	218-2
Vishnu-World-Tablet, B.C.VII-7	218-A-1
Jupiter aiming at peace, B.C.VII-8	218-A-2
Voyage to America, Frontside, 2 pages, B.C.VII-7-A 3 months, with families and archers	219-A, 219-A'
Voyage to America, Backside, Blood-Feud 2 pages, the Dioskouroi's Mare, B.C.VII-9-B	219-B
Priest, torch in hand, grasping the tail of a fox or dog (reference to Mercury), B.C.VII-10	220
Rāma id Sītā Text, B.C.VII-11	221.1
Map . Mississioi-System = Mapstone, B.C.VII-12	221.2
Elegy A, Frontside, Ship Lost in Storm, with Emblems and Cartouche, VII-13-A	222-A
Elegy B, Backside, Father of Hoe : Jupiter, Life sweeping storm, B.C.VII-13-B	222-B
After Cataclysm, Lament, B.C.VII-14, 3 pages	223
Jupiter and Lord Rāma, his Sword, B.C.VII-15	224
Moon Story, Night-Killer, B.C.VII-16, 2 pages	225-A/B
Skipper of Indrapura, B.C.VII-17, 2 pages	226
Jupiter and Saturn, Frontside, B.C.VII-18-A	227
Backside: Jupiter, Mercury, Moon, VII-18-B	227
Ship Indrapura, a, b, c, B.C.VII-19-A	227
Annex to VII-19: 'abyss' in Indus Seals Intelligence Text, Backside of 'Ship Indrapura - 228.1-a and 228.1-b B.C.VII-19-B	227' 228
Rāma and Sītā (his wife), B.C.VII-20	228
Boar, - Expanse-Killer, B.C.VII-21 'stepping the swell of exuberance' -a, -b	228
Seven Candlesticks (Jupiter), B.C.VII-22	229

ship on ocean, B.C.VII-23	229.1
Third Degree Admiral, B.C.VII-24	229.2
Ore/Metal-Fleet, B.C.VII-25	229.3
Swift Messenger Boat, B.C.VII-26	229.4
Candelabrum (Jupiter), B.C.VII-27	229.5
B.C. Script a later version of the Indus Script 14 examples as contained in the above 5 texts	229.6
Outside the Cave, B.C.VII-28, The Hating Ones, facing destroyer Jupiter	230.1
Moon is a Sapphire, B.C.VII-29 and the Night-Killer (recurring)	230.2
Again B.C. Script a later version of the Indus Script with 8 examples in Texts 31/32	230.3
Whisper, inaudible, is /does Vishnu (rap-/lap- 'whisper, murmur' B.C.VII-30	230.4
Once more ore/metal, B.C.VII-31 ore: search satisfying	230.5
Mother of the Army of Souls, B.C.VII-32 Picture of a Divine Lady	230.6
Moon and Sun Devotion, B.C.VII-33 Picture of a beautiful young leader	231.1
Mother of all Kindling, B.C.VII-34 Out of energy arises the crescent and Sun	231.2
Mercury Announcer/Herals of the Supreme (= Jupiter), Brahma (= Jupiter), his 'fish' announcing a deluge, B.C.VII-35	231.3
Time-teller Moon, waning/crescent, dying and re-born, B.C.VII-36	231.4
small list of identic Indus and Burrows Cave Signs A new deciphering period started on Jan. 24, 1999.	

The above is an advance list of Burrows Cave (= B.C.)
Tablets deciphered since 1997. It seems, as Luc
Bürgin, in his 1998 book 'Geheimakte Archäologie',
has revealed, that many more have illegally been
sold or stolen by irresponsible adventurers and
looters. What is much more precious than gold or
jewels, or pictures or sculpture, are the texts,
especially now where deciphering has begun.
It is in the interest of researching humanity
that reliable photographs or hand-drawn copies of
all inscribed Burrows Cave artifacts or Tablets
should be carefully handled, registered, and made
available for deciphering. Incidentally, a non-
profit-guided old linguist (90 in March 1999) in
Germany (Weissdornweg 91, 53177 Bonn) is at present
the only authority for deciphering Indus Culture
and B.C. Culture Texts: Kurt Schildmann, President ISD.

34 more Burrows Cave Texts USA
and (same script and language)
29 Glozel/Cromagnon Texts, France

C o n t e n t s

Towards Father (Jupiter), B.C. VII-37	232.1
Sītā's Husband (Rāaa), B.C. VII-38	232.2
Scribe (deified Mercury), B.C. VII-39	232.3
My Life Tribute (to Jupiter), B.C. VII-40	232.4
Serpent Mound Imagery (Jupiter causing treab- lings, he the Star-Killer) B.C. VII-41	233.1
Famous Mother of Men (witness of the cataclysm, reproducing new life) B.C. VII-42	233.2
Seven-Seven-Seven (Basic Number of Jupiter, the creator of orbs) B.C. VII-43	233.3
Life is Lagging (tributes to punisher Jupiter in a cataclysm, woe) B.C. VII-44	233.4
Immortal Son (= Rāaa, ruler of the globe, husband of Sita, representing Venus) B.C. VII-45	234.1.a-f
One more Cuenca Text: Cuenc; Puma Pyramid (the Boar as Expanse Killer, deluge) Cuenca 5-	235.1
Deified Crocodile, divine devourer, B.C. VII-46	235.2
Oh, works for magic, without working, B.C. VII-47	236.1
Space-ship "Jupiter"/Bird Garuda, B.C. VII-48	236.2
Luxuriously Distributing, creator Jupiter, Jupiter-Protector, B.C. VII-49	236.3
Space-ship, reappearing/disappearing, B.C. VII-50	236.4
Highest Protector (= Jupiter), protecting space- -ship guarding the riches, B.C. VII-51	237.1
Inspiring Dioskouroi, 30 Gods, ans Shiva's poets (Text praising the benevolent Diosk.) B.C.VII-52	237.2
Warrior's Lord, B.C. VII-53	257.3
My Seed as Tribute, B.C. VII-54	237.4
Highest of the Highests (= Jupiter), B.C. VII-55	257.5
Eternal Moon, make flourishing life, B.C.VII-56	238.1
A Zodia ? 4 quadrupeds, 1 serpent, B.C. VII-57	238.2
Boar, Avatara of Jupiter, as Expanse Killer, - Space-ships on the Moon, B.C. VII-58 a-e	239.1.a-e
Father Swell-Killer (= Jupiter), B.C. VII-59 a-f	240.1.a-f
Boar Avatara (su-kara) of Jupiter, B.C. VII-60.	241.1.a-e
Space-Ships and Moon, swell of life ending thundering and sharp flood, B.C. VII-61	242.1.a-e
Sun's Equine Spouse, The Mare Aśvinī, B.C. VII-62	243.1.a-d
The Dangerous Moon, Ships Operating, B.C. VII-63	244.1.a-d
Boar and Makara-Monster, B.C. VII-64	245.1.a-e
Cataclysm to-morrow, Thunder, Purge, B.C.VII-65-a	246.1.a-d
Cattle Devouring, Tributes in Children B.C. VII-66-a	247.1.a-d
Killed are the Races, through Pipru, B.C. VII-67	248.1.a-e
Lesson for Children, B.C. VII-68	249.1.a-e
Boar (Avatara of Jupiter) and Flood, B.C. VII-69	250.1.a-d

20 Days no Sun, no Moon; out of place being the
actions done again by the Uma-cherishing
races ... Bad tribute to Jupiter, B.C. VII-70 251.1
Fish announcing deluge, B.C. VII-71 252.1

Maya Beginning : Area of the Burrows Cave Contemporary and
Subsequent Mound Builder Empires, or Great Valley Empires of America
- Survey Map of Part of the Mississippi Basin



**Absolute/relative Chronological Table paradigmatically based
on the terms 'eye' and 'sun' as proto-grammatically built**

Eternity or 100,000 aC - 10,000 aC	Parallel Terms: ka-mti 'empty/black eye-hole' a-ka-ati 'a New-Moon-Term' pu-ati 'protruding insect eye' a-pu-ati 'star = celestial insect eye' tu-ati 'pupil of the eye' a.tu-ati 'giant-eye' = 'sun' tu'u-ati'i 'a thorax nipple' a-tu'u-ati'i 'nipple in landscape'	The Proto-Grammar Cosmica (= PtoGraCo) pro- duces Millions of written words of which the read- ing and understanding is as easy as that of decadically written num- bers. Some archaic tribes in North America and in Northern Europe have made attempts to speak PtoGraCo-constructed words thus producing curi- ous sounds and strange con- sonantal clusters. East of Europe paalatal k becomes Slavic s and Aryan ś, Iran NE s, SW ē, t
10,000 aC - 5,000 aC	su-ni/su-li 'eye' (in Europe) cf. Celtic sulī/suil 'eye' a-suli/a-suni 'giant eye = sun' by analogy a-swen/a-swel- 'sun' predominant a-swel-/a-sul-o-s	The śatam (= '100') Branch ===== <u>Aryan, Burrows Cave, Glozel</u> have a-suara and In Proto-Iranian survives a-hura Anura-Mazda and Avestan hwan- (genitive)
5,000 aC - 3,000 aC	The km̄tom (= '100') Branch ===== Latin *a-suelios 'sunlike' becomes *auselios, Aurelius Etruscan *ausel- becomes usil = 'Sun' or 'Sun-God' Celtic *a-sul becomes saul. 'sun' Greek *a-hwel becomes hawel-	The śatam (= '100') Branch ===== <u>Aryan, Burrows Cave, Glozel</u> have a-suara and In Proto-Iranian survives a-hura Anura-Mazda and Avestan hwan- (genitive)
3,000 aC - 2000 pC	sun- generalizing in the North, in Latin *swel- becomes sol then French soleil, Spanish sol, Italian sole, = 'sun'	Aparallel to Greek *hwel- 'sun' Sanskrit svar = Iran. hvar Sumer. *hbara, bar, bar-bar, Egypt *hvar becomes hor = 'sun'

The Universe is a Sphinx, imposing riddles. All those who claim to be smart, exceedingly intelligent, but who fail to solve the riddle will be killed. A Burrows Cave Anagram: Head without power of language is a disadvantage. To the Proto-Grammar, the head is the key to fixing lexically the Universe. A Medusa head subjecting the Universe. First by mastering all its parts and functions, then, by analogy, mastering the body's parts and functions; then, virtually, seeing, inter alia, a world giant, whose head is the celestial vault, right eye = 'sun', left eye = 'Moon' etc. in whose head-hair are suspended the stars/insect eyes pu-ati/a-puati (see above); and whose body is the globe, belted by the oceanic serpent. etc. He who has learned the PtoGra-Rules has solved the Sphinx riddle. Thus he is capable of communicating with those of outer space or inner Earth

The above suffix -ati means 'sharp nose bridge', then 'blade, sword'. Cf. IE (Indo-European) nsi- 'sword' = Lat. ensis, Skt. (= Sanskrit) asi- 'sword'. Said -ati is, lateral to the eye, a locative to eye-terms built in analogy to mouth-terms. Somatic -ati'i means sternum and functions similarly in respect of thoracic 'eyes' = nipples. Some very archaic, mostly circum-pacific languages retained correct terms: Japanese fosi 'star' = *oposi/*a-pu-nti, cf. Uto-Aztecans pusi 'eye', even Tubatul. punsi 'eye'. And many many more.

Dear reader, forget it, forget about all what is said above :
It is nonsense, is unreal just like UFOs, abductions, animal mutilations, para-psychology, dangers of exploding population etc. etc.

The Indus Message that reached America (7000 years ago ... ?)

The Indus message in America

It is clear that one should abstain from deifying a piece of fertile land but some people did it somewhat by analogy with a fertile maternal womb whom they were taught to venerate by their own mothers. Ultimately, humanity is free to deify everything physically or mentally existing. On the other hand, humanity is also free to denominate and describe objectively every phenomenon existing or thinkable. The latter freedom and entailing action makes mankind a power endangering the whole world, every individual, every system and even mankind's existence.

I said: to denominate and to describe. That implies verbal creativity. The history of humanity comprises this type of creativity. It is constantly expanding. How did it start? A virtual vision of the world was implanted. By whom? Life probably came from outer space, grew up in cosmic genetic exchange. And that virtual Vishnu-vision of our world seemingly also. Call that archaic virtual World Giant (whose body is the terrestrial globe and whose skull is the celestial vault) either Vishnu, or Purusha, or Pancov, or Yair etc., the type of vision supplies, by analogy, the terms and concepts required to verbally define our world.

Forests are the Giant's body-hair. Rivers are arteries or veins. A mountain range is the World-Giant's backbone, etc. etc. That vision made forests not more mysterious than hairs on the skin of humans or animals, it made rocks to bones etc., and it made navigators to global body surrounders, millennia before Copernicus and Galilei.

The Vishnu-Vision made the world conquerable. It helped to de-mystify the world, is an ultimately dangerous way of thinking, see above. The Indus culture, as presented by its written legacy, speaks in sober and realistic ways, but is already in some parts undermined by those irrational deifications prevailing in the other civilizations.

The pre-Indus-Culture-Period was devoid of celestial deifications. In that period, the Vishnu-World-Giant-Vision excluded terrestrial and celestial deifications.

Then followed the historical Indus-Culture-Period (of 1000 years?) with its 33 Gods (= Prote-Hinduism) which was transitory to the next global religious period, that of global chaotic pantheism.

In Western Asia, this provoked a first monotheistic, then atheistic upheavals, presently prevailing.

Now, the ultima ratio is the so-called 'nature'. Some people admit the activity of a cosmic spirit.

The upper class members of the Indus culture were certainly still familiar with pre-Indus-Wisdom

From their teachers they had been given tablets showing the solar system with dates of the planets useful for transoceanic navigation.

Copy of a copy of a copy of such a tablet happened to be stored in the Burrows Cave (in the USA). Cosmological ignorants call it a fraud. I deciphered the tablet a few days ago. Its Indus nature is transparent.

The writing runs from left to right. Numbering is, like Indus, decadic (not vigesimal or sexagesimal). Low numbers are written like Indus. Annotation of numbers variable in the manner of the Indus notations.

A circle plus diacritical affix denotes various celestial bodies like in the Indus writings. Agreement is also transparent in the field of chronological symmetry ruling the synodic years of the planets:

$7 (+7^2 + 7^3) = 399/400$ is Jupiter

$8 (+8^2 + 8^3) = 584$ is Venus

$9 (+9^2 + 9^3) = 819$ is pre-Trojan Mars

The sum of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd power of 4,5 = 115,875 is Mercury,

in Babylon depicted as a flat hand = 4 fingers and a half one = 4,5, = ♋



The Burrows Cave Tablet with on top the shining sun then followed by 7 lines
line nr.1: the moon,
line nr.2: Mercury,
line nr.3: Venus,
line nr.4: Mars,
line nr.5: Jupiter,
line nr.6: still Jupiter,
line nr.7: Saturn.

All lines are readable from left to right like those of the Indus way of writing.

A closer study of the seven lines will be found on next page.

Please keep in mind that this tablet is the most archaic readable document of humanity so far discovered. I am

happy to present it here.

Kurt Schildmann
12.10.1998 Bonn

Indus Script Deciphering / ISD
Chapter 3: Celestial Deifications

216-B

Note that Aryan, tri/tra in paleo-American Sanskrit changed via tra/eri into sa/si, as in pisi = pisi- 'father', or (last item below) si-patha = tri-patha.

Burrows Cave VII-1-B
Solar System Tablet
Backside

*216-B-1
12.10.1998

Burrows Cave VII-1-B-a
Solar System Tablet
Backside line 1-4: 52 (= 11+13+15+13) weeks

*216-B-a
12.10.1998

Below I submit the long-missed backside and its reading. It continues telling, numerically, and lexically, the archaic Indus Culture cosmological vision, here focusing on Jupiter and the Sun. A good photo reached me on August 24, 1998 (copy of the letter under 216-B"). I saw at once that, here again, Jupiter's basic number 7 was solemnly celebrated, since earthlings know that $7 + 7^2 + 7^3 = 399$ days, = Jupiter's synodic year. In honor of Jupiter the Indus Culture millennia ago instituted the 7-day-Jupiter-week as attested on p216-B', annexed, implying 6 days of work and one day of reposing.

line 5 runs from left to right explaining 52 as weeks of 7 days in a solar year - 364 days
7 asu-ri-as-ya
7 days (= week) of the Sun
(364 = 52 weeks of 7 days of the sun's annual orbit) Of the Sun: written in perfect Indus script)
Pre-Vedic archaic Indo-European a-sulyo-svo 'of the Sun', in e-grade a-swelyo-svo- Celtic sul-i- 'eye', *a-sul-i- Giant's eye = 'Sun'.

This ruling was also valid for Vishnu and his wife Uma. Regularly and in passion she waited for him 6 days.

Burrows Cave VII-1-B-b *216-B-b
Solar System Tablet 12.10.1998
Backside script runs from right to left, is here normalized
line 6 Logograms: □ 400/399 - Jupiter; ≠ 30 - the 30/33 Hindu-Gods; ○ - Sun/day (Indus)
ma-ha SVAR ta-400 '30' BUDHA
Great Sun, Jupiter, 30, Mercury & Logographic recapitulation of main deities.
A.A. Macdonell 1893, London: p220-c: saṅā 'great'; p371-b: svar (& sūryah) 'sun'; ta- 'article'; p51-b: catur-śata- '400'; p113-b: tridaśa 'the 30 gods'; p197-b: Budha- 'Mercury'; p32-at. 3 &

The backside here under review makes it clear that 52 (first line 11, 2nd 13, 3rd 15, 4th 13) 7-day-weeks (= 364 days) do almost cover the length of a terrestrial year of the Sun = genitive, pre-Vedic asu-ri-as-ya, Sanskrit sūrya-sya, Indo-European a-sul/swel-yo-syo that is the World Giant's eye, as marked by the a- prefixed. Cf. proto-Celtic sul-i-s 'eye'.

Burrows Cave VII-1-B-c *216-B-c
Solar System Tablet 12.10.98
Backside This is the 7-7-7 formula of line 7 planet Jupiter's synodic year

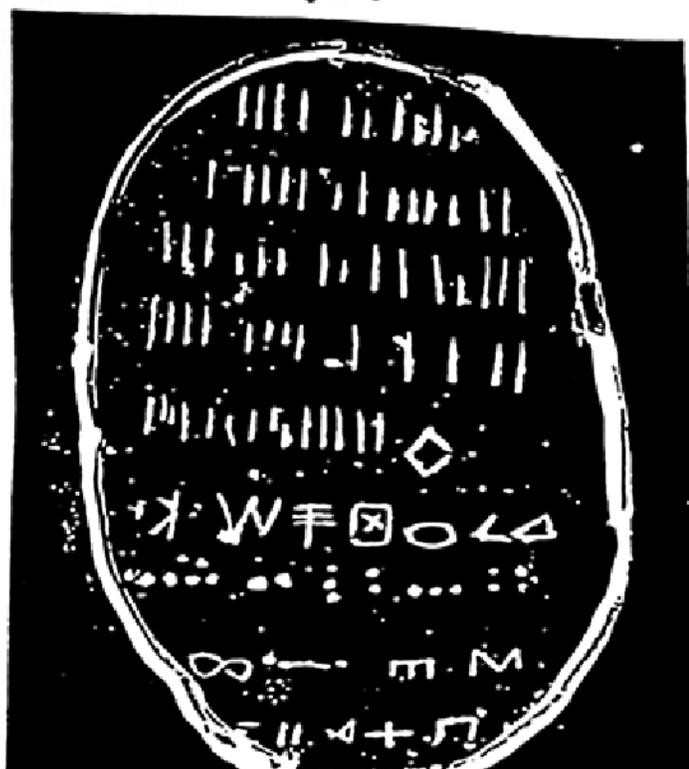
Jupiter's 7 7 7
which means that $7+7^2+7^3 = 399$ days, his year, makes 7 to his basic number, just like 8 is the basic number of Venus ($8+8^2+8^3 = 584$ days, a synodic Venus year; and more such celestial numbers

Burrows Cave VII-1-B-d *216-B-d
Solar System Tablet 12.10.1998
Backside The text runs from right to left, line 8 but is here normalized

vi-ra dvi-pa as teṣam
hero-country being theirs
2 logograms composed of ligatures, vi-ra = vi- and dvi-pa (- continent) two (- dvi) times
pa = pa Macd. 1893 : p293-c: vira 'hero, god'; v33-c: as- 'to be'; teṣam (*ta-sya-m) 'their'.

Burrows Cave VII-1-B-e *216-B-e
Solar System Tablet 12.10.1998
Backside The text runs from left to right, line 9 This is a reference to Vishnu

as ra-ma si (= tri-)pātha
being Rāma, 3-paths/steps, namely Vishnu's famous 3 steps and his avatars/reincarnation in the hero Rāma, ruler of the world, being the sole human being, of divine origin, frequently mentioned in the Indus Culture texts, comprising also his two sons and more details



Kurt Schildmann
14.08.1997 Bonn

Indus Script Deciphering ISD
The Vishnu-Tenth-Avatar-Emblem
of the Indus Script

Burrows Cave, USA, VII-1-c *217.1
coin-shaped picture (Kaanstein) of an Indus culture Admiral 8.8.97

vi-tta-da 400 sa ra - vi

(stemming) from the known 400, = Jupiter, the thundering one (abstammend) vom bekannten 400-er, = Jupiter, dem Donnernden

The last line is a transliteration of the Burrows Cave script into Indus Culture script, the latter being more archaic. The Admiral wears a sort of necklace consisting of 4 ship-glyphs, 2 right side, 2 left side, recurring in Indus script, = nau 'ship'. The Indus script tetragon/square means 400 and Jupiter round for 399 days, Jupiter's synodic year.



A.A. Macdonnell 1893 Lond. p232-b: vittā 'known, famous', recurring in 'known rapid death'; (vitta.1 = an old adative 'seven' is Jupiter's synodic number: 7.9.243 = 399 days, the synodic year globally known: 7.9.243 = 399

Burrows Cave VII-2 *217.2-a
Where to life-ship Earth (sails) ? 10.08.1997
Line 1-3

vi-ca as asu ta-ra-
hero, being life, the stars
-pa asi 400
Lord you are, Jupiter

The first 3 lines are boustrophedon the sixth line is a sarcastic anagram H214, seiend Leben, der Sterne Herr bist du, 489/399 days of the synodic year of Jupiter The invocation is followed by a question

A.A. Macdonnell 1893: p293-c: vi-ra 'hero, man of might'; p108-c: tara 'start'; p35-a: asu 'life, breath, vitality'; p158-c: -pa 'protecting, lord'; p33-c: as- 'to be', *as-si; Indus pictogram □ = 400, rou for 399 days = a synodic year, in other texts □, □ = 400-pa = 'Lord of the 400' Jupiter

Burrows Cave VII-2 *217.2-b
Where to life-ship Earth (sails) ? 10.08.1997
Line 4 and 5

ku-ha asu - nau si
Where to life-ship Earth (sails)?

The Moon (IRBU) where mentioned in Indus texts, is mostly a symbol for delay, for lagging (its delay of about an hour).

Just like in Indus, the Pyramid-glyph means 'top, highest, uppermost' here si is Iranoid = *tri, as in other cases
vā; IRBU si-upana
vae, (ans) Moon = Earth's Top?

A.A. Macdonnell 1893: p71-c: kuna 'where'; p35-a: asu 'life'; p148-c: nau 'ship'; For si = tri, think of trioka, tri-ka meaning Earth, planet 3; Old Sanskrit vai = Lat. vae; The Indus script's Moon-glyph is , in Burrows Cave =  The end of the Indus Empire = beginning of misery, wars. The question is addressed to the wise man = zarzha

Burrows Cave, USA *217.2
Text VII-2 10.08.1997
Where to life-ship Earth (sails) ?
The sixth line is a sarcastic anagram

VII vi-ra 'hero' being life, the stars
as asu ta-ra
□ + □ Lord you are
-pa asi 400 400 = Jupiter
Where to life-ship Earth sail



ku-ha asu nau si it follows the answer: vae, (and) Moon = Earth's Top?

Burrows Cave VII-2 *217.2-c
Where to life-ship Earth (sails) ? 10.08.1997
Line 6 and 7 Line 6, as anagram, says: da-sa-as ma-
'demons create confusion'

u ma-as-sa-dha da-sa-ma (to the) tara (Avata-
ra)

Text-segments are partly written in boustrophedon/in plowing manner writing, implying some mirroring of signs.
A.A. Macdonnell 1893: p47-a: u (interjection) 'oh'; p235-b: medha 'wise', from zarzha, as proved by Avestan/Old Persian zarza 'wise', cf. the Iranian deity Ahura-mazda/Moruzd, Sanskrit 'Asura-medha' 'wise deity'. The above text is thus pre-classical/pre-Vedic Sanskrit. Now the answer of the wise man: the Tenth (- the last) reincarnation/avatara of Vishnu (the virtual World Giant whose body is the Earth/planet nr.3, and whose head is the sky, the thousand-eyed, in the headhair are suspended (si-ki-ya  in Indus script) the celestial bodies that were in post-Indus time deified. Vishnu's tenth Avata- tara means his reappearance in final victory, riding on a white horse may mean that white people at that period (horse = 360, in days the mare's pregnancy) have initiated high tech civilization. Macd.: p119-a: dasa 'demon'; p236-b: maun/moh 'create confusion'

u sa-as-sa-dha on, wise man / on, weiser Mann
da-sa-ma (to) 10th Avatara (Vishnu's 10th last)
Line 6, as anagram, says:

da-sa-as ma-u 'demon create confusion'
This is exactly what presently happens with Atomic Bombs etc.
Macd.: p119-a: dasa 'demon'; p236-b: maun/moh 'create confusion'



Intelligence Test

The Burrows Cave Site, Illinois, USA/America

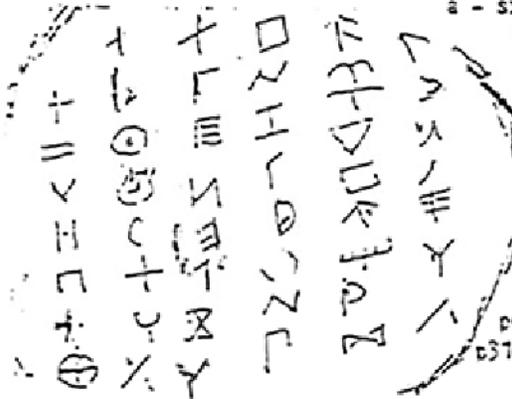
Burrows Cave VII-3 *217-A-1
Sarcastic Anagram 21.10.98
Basic Sentence and Head Line

The anagram's left side 7 vertically placed signs do function (though having a sentence value of their own... being the 'basic sentence') as initial signs of sprouting horizontal lines. The lines can't be numbered being partly by the scribe intentionally 'intermingled', so that, what the reader believed to have read, may have served as prayer or omen. The basic sentence:

Read without power-of-language (is) disadvantageous
+ si - ra vi ala-pa an - artha & || V H >> '⊙'
Right side: The Indus Culture version

There are about 10 Indus sentences ending: 'disadvantage', see page 217-A'

The horizontal Head Line
You are Jupiter, oh, the luck



A.A.Macdonell 1893:
p373-c: sira 'head';
p279-b: vi 'without';
p42-b: ala-pa nt.
'talk, conversation, power of discourse';
p13-a: anartha 'dis-advantage';
u33-c: as- 'to be';
400/399 days = Jupiter's synodic year;
p47-a: u (interj.) 'oh';
p376-c: suna 'luck';

Burrows Cave VII-3 *217-A-3
Sarcastic Anagram 21.10.98
Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sprouting

For almost 100 years, the combined 'intelligence' of India and the West was unable to decipher the Indus Script. This is due to the arrogant, foolish, and partly alcohol or drug-insoified denial of proto-historic and cosmic intelligence. A Burrows Cave scribe, with the basic statement (power of language - supreme intelligence), anticipated mankind's doom due to stupidity. See now a modern science, the elites, the majorities worshipping money and financial Nobel awards. Allegedly looking at meeting cosmic intelligence, though being hopelessly incapable to evaluate documentation (on Earth) already extant. Do you believe that Cosmic Societies do pay salaries to their members? Do you pay a salary to your faithful dog or horse or other good animal friend? Or do you brutally claim a divine right of misusing faithful beings of the bio and human cosmos?

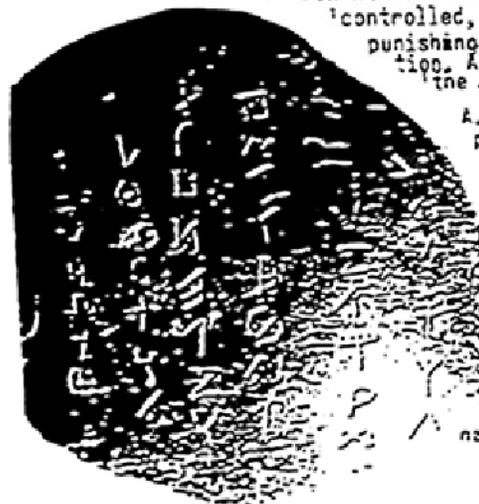
- (3) Vishnu, breath of the gods V X O Y (V) Y
vi-is-nu asu d'ai-vā-nā'
 - (4) metal you are, oh wealth of Jupiter
 - (5) Varuna/ether, H + 7 8 ⊙
pa - si' āra_a-si, u dhana 400 ⊙=20
 - (4) and (5), sproutings of H and ⊙ do refer to the twofold wealth of the supreme deity, by naming the extremes, crystal/metal/gold and ether/light/electricity, = Varuna.
- India's 'god' Varuna represents the ethereal ocean of light, splendour, etc. as such (John Dowson, 1950, Hindu Mythology, p3 (Aditya) and -p336, A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p262-b: Vishnu, 2nd of the divine triad; p35-a: asu 'breath, life'; p124-c: daiva/ōya 'god'; p41-b: āra 'ore, metal'; p33-c: as- 'to be'; p47-a: u 'oh'; p129-a: dhana 'wealth'; -bov = dhanus; p162-a: pāsīn 'eponym of Varuna'.

Burrows Cave VII-3 *217-A-2
Sarcastic Anagram 21.10.1998
First and Second Sprouting

Be you, you are Piuru (= Flood/Deluge), given by the (celestial) ship, wind, hundred spirits
+ | / r n m = ⊙ ⊕ I T >
si - as as-i asu Piuru ra nau' Ira Sa-ta nā

(the signs si/si and ra/ra do actually start 2 lines)
It is with the -la of pi-a-la 'fig-tree' that the second line starts. As to Piuru, cf. Macd.p163-a: Piuru, a demon vanquished by Indra = Jupiter. Etymologically, this is 'pru/piu- 'inunction', with broken initial reduplication.

Don't read 'vanquished, read better 'controlled, ordered' by Jupiter
punishāno 'explosion of population. A parallel is seen in the boar - vara-na, su-kara'.



A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p65-a: kavi 'wise, planet Venus'; p33-c: 'to be';
p35-a: asu 'breath, life, vital spirits, vitality';
p163-a: pioppaia = 'sacred fig-tree, Peepal, ficus religiosa';
p371-b: svar 'sun' - sūryas, asuryas etc.;
p47-b: Ira 'wind' (causes rotation of the globe); p306-c: tata 'hundred'; p157-a: nā, nara 'man, spirit';

Burrows Cave VII-3 +217-A-4
Sarcastic Anagram 21.10.98
Sixth and Seventh Sprouting
Final Statement

Remember that, in India, there are detailed reports about arrivals of giant space-ships, with millions of inhabitants, 5,000 or 6,000 years ago. The Indus culture, led by the emperor Rama, of divine origin, spread around the globe, as attested by Cuenca, Peru, and the Burrows Cave texts, of Illinois, North America.

- The initial a- | serves to start (6) and (7)
- (6) breath of Saturn: blackness + | ⊙ ↑
Saturn's, olvon: circle a-su Sani kal-as plus belt or ring
- (7) Oh announcer Mercury: (the message:) life, care-taking of the 30 gods above mother Venus has to be | Y Σ N 110
a sa-as BUQHA asu hasta 30
Y 7 6 Y X / 1
u-pa ca-tri KAVI as-as

Note: Mercury - X, Venus - V. The hand-glyph is in Indus texts about 30 times used to denote 'care-taking'. Final Statement: ⊙ | :

Expressed by a sole glyph: the wheel, now in the sense cakra - eternal recapitulation in the Universe.
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p35-a: asu 'breath'; p347-b: Sani 'Saturn', symbol of death; p67-b: kala 'black, dark blue'; p36-a: ā 'ah, oh'; p305-a: Sars- 'announce, sing, recite'; p197-b: Budha 'Mercury' - messenger of Jupiter; p376-b: hasta, hastaka 'supporting hand, help'; p224-b: sāt: 'mother'; p67-a: kavi 'planet Venus' = V - Solar System, Mercury is and Venus is in Indus culture. It is the fig-tree leaf that denotes planet Venus.

Burrows Cave VII-4 *217-B
ra-ni 'queen', moon-goddess

This Burrows Cave tablet was published by Dr. Horst Friedrich, D-82257 Northsee, in his paper 'Jahrhundert-entdeckung Burrows Cave', published in *SPRACH Synthesis* ISSN 0445-1260, May/June 1994, p. 8, Abb. 5 (p. 7).

ra-ni
rājñī 'queen'
A.A. Macdonell 1893, London, Sanskrit-C. Dict.
ca-ra-a ka-a-s
moving in whatever operations being at
p273-c: rājñī 'queen'
p27-b: cara 'moving'
kar-as as
p67-b: kala 'right time, proper time for';
p35-a: āsura 'divine, deity';
p35-c: as-ā nī. 'tear, blood';
p146-c: nīla 'dark blue';
Kōnōgin, wandelnd in
Sottisat,
Tränen (in) schönen Dunkel-
blau (der Nacht).

śa-ra su-nī-la
tears (in the) beautiful blue
(of the night)

The other Sanskrit moon name, *indu*, means also 'tear, drop'. Interestingly, some Indo-Aryan/Sanskrit long *ā* are denoted by doubling, *-ā-ā-*.

In the Indus texts (moon not yet deified) the moon symbol ☾ is about a hundred times used to mean 'delay' on account of its daily delay of about 13 degrees, almost an hour. It is also

called the 'hare-star' (so in America as well). *indu* used about 3 times.

The picture ☾ is 'crescent' and *ca-ni* 'waning moon' are per rebus phonetic signs. But the sign ☾, *ca-ni*, may also mean *śas* 'moon'.

As it reappears in the moon glyph ☾ it follows that the glyph ☾ is better called *śas* 'moon' than *indu* 'moon'.

Note that in the Cuenca/Feru texts the moon is also a female, *pā-t-nī* 'mistress' in text (4). Vedic/Sanskrit cosmology changed the gender. That means that the American tablets are more than 5,000 years old.



Burrows Cave VII-4 17.8.97
Extract from ISTT p217-A *217-B-
line 1 and 2 Invocation of the moon as

as a female deity, post-Indus, but typical for Ancient America. The rather dialectal appellative *rā-nī* 'queen' (Hindi *rānī*) stems from Skt. *rājñī*; A.A. Macdonell: p273-c: rājñī; moving in whatever operations being at with f. -ā;

(Moon (= female) is more than a darkness-killer/night-killer. We will see that she (the Moon) harbours fleets of celestial ships/spaceships capable of causing deluge and whirlstorms at proper times. This is told in about 50 Burrows C. (USA)-Texts and Glotol (France)-Texts in identical script and language (= Sanskrit).

Burrows Cave VII-4 17.8.97
Extract from ISTT p217-A *217-B-b
line 3, 4, and 5 This segment continues moon-praising, calling the moon-goddess the

proper times (showing one) A.A. Macdonell 1893: p67-b: kala c. 'right time, proper time for'

as - ā - ra goddess the true etymology is the old-IE *a-sulos* 'sun', zero-grade of **a-swelos*, Latin *Aurelius/auselios/azvelios* 'like the sun' etc.

The other Sanskrit moon name, *p35-c: as-ā-nī* 'tear', *indu* means also 'drops, tears'; Greek *hēr*, Lat. *asere*; first of all - 'blood' p146-c: nīla 'dark blue'; prefixed *su-* - 'beautiful' 'The brilliant moon in the beautiful blue night-sky';

Burrows Cave VII-4 17.8.97
Extract from ISTT p217-A *217-B-c
Footnote: Moon a female deity

patni 'mistress', *ra-ni* 'queen', *mā-trī* 'mother'

In BC-VII-4 the moon is *ra-ni* 'queen'. The above female appellatives are addressed to the moon called/written *śas*, *nā*, *indu*, ☾, ☽, so in the post-Indus-Culture inscriptions of Ancient America.

In the Indus-Culture texts (moon not yet deified) the moon-symbol ☾ is about a hundred times used to mean 'delay' on account of its daily delay of about 13 degrees, almost an hour. The moon is also called 'the hare-star' (or rabbit) according to the assignment of animal pregnancy periods to the periods of celestial bodies, see the relative table added to the discussion of the single planets plus sun and moon, all having been deified in post-Indus time.

In Indus texts the moon/harestar is written *śa-śa* Sanskrit p370-a: *śaśa* 'hare', Latin 'moon' (cf. Latin *cūnis* 'grey' from **kasn-*; Ger. *hasen* pl.)

Kurt Schildmann
18.08.1997 Bonn
Materials from the
Burrows Cave, Illinois, USA

Indus Script Deciphering ISD
Chapter 3: Celestial Deifications

218.1

Burrows Cave VII-5 18.8.97
Tablet with Cartouche *218.1

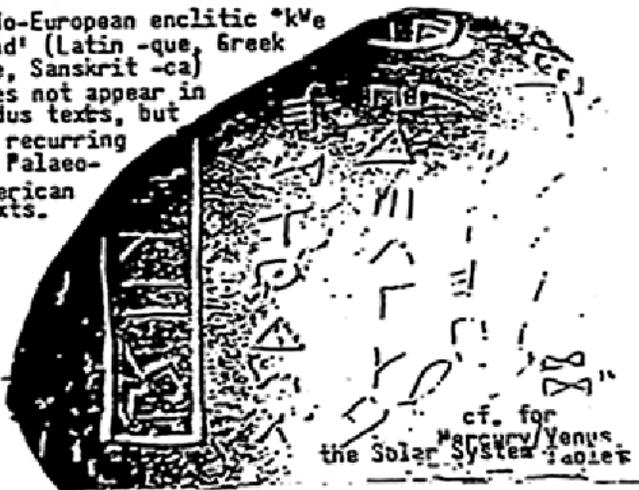
u-pa pra-i SUDHA, upana as-si-ca
till here heading Mercury, and top,
the cartouche included
(-si-ca-) - n.-ra. nau-kar-pa-as
(-are -and) . great skipper's slaves
upana ai-u-as asu u pa-as
highest eternal breath, oh slaves
ta kar-ya si-ddha
the duty accomplished

The original's
script runs in
all lines from
left to right,
the cartouche
included

The main deity
is here Mercury,
in the cartouche
called
Rauhinaya after
his mother
Rohini
(John Dowson,
1950, p65)

INSIDE Cartouche: pa-da Ra-u(hi-na-ya) -
Mercury at the feet of Rauhinaya

Indo-European enclitic *kve
'and' (Latin -que, Greek
-te, Sanskrit -ca)
does not appear in
Indus texts, but
is recurring
in Palaeo-
American
texts.



cf. for
Mercury/Venus
the Solar System Tablet

Burrows Cave VII-5,6 etc. 18.8.97
Mercury glyph *218.1c
in Indus Script and
in Palaeo-American Script

(In the Burrows Cave Solar System Tablet the
glyph with ' prefixed means Mercury, and with
' postfixed means planet Venus)

The Indus sign is and so in Burrows Cave;
it depicts the planet's orbit always near the sun.
The synodic year is 115,875 days. A pre-Indus planetary
system assigned pregnancy periods to the moving cele-
stial bodies: moon, 30 days (hare, rabbit, mouse, glo-
bally known); sun, 360 days (mare, steed); chariot
drawn by 4 horses marks the 4 year intercalary peri-
od; 2 cows - Venus 584 days; 2 bitches - Mercury's
115,275 days of synod. year; etc.; bitches/she-vores
= howling quadrupeds, ulams-kar, later misread Skt.
uram-ga 'brast-goer/snake'; the 'snakes' reached
Greek Hermes, his staff was a pencil (after becom-
ing the divine scribe/messenger - the 'fastest planet').
John Dowson, 1950, London, Dict. of Hindu Mythology,
p282: the 2 dogs Sarameyas have been compared with
the Greek Hermes (= Mercury); - Note the Indus series
ra ii, ra iii, ri iii; a-ra ii, u-ra ii, i-ra ii
and the variants ara H, ura H, ira H, -r/l.

Burrows Cave VII-5 18.8.97
Tablet with Cartouche *218.1a
line 1 and 2, EXTRACT from 7 lines

u-pa pra-i SUDHA uoana as-si-ca
till here heading Mercury, and top you are

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p158-a: pavitra 'purifying';
p17-a: u 'on'; p197-b: Sudha 'Mercury'; p12-c: as-
'to be', as-ai 'I am', 'as-si etc. ; p99-a: -ca 'and';
This is evidence that the virtual Indus-World Giant
Vishnu has lost importance as compared with increasing
deification of his Head-decor: zodiac, planets etc..

Burrows Cave VII-5 18.8.97
Tablet with Cartouche *218.1b
line 3 and 4, EXTRACT from 7 lines

(-si-ca-) - n.-ra. nau-kar-pa-as
(-are -and) . great skipper's -slaves

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p174-b: ura- 'broad, 'great';
X you are likewise ; p99-a: -ca 'enclitic -and';
X = a triangle, unclear here; p198-c: nau 'ship';
p72-a: kr-, kar- 'make', kara 'maker' or 'builder';
p152-b: pa- 'to bind, fetter' *slave. recurring;
After the invocation of 'God' Mercury the slaves start
praising accomplishment of duty.

Burrows Cave VII-5 18.8.97
Tablet with Cartouche *218.1c
line 5-7, the last of 7 lines

upama ai-u-as asu u pa-as
highest eternal breath, oh slaves

A.A.Macdonell:
p52-b: upana 'su-
preme, highest, ta kar-ya si-ddha
uppercost'; the duty accomplished
p41-b: ayu, ayus nt. 'life, age, long life'; p35-a: asu
'breath, life'; p158-b: pa- 'bind, fetter, 'slave';
(a ship the slaves are building with survival qualities)
signature kar-ya 'to be made'; p350-a: si-ddha- 'accom-
plished, effected, fulfilled, realized, successful'.
Merging of kar- and -ya- - 'duty' is recurring.

Burrows Cave VII-5 18.8.97
Tablet with Cartouche *218.1d

The Cartouche and Survey
It seems that in the
cartouche the case of
pa-da Ra-u(hi-na-ya) = Mercury
at the feet of Mercury/Rauhinaya

Mercury is mentioned. And the slaves express their devo-
tion to him by lying at his feet: p160: pa-da- 'bowing down
to the feet of ...'

The ship-glyph is exactly that one used in the
Indus script, cf. the relative pictorial bilingual,
picture of a ship with a text stating:
'without ships no longer ruler of the world'
(Hohenjo Daro, H-1420, p194, Corpus 2. 112.1)
nara vi nau-nau vi i-ti-tri, triloka-
'man without ships no ruler of the world'
The ship-glyph is exactly that one used in the
Indus script, cf. the relative pictorial bilingual,
picture of a ship with a text stating:
'without ships no longer ruler of the world'
(Hohenjo Daro, H-1420, p194, Corpus 2. 112.1)
nara vi nau-nau vi i-ti-tri, triloka-
'man without ships no ruler of the world'

Burrows Cave VII-6 18.8.1997
10th Avatara, 1 *218.2

The text is boustrophedon, but here normalized

- 1 daśa-ma 'the tenth'
- the 10th avatara of Vishnu
- 2 cakra aś-ma-nah
- 'wheel of the sky'
- 3 ta-sya nau-kar-as-ya nau la-s-śu-ca
'the skipper's ship shining victorious also,'
- 4 ā 400 as pa pra 400-400
'on Jupiter being Lord of 7x7x7 Maruts'
- 5 na-na-as as-u-a-ra śani
'addressed to several son (till) Saturn'
- 6 as nau-ca aī 'being the ship also, on'
- 7 du-na ta ula śuⁿ Budha
'burning the howling dogs of Mercury'
- 8 si-as pi - 'be you near'

The remaining 3 lines are illegible because of the bad quality of the photo. The tablet capsized has a text that starts again with '10th avatara'

- 1 = daśa-ma 'tenth'
- 2 ma-tha-kar-as aiva-as 'fire-maker eternal'
- 3 kar-tr ha-la aśa-kar-as 'creator, ploughing, sweeping'

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Beverley Moseley
President MES

Midwestern
Epigraphic
Society



Burrows Cave VII-6 18.8.97
10th Avatara 1, *218.2a

line 1-5 cakra aś-ma-nah
wheel of the sky

daśa-ma,
Tenth Avatara
The Indus script the skipper's
daśa-ma 'tenth'
 reappears nau la-s-śu-ca also
embellished in ship shining victorious
Ancient America. A.A.Macdonell 1893: p177-b: daśa-ma
'tenth' (avatara/reincarnation of Vishnu);
p33-a: aśma 'sky'; p90-a: cakra 'wheel'; p105-a: ta-
prn-; p148-c: nau 'ship'; nau-kar- 'seafarer'; aśma-

Burrows Cave VII-6 18.8.97
10th Avatara 1, line 4-5 *218.2b

ā 400 as Pa pra 400-400

on Jupiter being Lord of 777 Maruts
 ... nā-nā as-u-a-ra śani (Saturn)
addressed to several, sun (till)

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p178-a: nā-nā 'vari-
ably, in different places, "addressed to several";
p36-a: ā (interjection) 'oh!'; 309/400 Jupiter's synod year;
p33-c: as- 'to be!'; p148-a: -pa 'Lord!'; p121-b: pra 'for!';
Marut 'stars!'; Archaic: asvar(y)a 'sun!';

Burrows Cave VII-6 18.8.97
10th Avatara 1, *218.2c

line 6-8
 as nau-ca aī
being the ship also, on,
line 7: signs for
Mercury

dū-na ta^t ula-śuⁿ Budha si-as pi
burnt, howling dog(s) (of) Mercury be you
near

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p90-a: -ca 'and, also';
p26-b: ay- 'oh!'; p123-b: dūna 'burnt!'; p105-a: ta^t
'they, etc.'; p55-b: utur- 'no!'; as in ulka 'owl!';

Burrows Cave VII-6 18.8.97
10th Avatara 1, *218.2d
lines of the tablet's capsized part

daśa-ma, ma-tha-kar-as aiva-as
10th A., fire-maker eternal,
 kar-tr ha-la aśa-kar-as
creator, ploughing, sweeping

This piece of text is the beginning of another, but
very short text appearing upside down at the bottom
of the above studied Burrows Cave text VII-6. Beginning
identically with 'tenth (incarnation)'; embellished
A.A.Macdonell 1893: p177-b: daśama 'tenth!'; p177-b:
aśm- 'whirl round to produce fire by attrition';
p90-c: kara- 'making, producing!'; p- 'to be!'; aśa-
'life'; aiva- 'eternal!'; recurring; p33-a: ta- 'for!';
tor!'; p370-a: ha-la- 'plough!'; p26-b: aśa-kar- 'creator'

Burrows Cave VII-7

*218-A-1
20.8.1997

Vishnu-World-Tablet

A marvelous event happened today when I was given the opportunity of scrutinizing a picture sent to me by my friend, the noted author and researcher in the field of humanity's proto-history Dr. Horst Friedrich, 82237 Wörthsee. See copy below. At the basis is a photograph of an inscribed artifact, 5,000 years old, belonging to the treasures of the Burrows Cave, Louisiana, USA, comparable (but exceeding in value!) with a medieval Italian mural where sacrosanct personalities, symmetrically positioned, are represented in painting. In a matter of minutes I deciphered this most archaic Vishnu World picture symmetrically structured by means of well-known Indus script symbols. In the center appears, in a cartouche, 400-pa = Jupiter, the -pa ruler, of 399/400 (days of his synod. year)

On top the symbol marking Vishnu's tenth/last reincarnation, known from the longest Indus Vishnu text M-391 (p26 Corpus 1, Mohenjo Daro) *60.1 viin-gila-Vishnu, line 7, ligature properly emblematic daśa-a 'tenth' (avatara) (styled) well-known atop and/or ending Burrows Cave inscriptions.

At 400-pa's left side: below: vertical, vi-ra = hero, and below the global = 30 (gods) Next vertical = mi.y-as = 'minor' (deities) as stated Sanskrit devah 'gods' 'gods' refers to = 30.

the main sign = 30, means: the famous Indus and Sanskrit phrasal 'the 30/33 gods', = 30 -aiva-sign 4 is recurring. It reappears at 400-pa's right side here rendering aiva- 'the Eternals/die Ewigen' (cf. proto-Greek aifon 'era', Goth. aivs 'eternity', Latin aevum, etc. In Sanskrit survived ayus 'life'). What follows is, well-known, 'sun' and 'moon' (Indus O and Q). Below the central 400-pa Emblem we find which read sa aha 400 = 'the great Jupiter'. 400 (= 399, days of Jupiter's synodic year) recurring in Indus texts and Burrows Cave texts.

At the extreme right side is Indus ga-ga Budha here written marking the 2 interior planets of go-go/rapid movement, Skt. ga 'go, come'.

At the extreme left side, illegible appears most likely 2 of the outer planets: Sani 'Saturn', Mars, XA, etc.

Two signs below sun and moon OQ, denoted as are readable as 'si-pra, properly ksipra, 'swift', pointing to Mercury, the swiftest of all planets. Crescent and Moon are not forgotten. Thus the text says: Eternal sun and moon with swiftest Mercury (and Venus)



For more see p218-A

Beverley Moseley Midwestern Epigraphic Society

Burrows Cave VII-7

20.8.97

Vishnu-World Tablet

*218-A-1a

Left Side

EXTRACT from ISTT

p218-A

An ancient artist created a 400pa emblem, including a styled reference to Vishnu's tenth Avatara/reincarnation, placing around it the deities and deified celestial bodies which he revered.

read vertically: vi-ra 30 mi.y-as da-aiva-as hero, 30 minor divinities A.A.Macdonell 1893 London, p293-c: vi-ra 'hero, esp. Indra'; p113-b: tridasa 'the 30 gods, number for 33'; p229-a: mi 'diminish' VANIN; p124-c: deva, 'daiva 'god'

Burrows Cave VII-7

20.8.97

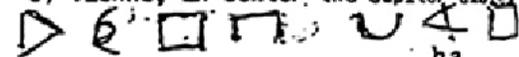
Vishnu-World-Tablet

*218-A-1b

Center

EXTRACT from ISTT p218-A

On top the emblem of the tenth and last Avatara of Vishnu, in center the Jupiter emblem



Below the two daśa-ma 400-pa sa ma ha 400 emblems tenth AVATARA 400-lord the big Jupiter

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p117-b: daśa '10', daśaca 'tenth' (avatara) p262-b: Vishnu, second of the triad, husband of Uma/Laksai or Sri/Sarasvati. p324-a: sa 'this, the'; p220-c: aha 'big'; 400/399 days = synodic Jupiter year = Jupiter

Burrows Cave VII-7

20.8.97

Vishnu-World-Tablet

*218-A-1c

right side

EXTRACT from ISTT p218-A

p218-A

The -aiva-sign of 1a above recurs here, meaning eternal

aiva : svar is INDU

eternal Sun; Crescent, Moon

A.A.Macdonell 1893, p41-b: ayus 'life' the variant aiva- has got lost in Sanskrit, cf. Latin aevum, Greek aifon, German ewig 'eternal', and Gothic aivs 'eternity'; p371-b: svar 'sun'; p45-c: indu 'moon, drop'; p227-b: aas 'moon'; Indus Script has is 'crescent', and phonetic is

Burrows Cave VII-7

28.8.97

Vishnu-World-Tablet

*218-A-1d

Extreme right (and left) Side [the left side of the tablet is illegible]

EXTRACT from ISTT p218-A

ga-ga Budha

the go-go Mercury A.A.Macdonell 1893: p81-a: ga 'go',

Mercury is si-pra- rather ksipra- the 'swift' messenger in one line with 'the great Jupiter' in the lower region of the tablet.

Burrows Cave VII-8 *218-A.2
Jupiter aiming at peace 20.8.1997

This tablet is geometrically shaped as far as its text is concerned: 6 lines, each with 4 signs, written regularly boustrophadon (in plowing banner). It states: Mercury, Jupiter, Sun / nourished / in beauty shaped / father-peace / they are required / father of good fortune. ... normalized to run from left to right:

- 1) $\text{X} \square \text{f} \circ$ Remarkable is a-svar 'sun', Budha 400 a-svar IE (Indo-Europ.) *a-swel-, Greek hēlios from a-swel-ios, not from *sa-velios, cf. Latin Aurelius from *auselios *a-swelios; Skt. has svar and sūrya.
- 2) $\text{z} \diamond \text{X} \text{I}$ dha-ya-ⁿta-as
- 3) $\text{L} \equiv \text{N} \text{X}$ su-ru-pa-ta^s
- 4) $\text{J} + \text{U} \diamond$ pi-si-saⁿ-ya
- 5) $\text{J} \text{II} \text{z} \equiv$ i-ra-dhi-ru (= -ra^{ai}) sign.
- 6) $\text{J} \text{U} \text{f}$ pi-sa^{ai}-as

Interestingly, it has come to light that Sanskrit -tra and -tri have in the text-language studied here undergone a change into -sa and -si which has a parallel in SW-Iranian, namely Old Persian and Sumerian. Via Avestan/MW-Iranian -θra and -θri OPers. reached -ssa and -ssi, Sumerian -ša and -ši. Note here pi-sa, pi-si = pitra, pitri 'father' as original print of the artifact's photograph (see hand-drawn and zero-copy below) is held by Dr. Horst Friedrich, 62257 Wörthsee.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London, Sanskrit-Engl.Dict.: p157-b: Budha 'Planet Mercury'; p91-b: catuh-šata '400' round for 399, days of Jupiter's synodic year; p171-b: svar 'sun' (per rebus 'to sound'); p132-b: dhāyas 'nourishing'; p257-b: rūpatas 'in outward form'; p355-a: surupa 'good looking'; su-rupata f. 'beauty'; p162-b: pītr 'father'; p312-a: śanya 'peaceful'; p46-b: iradh- (irregular intransitive) 'radh-', 'seek to gain' middle/medial; iradhira 'they have been brought to attain' -u = -i; p26-a: aya n. 'good fortune; course, going'.

The eight signs-marginal note $\text{f} \text{I} \text{LO} < \equiv \text{J} \diamond$ sounds 30 ma-ha svar na-ru-i-ya which means 'The 30 Gods (and) the great sun the heroic ones'. Cf. Sanskrit narya = 'heroic, manly'.



- $\text{X} \square \text{f} \circ$ →
- $\text{I} \text{X} \diamond \text{z} \leftarrow$
- $\text{L} \equiv \text{N} \text{X}$ →
- $\text{J} + \text{U} \diamond$ →
- $\text{J} \text{II} \text{z} \equiv$ →
- $\text{f} \text{U} \text{J}$ →

Burrows Cave VII-8 20.8.97
Jupiter aiming at peace *218-A-2a
Line 1 and 2 EXTRACT from ISTT
Mercury, the messenger of Jupiter, is, being close, nourished by the sun *218-A-2

$\text{X} \square \text{f} \circ \text{z} \diamond \text{X} \text{I}$
Budha 400 a-svar dha-ya-ⁿta-as
Mercury Jupiter Sun nourished

An interdependence of Mercury and Jupiter appears occasionally. Jupiter is Chief, Mercury his messenger. This means that both are personified/deified, contrastin with Indus cosmology where stars are decorations of Vishnu's celestial skull, hanging/suspended in the head-hair. The Budha-Mercury sign is 'globally' valid. 400/399 days -Jupiter's year; a-svar 'sun' is archaic. Macd.p132-b: dhayz 'nourishing'

Burrows Cave VII-8 20.8.97
Jupiter aiming at peace *218-A-2b

Line 3 and 4 EXTRACT from ISTT
The scribe praises the planets as 'in beauty shaped' or in splendour shining. Jupiter controlling them providing for peace

$\text{L} \equiv \text{N} \text{X} \text{J} + \text{U} \diamond$
su-ru-pa-ta^s pi-si śam-ya^s peace
in beauty shaped, father aiming at

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p257-b: rupa nt. 'appearance, color, form, dream or phantoms'. p162-a: pītr 'father'. p312-a: śanya 'aiming at peace'. The scribe writes in some cases hyper-correctly as to be believed that it sounded. In one case he wrote heroic - narya (Sanskrit, 'manly') na-ru-i-ya. For more see the main page in ISTT/Indus Script Translated Texts p218-A, with a fuller discussion of VII-8

Burrows Cave VII-8 20.8.97
Jupiter aiming at peace *218-A-2c

Line 5 and 6 EXTRACT fom ISTT p218-A
'They are required' that is the planets are by the Chief Planet Jupiter required; that is kept orbiting properly and protected against intruders from outer space. So is Jupiter the planet of stable course and of good fortune.

$\text{J} \text{II} \text{z} \equiv \text{J} \text{U} \text{f}$
i-ra-dhi-ri pi-sā ai-as
they are required (by) the father of good fortune

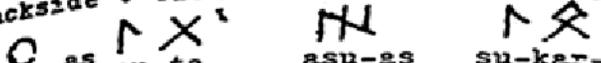
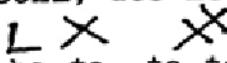
A.A.Macdonell 1893: p46-b: iradh- (irregular, intransitive, cf. rādh-) 'seek to gain' middle/medial; iradhira 'they have been brought to attain'; p26-a: aya n. 'going, course, good fortune'

Burrows Cave VII-8 20.8.9
Jupiter aiming at peace *218-A-2d

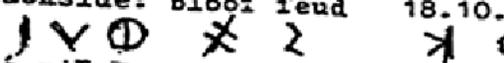
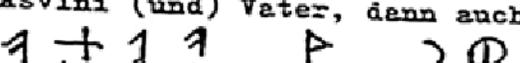
Marginal Text EXTRACT from ISTT p218-A
 $\text{f} \text{I} \text{LO} < \equiv \text{J} \diamond$
30 ma-hā svar na-ru-i-ya
30 GODS, great Sun, the heroic one

The f 30-gods-sign, recurring in India/Indus culture and in palaeo-America. Macd. p237-a: mahā 'great, big'; p371-b: svar 'sun'; Sanskrit narya 'manly' is here 'heroic' written hypercorrectly by the scribe.

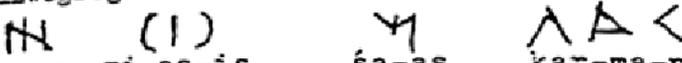
Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-a
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.1


 nu as su-ta asu-as su-kar-ya
 Indeed, oh son, life's noble duty
 In der Tat, oh Sohn, des Lebens edle Pflicht

 tridaśa ha-ta ta-ta
 the divine one, killed father
 eine göttliche, getötet der Vater
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p147-a: nu 'indeed, now, still';
 p32-b: suta 'son'; p35-a: asu a. 'life'; p351-b: su- 'good';
 p67-a: karya 'duty'; p113-b: tridaśa '3 gods, divine';
 p364-a: hatā pp. 'killed, wretched'; p105-a: tata 'father'

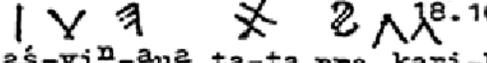
Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-e
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.3


 Aś-viⁿ-ī ta-ta.a-dha āt INDU
 Aśvinī (and) father, then also Moon
 Aśvinī (und) Vater, dann auch Mond

 u śi-ś^au-^au^a ka iṣ-ī
 Oh children, whatever comfort
 Oh Kinder, welcherlei Genugtuung
 A.A.Macdonell 1893: p33-b: Aśvinī 'the mare, mother
 of the divine twins'; p105-a: tata 'father'; p9-c:
 adha 'then'; p38-a: āt 'also'; p45-c: indu 'moon';
 p47-a: u 'oh'; p374-b: śiśu 'child'; p60-a: ka 'what'

Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-b
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.1/2

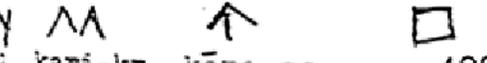
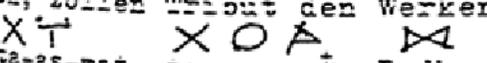

 aśa-kara-as aśha asu ta^{sya} kāra^{sya}
 sweeping thereupon life of author
 hinwegfegen dann das Leben des Urhebers

 asu-as mi-as-is śa-as kar-ma-na
 life's fixing on punishing (is) fate,
 Leben fixiert auf Bestrafen (ist) Schicksal
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p25-b:
 aśa-kara 'sweeping'; p9-c: adha 'then, thereupon, therefore';
 p35-a: asu 'life'; p9-b: kara a. 'maker, author'; p237-b:
 (Śic Veda) 'ayaksis 'fixing'; p312-c: śas- 'punish'; p64-a:
 karian nt. '(object of an) action, rate'

Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-f
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.4

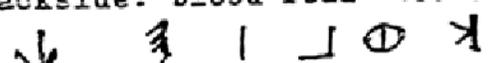
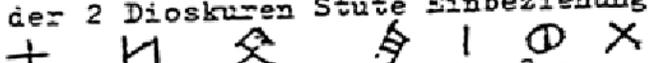

 aś-viⁿ-au^a ta-ta pra kari-kr
 2 Dioskouroi's father by making tri-
 2 Diskuren-Vater, durch Zoll bute

 400 ta-ra Vi-iṣ-nu-3
 to Jupiter conveying, by Vishnu-3
 an Jupiter, zufließt, durch ... steps
 A.A.Macdonell 1893: den 3-Schritte-
 p33-b: aśvinau '2 Dioskouroi, divine twins' Vishnu
 p105-a: tata 'father'; p177-b: pra 'forward, for';
 p63-c: kari-kr 'make tribute to'; 400/399 days - Jupiter;
 p107-b: tar- 'come across'; p262-b: Viśnu 'the creator'

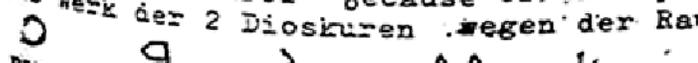
Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-c
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.2


 u kari-kr kāra-as 400
 Oh, making tribute to works of Jupiter
 Oh, zollen Tribut den Werken Jupiters

 ta-as-mat ta-nu-mat^t Budha
 thus embodying Mercury,
 derart verkörpernd Merkur,
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p47-a: u 'oh'; p63-c: kari-kr
 'to make tribute to'; p66-b: kāra- 'work'; p97-b: catunśata
 '400 = 399 days, Jupiter's synod. year'; p108-a: tasmāt
 'therefore'; p105-b: tanumat 'embodying'; p177-b: Mercury'

Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-g
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.4/5


 aś-viⁿ-^au^a-as ha-yī āt
 2 Dioskouroi's mare inclusion
 der 2 Diskuren Stute Einbeziehung

 si-ā^t su-kar-ya dur-aś-^ai'i-ta
 be it, noble duty's evil thoughts gone
 sei es, der edlen Pflicht übles Den-
 A.A.Macdonell 1893: kṛn (ist) vorbei.
 p33-b: aśvinau 'the divine twins'; p375-a: hayī 'mare'
 - Aśvinī 'mother of the divine twins'; p38-a: āt 'and';
 p369-c: śvāt 'be it'; p67-a: karya 'duty'; p126: durāś-
 -ay- 'evil thoughts'; p45: ita 'gone'

Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-d
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.2/3


 kāra aś-viⁿ sa-ac^a ceśam
 work of Dioskouroi because of the space-
 das Werk der 2 Diskuren wegen der Raum-

 nauas: ka - as - ca kari-kr aś-viⁿ
 ships and whatever else, (is) tribute of
 schiffe und was sonst the Dioskouroi
 A.A.Macdonell 1893: tribut der Diskuren,
 p3-b: kāra- 'work'; p33-b: aśvin 'charioteer, divine twins';
 p22-a: sac- 'follow'; teśam - 'tasyam'; p137-b: nava 'new';
 p10-c: nau- 'ship'; p90-a: -ca 'and, too'; p63-c: kari-kr
 'to make tribute to'; p60-a: kas 'what, who'

Burrows Cave VII-9-B *219-B'-h
 Backside: blood feud 18.10.1998 col.5


 ās, asu pra vi-ra TĀRĀ 4
 Oh, a life for the hero (= Jupiter)
 the star with four moons
 Oh, ein Leben für den Helden
 (= Jupiter), der Stern der 4 Monde
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p43-c: ās 'interjection of
 joy, oh'; p35-a: asu a. 'life, breath'; p177-b: pra 'fo-
 ward, for'; p293-c: vīra 'hero, man of might, Indra'
 (the planet of Indra is Jupiter); p198-c: tāra 'star'
 the circle denoting planets in VII-1 (solar system).
 Number 119 = 4 obviously referring to 4 moons, 8

Burrows Cave VII-10-1a 9.9.97
Vishnu and his alter ego Rama *220.1a

^ + 卐 卐 卐 卐 卐 = < (*) (*)
kar-si 6-AVATARAS Ra-ma ratha-ratha
creator (=Vishnu) 6 reincarnations
(then the seventh:) Rāma (the hero's)
(touring in his beautiful) chariot
卐 tridaśa = 'thirty (gods)'
Sanskrit kar-tri 'creator', dialectal (and Old Pers.)
kar-si = Vishnu. His tenth Avatara is the last one,
savta the present time.

Burrows Cave VII-10-1b 9.9.97
In text VII-2' Indra means Jupiter, *220.1b

^ = X □ ◇ Y
kar-ra-ta 400/399 (Jupiter) yā-tri₂
elephant-temple Indra's, the pursuer
A.A.Macdonell 1893 p53-a: karaṭa n. 'elephant's temple'
the elephant is Indra's animal, it is thus here a byname
of planet Indra/Jupiter (John Dowson 1950 p124-127).
P244-a: yātri 'marcher, pursuer, revenger'.

Burrows Cave VII-10-1e 9.9.97
Center Picture *220.1e

Priest, torch in hand,
grasping the tail of a fox

The segments Burrows Cave VII-10, - *220.1-a/b/c/d
with the center picture *220.1-e belong to a single
Burrows Cave artifact as a line drawing published
in the Midwestern Epigraphic Journal (USA), vol.10,
no.1, 1996, page 62 by Kenneth E. Zisnermann, Fellow
MES, Columbus OH. The inscription running around the
center picture starts at the right side, proceeding
below from left to right, then ascending at the
left side and ending on top with the well-known
Mercury/Thoth/Daud/David-star symbol.
The artifact provides an overall view of post-Indus
proto-Hinduism (some deities, the 30 gods, some dei-
fied celestial bodies, well-known, but not deified
in the Indus Culture). Most remarkably the large-
sized DA-u-DA-Mercury-symbol at the inscription's
end. This large Mercury symbol explains the mean-
ing of the center picture. We remember that most
archaic 2 cows draw the Venus-wagon (2 bovine preg-
nancy periods = about 2 x 292 = 584 days = the length
of the synodic Venus year); and we remember also:
2 bitches/2 she-wolves/2 vixens draw the wagon of
Planet Mercury = 2 canine pregnancy periods =
2 x 58 = 116 days, the length of a synodic Mercury
year (or taking another Mercury symbol: = flat hand
= 4 fingers and a half (the thumb) = 4,5, of which
the addition of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd power = 115,825.
which is the more correct length of the Mercury year).

Burrows Cave VII-10-1c 9.9.97
Five celestial bodies *220.1c

+ (X) □ = V X
si (= tri₂-ksā) BUDHA 400/399 ra-vi
KAVI (= planet Venus)
planet nr 3, Mercury (= nr 1), Jupiter
the Sun, planet nr 2 = Venus
*si 'earth' as dialectal/Old Pers. tri₂(-ksa) 'third planet';
sand clock = Mercury (recurring in Indus); likewise
the tetragon = Jupiter; Sanskrit revī 'sun' (inter alia);
the Venus-glyph in Indus is a fig-tree-leaf but in the
Burrows Cave Solar System tablet it is Mercury glyph + 2.

Burrows Cave VII-10-1d 9.9.97
Here again Sanskrit māś 'moon' *220.1d
(IE mnsi-, Lat. mensi-) is a mother.

△ + △ III (□ ◇)
mā-si mā-tri₁ MI (waning) DA-u-DA
Moon-Mother, WANING (MOON), Mercury
Sanskrit mātri 'mother', or in *116-(2) patni 'mistress'.
Moon, in post-Indus, a female, recurring, in archaic
times, no longer in later India. The 2 triangles of the
sand-clock/hour-glass shrunkened make the David-star.

Burrows Cave VII-6 (= *218.2)

says (line 6): this (is) the sun, (line 7) burnt(are)
the 2 *snakes (urā-ga, orig. *ulāa-kar = 'howl-maker
& dogs) of (planet) Mercury. Here the confirmation:

Planet Mercury, being the one closest to the Sun,
was in Mythology/Astrology assumed to be so hot
that the 2 canine animals of his were believed
to suffer from the heat, at least their tails.
The person holding the torch is obviously the
personified Sun. Remember furthermore that 100
years ago the Greek god Hermes (= Mercury), as
to his name, was accepted to be cognate of
Sanskrit Sarameya, the 2 Mercury bitches in India.
IE/Indo-European *s(k)ar-an 'a scarred text',
whence Akkadian sar-u 'to write'; Mercury, as
Jupiter's messenger, 'invented script and wrote his
letters addressed to the other gods (all that is
post-Indus poetry).
Mercury's ancient Near Eastern/Old Egypt. name
da-u-da = d and d, is based on the fact that inci-
dentally the d of the Semitic consonantal alphabet
looked like a triangle.; Sem. -u- means 'and'.
A sort of pun, rather cabbalistic.



Map of Mississippi River System

Burrows Cave VII-12 20.11.97 *221.2

𑀘𑀓𑀭𑀢𑀺 ura ta-ma-tša
Sanskrit: ura-tamas(am)
'broad darkness'

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 vi-ra tša-pa
Skt.: vira-śapa-
'hero (is) trembling'
(in front of the sanctuary)

𑀘𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 t-o-ra-ṇa
Sanskrit: torana
- arched portal or
- triumphal arch

𑀢𑀺 = twenty (days of voyage
on the Mississippi from 'start'
to cover about 500 km)

𑀢𑀺 las 'appears' (river)
𑀘𑀺 ura 'broad' (mountains)
[broad/big 'rocks/mountains'
(Rocky Mountains)
𑀢𑀺 nava- 'new'
𑀢𑀺 na-di f. 'river'

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺 yā-ya- 'cause to march, start'
(occurs 2 time, on Mississippi north
and on Kabash River north)

ura ta-ma-tša/śa
broad darkness
(a big forested bayou)

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺 vi-ra tša-pa
- hero trembling
𑀘𑀺𑀢𑀺 t.o-ra-ṇa
- arched portal or
- triumphal arch

name of the first cave,
while the Burrows Cave is
75 miles more north

𑀘𑀺𑀢𑀺 ura ta-ma-tša/śa
- broad darkness
(a big bayou with high trees)

Lake Pontchartrain

The map-stone is by Bill
Kreisle said to be 2000
years old or older

Burrows Cave VII-12 20.11.97
Map-Stone, Mississippi System
221.2

𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺 yā-ya - start

Gulf

The Inscription on Map-Stone No.2 shows the signs
encountered in other Burrows Cave inscribed ar-
tifacts and are thus readable as Sanskrit notes:

A.A.Macdonell, 1893, London, Sanskrit-Engl.Dict.:
p53-a: ura 'broad, breast'; p107-b: tamas, tamasa
'darkness'; p293-c: vira m. 'hero, man of might';
p92-a: oza- (= tšap-) 'treasure'; p112-b: torana -
'arched portal'; p243-a: ya-ya 'cause to go, "start"'

As already stated, the relative paper was publi-
shed in THE ANCIENT AMERICAN periodical, issue III.,
written by Bill and Marilyn Kreisle, together,
used with permission, with an illustration of
the Mississippi River System with its tributaries.
'It compares uncannily close to the map-stone
found in the Burrows Cave'. Bill is a member
of the Midwestern Epigraphic Society. He examined
two pocket-sized stones, each of which have carved
into their surfaces maps of a river system. Both
maps appear to depict the Mississippi River Valley.
He further states: After studying and comparing
them to the very early history of the Mississippi
River and its tributaries, I became convinced both
must be 2,000 years old or older. ...

Symbol 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺 lies in the exact location on the
Ohio river where Illinois' Cave-in-Rock is found.
Interestingly, this site, only 75 miles from
Burrows Cave, was said by early settlers to con-
tain 'Egyptian-like' artifacts.

The 2 map-stones are in the possession of Dr.
John White, III, Columbus, Ohio.
Photo of the artifact, right, by B.H.Nosaly



Burrows Cave VII-13-A *222-A
Elegy A, Frontside 24.10.1998
Ship lost in big storm

On top of the Text are 3 emblems:

Λ II ⊕ ☸
kar-raⁿ cakra daśama
creating celestial wheel the tenth
/creator (cosmos/universe) Avatara

In the left side cartouche : atri 'devourer' is common in Indus. Indus renders asu 'life' and asu 'rapid', Obviously, asu-at-ri is an epithet of Kali
Praising Goddess Kali i-da asu - at-tri praising life's devourer

Next: 4 vertical colums/lines : /Durga.

line 1: ☸ ⊕ T ⊙ Δ

u BUDEA, ta nau - ma
oh Mercury, to the ship of mine

☸ X i ta
asu ta
life has gone
The word asu 'life, breath, vitality' stems from as- 'to be'. Macd. 1893: p35-a

line 2: ~ Δ III Λ Γ Υ ☸

pra mā-tri kāl-ī ava kar-ya
for mother Kālī a favor had to be
(Kālī, the black Goddess made an alter ego of terrible Durga) p67-a: to be done, ligature

line 3 and 4

Υ Π ☸ Π ρ X
tris punar, u pa-śopha-ta
three times again, oh Paśu-pata
(= cattle or wealth-protector, written with the infixed picture of a swelling or tumour ρ = śopha)

Λ + Π ☸
kar-ṣiⁿ pi: jihva
inviting also the tongue (for invocation) ('tongue' is rendered by means of a pictogram)

The text as a whole:
Praising life's devourer (Kali/Durga); oh Mercury, to the ship of mine life has gone; for mother Kali (Durga) a favor had to be made; three times again, oh Paśu-pata (wealth-protector) inviting the tongue (to perform imolations for granting help).
The text is of late Indus culture type. Indeed, a goddess Kali nowhere mentioned in any Indus Text. The Indus sign Π punar 'again' has been retained, of course with many others, such as ⊙ nau f. 'ship'. See the next page where nau 'ship' has, as a suffix, the 'female' glyph (vulva) = ⊕

Burrows Cave *222-A-a
Elegy A, Frontside 24.10.1998
Emblems and carouche:

Λ II ⊕ ☸
kar-raⁿ cakra daśama
creating:creator celestial wheel tenth Avatara
of Vishnu
Γ Σ Π X Y
i - da asu - at-ri
praising life.devourer or quick devourer,
In Indus, it is Durga (later - Kālī) who appears about 10 times as Durga.a-tri - D. devouring
Macd. p47-b: id 'praise'; p8-c: atri 'devouring';

Burrows Cave *222-A-b
Elegy A, Frontside 24.10.1998

line 1: ☸ ⊕ T ⊙ Δ X X
u BUDEA ta nau-ma asu i ta
oh Mercury, of the ship of mine life (has) gone
(see next page: in a big wind, sweeping life)

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p47-a: u 'oh'; p197-b: Bucha 'Mercury'; p105: ta- demonstrative; p148-c: nau f.ship; p35-a: asu 'life, breath'; p218-c: ma- 'ay'; p44-a: ita

Burrows Cave *222-A-c
Elegy A, Frontside 24.10.1998

line 2: a statement of resignation after loss of ship
~ Δ III Λ Γ Υ ☸
pra mā-tri Kāl-ī ava kar-ya
for mother Kali (the black) a favor had to be made
Kali is another name for Durga, the terrible goddess.
As usual, .u denotes au^a = ava, 'favor' here.
As in other Burrows Cave texts, kar-ya 'duty; what has to be done, a gerund' is written by a ligature of Λ kar- and Δ -ya. Macd.: p171-b: pra 'for', and 'forward'; p224-b: mātri 'mother'; p67-c: Kālī 'a form of Durga'; p29-b: ava 'favor'; kar/kal

In Indus and Burrows Cave, l/r are interchangeable

Burrows Cave *222-A-d
Elegy A, Frontside 24.10.1998

line 3 and 4
Υ Π ☸ Π ρ X
tris punar u pa-śopha-ta
three times again, oh Paśu-pata (= Wealth-Protector)

Λ + Π ☸
kar-ṣiⁿ pi jihvā
inviting also the tongue (for imolations)

Macdonell 1893: p174-a: tris 'thrice, threefold'; p164-b: punar 'again, back, home, anew'; p47-a: u 'oh'; p158-b: paśu-pata etc. 'cattle-lord/protector etc.' infixed is: p319-a: śopha? 'swelling, tumour'; p64-b: karsin 'dragging, inviting'; p162-a: pi, ani 'near, likewise'; p101-c: jihvā f. 'tongue' pictog

Preisend die Lebensverschlingerin (Kali/Durga),
Oh Merkur, meinem Schiff ist das Leben vergangen;
der Mutter Kali (Durga) war Gunst zu erweisen;
erneut, oh Reichtumsschützer, besteht Einladung
für die Zunge (zur Erflerung von Gnade).

Burrows Cave VII-13-B *222-B
Elegy B, Backside 6 columns 25.10.1998

First the 2 Texts A and B in English

Text A Praising life's devourer (Kali/Burga); oh Mercury, to the ship of mine life has gone; for mother Kali (Burga) a favor had to be made; three times again, oh Paśu-pata (Wealth Protector) inviting the tongue (to perform imploration for granting help). Text B



(Invocation:) Waning Moon; life to the Chief, hero, lord of the era; waning moon, without ship f., father is punishing thus; big wind, life sweeping; Mercury announcing: Jupiter is tribute imposing to old riches of the era's life, by approaching the father of woe, Jupiter (and) works of caring of whatever kind to Mercury; ai, my life's woe, by the thirty Gods protection be made!

line 1-2 Emblems: Waning Moon UluKa - owl death:

asu śi-ra vi-ra pa-ti cakra

life to the chief, hero, lord of the era;

ma vi nau f. pi-si śa-as ca

waning moon, without ship f., father is punishing thus;

line 3-4

ma ira asu ava-kar-as BUDEHA śa-a's big wind, life sweeping; Mercury announcing:

400 kari-kr sa-na dha-na cakra asu

Jupiter is tribute imposing to old riches of era's life;

line 5-6 Macd.: p63-b: kari-kr 'bring as a tribute'

pi u-p^ai² pi-si v^ai 400 kar-as hasta

by approaching the father of woe, Jupiter (and) works of caring

ke BUDEHA of whatever kind to Mercury.

ai ma' asu-v^ai Oh, my life's woe,

30 traya kara

by the 30 Gods protection be made!

Burrows Cave VII-13-B *222-B-a
Elegy B, Backside 25.10.1998
Emblems and line 1-2

ma - was 'moon' renders here incorrectly 'waning moon' - ULUKA 'owl' symbol of death in Indus texts

asu śi-ra vi-ra pa-ti cakra

Life to the Chief, hero, lord of the era;

ma vi nau f. pi-si śa-as ca

waning moon, without ship f., father is punishing thus. (no boat-shaped moon sickle). Macd.: p35-2: asu 'life'; p313-c: śira 'head'; p151-a: pati 'lord'; p90-2: cakra 'wheel, era'; p227-b: was 'moon'; p279-b: vi 'without'; p148-c: nau f. 'ship'; p162-b: pitr 'father'; si - tri

Burrows Cave VII-13-B *222-B-b
Elegy B, Backside 25.10.1998

line 3-4 Macd.: p129-a: dhana 'wealth' dhanas 'bow'

ma ira asu ava-kar-as-BUDEHA śa-a's big wind, life sweeping; Mercury announcing:

400 kari-kr sa-na dha-na cakra asu

Jupiter is tribute imposing to old riches of era's life A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p220-c: maha 'great'; p47-t: ira 'wind'; cf. ara 'array, ore', ura 'broad, sheep' p35-2: asu 'life' (and aśu 'rapid'); p29-b: ava-kara = 'sweepings'; p197-b: Budha 'planet Mercury, Jupiter's messenger'; p305-2: śams- 'announce';

Burrows Cave VII-13-B *222-B-c
Elegy B, Backside 25.10.1998

line 5-6 Ligature kar-a^s - kar, as

pi u-p^ai² pi-si v^ai 400kar-as hasta

by approaching the father of woe, Jupiter, (and) works of caring ka BUDEHA ai ma' asu-v^ai of whatever kind to Mercury Oh my life's woe

30 traya kara by the 30 Gods protection be made!

*400/399 days - synod. year Jupiter; p277-b: vai 'woe'; p63-a: kara 'making'; p376-b: hasta 'hand, help, care'; p66-a: ka 'what, whatever'; p59-a: ai 'interj. of ad- dressing'; p113-a: traya 'protecting, - tri/reeds'.

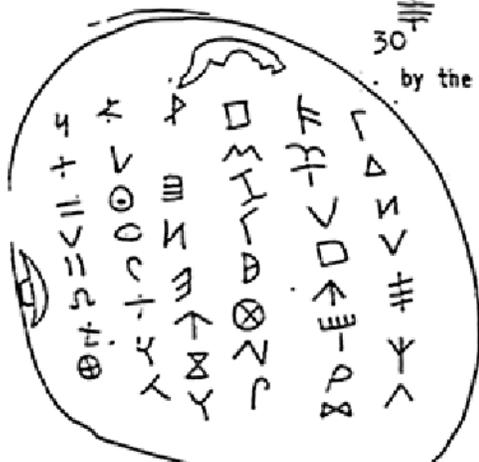
Burrows Cave VII-13-B *222-B-d
Elegy B, Backside 25.10.1998

Marginalia Outside the tablets picture there are 2 mysterious notes:

ma-la-si-ya ā-na - 'of the dirt the face'

ca a-karat vi-ra 'look, it created the hero'

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p219-c: mala c. 'dirt', -ya is genitive-suffix; p39-b: āna n. 'face' p66-c: kar-, kr- 'make, create'; p293-c: vira 'hero, deity etc.'



Outside the tablets picture there are 2 notes : (of mysterious meaning) ma-la-si-ya ā-na 'of the dirt the face' ca a-karat vi-ra look, (this) created the hero

T.H. NIGEL MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Burrows Cave VII-14
After Cataclysm

*26.10.1998
*223.1

Emblem: Jupiter, Star
with basic number 7

Hero : shining (is) Moon 20 (days), then darkness ;
on Sun ; on Jupiter-lord ; hard life, woe ; neither
container of nourishments, nor ship being remembered.
Very little bit of food between the jaws of warrior and
ship-commander; on human race of Jupiter, a life of
bitter tears is it; Jupiter-Lord, throning, the
body inspired is; the ship to be built : whereto
ploughing, creatures hating. The son's activity (is)
that of destroyer-top ; fulfilling duties for the
devourer (= goddess Kali/Durga), and the life of
(his) father to be stopped below twenty and eight.
From seeing life gone at below near 20 (years) as
good food divine ; The 30 Gods (see in) this tri-
bute of twenty (year old young men) punishing the
swell of life. Jupiter (is) granting a path to the
mother of the 30 Gods leading to life's life-trib-
ute. Brilliant music f. to father Hero, pleasing,
to Jupiter (is) the about 20 (years old) nice bucks
unripe ones, utterly. Oh in swelling greatness,
in blisses (existing) Jupiter-Protector; oh, ay, ...
father's father, duties granting; on Mother of 100
brilliant lives, juice spending, strong the wealth
of 20 times 20 = 400 (Jupiter-)Lord, Hero, Jupiter,
universe you created, leading to relaxing, too .

The above proves, since no such texts exist in the
2000 Indus texts, that the Indus culture ended in a
cataclysm with shocked survivors. The language
being Sanskrit in both areas, India and America,
and a nation of global seafarers being involved,
the above document refers to a global disaster.

All lines run from left to right
Emblem: Star of

- 1) vi-ra la^s INDU 20 au^a asas-sa
Shining (is) Moon 20 (days), then eyelessness
- 2) u a-surya u 400-pa 2) dus-asu, vai nau
on Sun, on Jupiter-Lord, hard life, woe, not
- 3) su-u^a-la pa pi-su a t-ra ha-nau-asa
very little bit of food between the jaws of
- 4) sa-tua at NAU - Si - ra u YONI 400
warrior and ship-commander, oh human race of Jupiter
- 5) asu as-i as-ra.a-si 400-pa YOGI
a life of bitter tears is it . Jupiter-Lord YOGI,
- 6) ta-nau vi-gra as-i sa nau kar-ya ku
the body inspired is, the ship to be built, whereto
- 7) kar-sas tras - as-as su-ta^a-ya kar-as
ploughing ? creatures hating. The son's works

- 7) as-as ta kar-ttri/itara UPAPA ra
being those of the highest destroyer . Fulfilling
 kar-ya.a-tra at asu ta-ta
duties for the devourer (Kali/Durga) and life of father
- 8) pi-dhana au^a 20-as-ta.a -pa ai-is
to be stopped below twenty-eight (years) . From seeing
- 9) asu na-as au^a pi 20 su-psu UPANA
life gone-below near . 20, good food . divine
- tridaśa (= 30) ta-as kari-kr viśati (= 20)
The 30 gods (see in) this tribute of 20 (year-youngsters)
- 10) sa-as pi-i asu 400-ra ai-aa
punishing the swell of life. Jupiter (is) granting a path
- na-na 30 ni (?) asu asu-kari-kr
to the mother, the divine, leading to life's life-tribute
- 11) la^s taⁿ-tri-i (f.) adhi ta-ta vi-ra pra-i
Brilliant music f. to father-Hero, pleasing to
- 12) 400 pi 20 su ? ura
Jupiter (is) the about 20 (years old) 'nice' bucks
- 13) ā-aa sa UPAMA u pi/pāia .aa ha si-vi-su
unripe ones utterly. Oh in swelling greatness, in blisses
- 400-traya u^a ta-ta ta-ta as
Jupiter-Protector, oh, ay, father's father being
- 14) kar-ya ra u na-na sa-ta la^s asu
duties granting ; oh mother of 100 brilliant lives
- 15) pāia-as adhi pi (?) ta-dhana 20 16) as 20 . 400
juice spending the wealth of 20 times 20 = 400
- 17) (400)-pa vi-ra 400 sa ca-kar-si
(Jupiter-)Lord, Hero, -Jupiter, Universe you created

18) ni (?)
leading (?)

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likewise.
The text has
3 picto-
grams, top
star of 7
= Jupiter,
line 4:
a ship,
line 5:
yogi-
posture

Burrows Cave VII-14
After Cataclysm, line 1-4

26.10.90
*223.1-a

Burrows Cave VII-14
After Cataclysm
line 8-12 *223.1-c

All lines run from left to right
yu vi-ra 'hero'
Euler: Star of
7 - Jupiter

1) yu 2 0 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
vi-ra la^s IXOU 20 24² as-as-ma
Striving (is) Moon 20 (days), then eyelessness,

2) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
a-surya u 400-pa 2) dus-asu, vai nau
on Sun, on Jupiter-Lord, hard life, vae, not

3) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
pi-dhana pra nau nau as si-sa-ra-na
container of food, not ship being remembered,

4) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
su-u²-la *pa pi-su aⁿ-ra ha-nau-asa
very little bit of food between the jaws of

5) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
sa-tua at 4) HAU - si - ra u YONI 400
warrior and ship-commander, oh human race of Jupiter

6) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
asu as-i as-ra-as
a life of bitter tears is it

7) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
p29-b: ava 'down'; p4-b: a-caksra 'eyelessness';
10, 20, 30, etc.; archaic: a-surya 'sun';
400/399 synod year of Jupiter; p148-a: -pa 'ruling';
p128-a: dus- 'evil, hard'; p33-a: asu 'life'; Aryan
vai 'vae'; p148-c: nau 'not, nor'; pithana/pisan 'con-
-tainer (Sumer.); p173-b: pra 'food'; p148-c: nau 'ship';
p368-c: saar- 'remember'; p372-a: sva- 'very little';
p189-c: psu 'food'; p17-a: antar 'between'; p375-a:
nanava- 'jaws'; p331-b: satvan 'warrior'; p38-a: atand;
p313-c: sira 'commander'; p248-b: yoni 'vulva, race';
p35-a: asu 'life'; p33-a: asri 'edge, blade', IE
akri/okri 'sharp, bitter'; -sri = -si; asrava 'tears';
p33-c: as- 'to be' as-ti 'is', -ti = -si.

Burrows Cave VII-14
After Cataclysm, line 5-8 *223.1-b

8) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
ta-nau vi-pra as-i sa nau
the body inspired is, the ship to be built, whereto

9) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
kar-sas tras - as-as su-ta^s-ya kara-as
ploughing? creatures hating. The son's works.

10) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
25-as ta kar-turi/itara UPAMA
being those of destroyer -sublime. Fulfilling

11) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
kar-ya-as-va at asu ta-ta
duties for the devourer (Kali/Burga) and life of

12) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
pi-dhana 20. as as-as
to be stopped below twenty being near.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p105-b: tanu f. 'body';
p286-a: vipra 'inspired'; p33-c: as- to be, asti 'is'
here with -si = -ti; p324-a: sa 'the' f.; nau f.
p67-a: karya 'to be made'; p71-c: ku- 'where'; snip
p64-b: karsa 'ploughing'; p112-c: trasa 'creature';
p32-c: asas 'hating'; p352-b/ sutasya 'of the son';
p56-c: karas pl. 'works'; p324-a: as- 'to be'; p105-
ta- 'that, those'; p63-c: karttrava 'of destroyer';
p53-b: upama 'uppermost'; sublime, top; p252: ra 'give';
p57-a: karya 'duty'; p8-c: atra 'devourer'; p35-a:
asu 'life'; p105-b: tata 'father'; p162-c: pidhana
be closed'; p25-b: ava 'below'; p4-c: acchas 'near';

life gone-below near: 20, good food of the Highest

tridaśa (- 30) ta-as kari-kr viśati (- 20)
The 30 gods (see in) this tribute of 20 (year-youngsters);

10) sa-as p-i 10) asu 400-ra 20
punishing the swell of life. Jupiter (is) granting a path

na-na 30 ni (?) asu asu-kari-kr
to the mother, the divine, leading to life's life-tribute

11) la^s taⁿ-tri-i (f.) adhi ta-ta vi-ra pra-i
Brilliant music f. to father-Hero, pleasing to

12) 400
Jupiter (is)
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p35-a: asu a. 'life';
p138-a: naś- 'attain'; p29-b: ava 'dove';
p161-a: pi 'near'; + 10, ≠ 20, ≠ 30, ≠ 40 etc.
p251-b: su- 'well, good'; p189-c: psu(ra) 'food';
p53-b: upama (- a 'Pyramid') 'uppermost' utterly';
p113-b: tridaśa 30/33 gods; p105: ta- as in tāp 'tense' f.;
p63-b: kari-kr- 'bring as a tribute'; p312-c: sas- 'punish';
p109-b: pi- 'swell, overflow, abound'; p252-b: rā- 'grant';
p59-a: ega nt, 'path'; p138-a: nana 'mother'; p145-b: ni laś;
p261-c: las- 'glitter'; p106-c: tantri 'music'; p108: ori bees

Burrows Cave VII-14 *223.1-d
Cataclysm line 12-18

13) pi 20 su ? ura
the about 20 (years old) 'nice' buxix

14) 400-traya u a: ta-ta ta-ta as
Jupiter-Protector, on, ay, father's father being

15) kar-ya ra u na-na sa-ta la^s asu
duties granting; oh mother of 100 brilliant lives

16) pa²ia-as adhi pi (?) ta-dhana 20 16) as 20 - 400
juice spending the wealth of 20 times 20 - 400

17) (400)-pa vi-ra 17) 400 sa² ca-kar-si
(Jupiter-)Lord, Hero, -Jupiter, Universe you created-

18) ni (?) si-dhi-la pi -
leading (?) - to relaxing, likewise.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p162-a: pi 'near';
19, 20, 30
p40-c: āma 'yuripe';
p351-b: su- 'nice'; p53-a: ura 'buck'; p40-c: āma 'yuripe';
p53ab: upama- 'highest, utterly'; 47: u 'oh'; p163-b: paya
'swelling'; p220-c: maha 'great'; p374-b: siva-su 'in
blisses existing'; 400/399 - Jupiter; p113-a: traya 'pro-
tecting'; p47-a: u 'oh'; p26-a: ay 'oh'; p105-a: tata 'in-
-ther'; p33-c: as- 'to be'; 67-a: karya 'duty'; p252-b: ra
'granting'; p138-a: nana 'mother'; p306-c: sata '100';
p261-c: las- shine'; p35-a: asu 'life'; p109-b: pi/paya-
'juice'; p129-a: dhana 'wealth'; - bow-pictogram in red; 20 x 20 = 400/399 Jupiter; p148-a: -pa 'ruling, Lord';
p293-c: vira 'hero'; p324-a: sa- 'all'; p72-a: kr, kar
'make, create, build'; p313-c: sithila 'relaxed'; - 7th day
p162-a: pi 'too, likewise'.

Burrows Cave VII-15 *224.1
Jupiter and Lord Rama, his sword 27.10.1998

Comment: The task of humanity seems to foster beauty, health and intelligence, and controlling the swell of population. Many post-Rama rulers have failed to act accordingly. The picture below shows Rama symbolically decapitating the demon who causes the swell of population. Inscribed section: Center: 3 illegible columns. The 7-rayed star of the picture refers to Jupiter's basic number 7 (+ 49 + 343 = 399/400 his syndic year. A Left side: 12 lines, translated:

Great era's work (is) famous; these works by Jupiter are (done); the essence of father's work (is) impurity-killing; the evil-cursing father is he.. Invoking the work of Jupiter Victor (as leader of the celestial armies) (is) the Herald (= Mercury), being the Lord of Heat (as being the planet close to the Sun), implying eloquent tribute to the stars,

B Right side: 11 lines :

and to Lord Rama, Ruler Jupiter('s son to whom) the passage of command through Lord Jupiter (for) the protection of the Head, after my understanding (occurred) The Moon / Lord of the Night is he. Hero Jupiter also the stars created. Transliteration:

1) A Y ha 4 ↑ V T X Γ 2) ↑ V □
aiva ma ha kar-as vi-tta ta-i kar-as vi 400

Great era's work is famous ; these works by Jupiter + Λ 4 3) ↑ + ↑ a □
si kar-maⁿ 3) vi-si (= -tri) kar-as ma-la- are (done). The essence of father's work (is) impurity-

4) L B U ↑ + 5) ↑ V
-ha dus-sa-pi-si (= -tri) ha-vi -killing; the evil-cursing father (is he); invoking

↑ □) 6) O U + ↑
kar-as 400 jis- 6) -nu saⁿ-s.si (= -tri) as the work of Jupiter Victor (is) the Herald being

7) X ↑ V U = 8) A + n 9) ↑ A i 10) ↑
ta-pai-s a-ra kar-siⁿ laⁿ-piⁿ karⁱ - kar-as heat-lord implying eloquent tribute to

- 11) X 12) =
as -ta -ra
the stars

For the reader who wants to know more, here some details : Frequently recurring is the well-known Burrows ligature ↑ - A¹ - kar-as 'work' sg. and pl., cf. Indus A¹ 'idem'. The Burrows liquids are interchangeable, Indus and Burrows n = ra/la, in addition Burrows r, j = ra/la also in use. The syllable ma (meaning in Indus and Burrows likewise 'Moon') is Indus 3 and 6, in Burrows A, 4, Δ The Indus sign denoting u T is in Burrows

γ, γ, γ, γ, γ, γ etc. There is no difference in value between mirrored signs, e.g. γ, γ = pi. Indus and Burrows have both □ = 400 = Jupiter, and Δ = Mercury. Indus has ○ = Moon, and Burrows 4,

Indus 3 n. vi-ra = 'hero', Burrows V n, recurring a hundred times, also a leading emblem on top or end, my VII-mark for registering Burrows Cave texts, VII.

Indus n 3 - ra-ma, 'Hero Rama, ruler of the globe' is in Burrows n 4 in various texts.

Indus 1 7 11 star is in Burrows (X) n 'star', also pl.

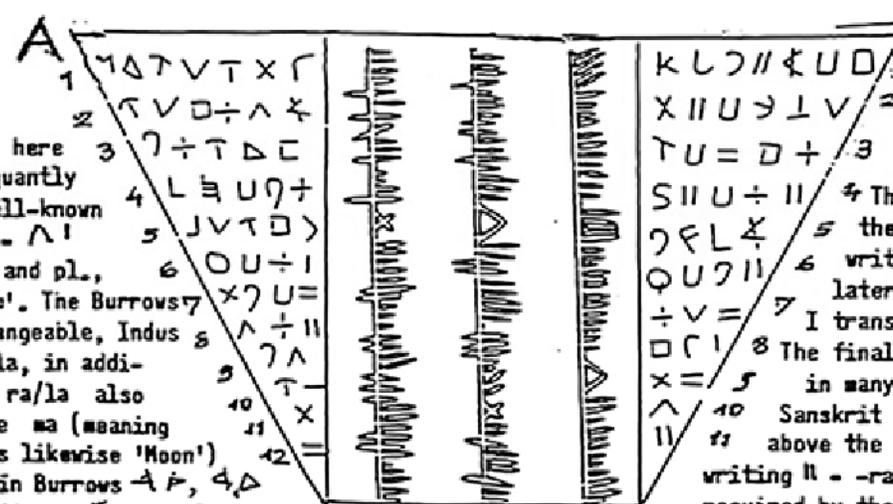
Cuenca (Peru) coincides in □, □ - ra/la with Burrows, so does 1, 4, 1, 11 - a, 3 Retained are in Burrows the Indus signs 3 dus = 'evil', and H, H ara, B - ura, B ira, incl. ala/ula/ila.

The Indus script is in phonetic renderings much more precise than Burrows, a simplified version of the Indus script.



- 1) K U J n 4 U □ B
at i^v a-ra ra-ma i^{sa} 400 and to Lord Rama, Ruler Jupiter('s son to whom)
- 2) X B U Y L V 3) ↑ V U = □ +
ta-ra sa-u-a vi i-s a-ra 400 si the passage of command through Lord Jupiter is
- 4) S n k U + n 5) ↑ ↑ L
pra-ra-k sa si-ra pi u-na (for) the protection of the head, after understanding
- 4 6) φ INDU k U ↑ U 7) ↑ V =
-aa INDU k sa-pi-si-sa si vi-ra of mine. Moon, night's lord is he, Hero
- 8) □ n I 9) X = 10) A t 11) B
400 pi as -ta-ra.a-kar-ra Jupiter also the stars created.

B Note that the Cuenca (Peru) sign I = sa recurs in Burrows. It serves to render the Sanskrit article n. and f.. The masc. pl. variant is in the above line A-1 correctly written XΓ - ta-i, which later in Sanskrit became to. I translate it with 'these/those'. The final -s in nouns is in Burrows in many cases denoted; later in Sanskrit it became -h. In line B-6 above the scribe made a mistake by writing n - ra, instead of B - sa as required by the well-known compound Sans-



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krit kṣap.iṣa 'night's lord' - 'Moon'. With Indus (most archaic) and Burrows (less archaic) we are now facing the Globe's oldest written documents, Vedic and Sanskrit literature being authentic of what happened millennia before when superior beings controlled parts of the globe.

Burrows Cave VII-15 *224.1-a
Jupiter and Rama 28.10.1998
A, line 1-5

1) A Y ha kar-as vi-tta ta-i kar-as vi 400
Great era's work is famous; these works by Jupiter
si kar-as 3) pi-si (-tri) kar-as ma-la-
are (done). The essence of father's work (is) impurity-
4) L Jas Werk einer großen Ara ist berühmt:
-ha Es sind Jupiters Werke. Die Essenz des väter-
-killing; lichen Werks ist die Ausrottung von Unreinheit

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: aiva 'era', IE aivom, Latin
aevum; cf. Sanskrit Macd. p41-b ayus nt. 'life, age';
that archaic aiva did exist is proved in that the
aiva-sign is used to render da-aiva Skt. deva 'god'
in several other instances; p220-c: mahā 'great';
p66-c: karah 'work'; p282-b: vitta (vid-ta) 'known, fa-
mous'; p105-a: ta- demonstrative, here ta-i = Skt. te
'those/these' nom./acc. pl.; (masc.) karās 'Werke';
p279-b: vi 'through. *by'; 400/399 round number for
399 days, synod. year of Jupiter, cf. 20 x 20 in VII-14;
p33-c: as- 'to be', asti 'is', -ti = -si 'it is', 'is done';
p64-a: karman- 'function, effect; action, deed';
p162-c: pitr, pitri, pitā 'father', (-tri = -si);
p279-c: mala 'impurity'; p374-a: -ha 'killing,
killer, IE gwhg, gwhon- = Greek -phon-o-s 'killing';

Burrows Cave VII-15 *224.1-b
Jupiter and Rama 28.10.1998
A, line 4-12

duṣ-ṣa-pi-si (-tri) 5) ha-vi
the evil-cursing father (is he); invoking
kar-as 400 jis- oī -ṣu śa-s-si (-tri) as
the work of Jupiter Victor (is) the Herald being
7) ta-pai-śa-ra 8) kar-ṣiṇ lā-ṇ) -piṇ kar- kar-as
heat-lord implying eloquent tribute to

11) X 12) = Der das Übel Verfluchende Vater
as- tā- ra the stars ist er. Das Preisen der Werke Ju-
piter's, dvs S:eg ers, (obliegt) dem Herold (Her-
kur), dem Herrn der Hitze (planet Merkur als Nachbar
der Sonne), nach sich ziehend berechten Tribut, gezollt
den Sternen. A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p128-a: duṣ-/dur- 'evil'; p307-b/ śap- 'curse, curser';
p162-c: pitr, pitri, pitā 'father', with -tri = -si;
p376-a: havin 'invoking'; p66-c: karah 'work'; 400 round
number for 399 days = the synodic year of planet Jupiter;
cf. 20 x 20 = 400 = Jupiter in Text VII-14.
p101-a: jisnu 'victor' epithet of Jupiter as leader of
the celestial armies, cf. Dowson p127 in the context
of Indra = (planet) Jupiter. The Burrows Cave scribe
omitted the initial j- the rest being perfectly Indus
writing, cf. Indus vi-is-nu 3) o = Vishnu.
p305-a: śas-, śaas- 'announce' śaṣṭri 'herald' with
-tri = -si, as usual; p107-a: tapas 'heat', tao.īśvara
'heat-lord'; p64-b: karṣin 'implying'; p257-a: lāōin
'declaring, 'eloquent'
p108-c: tāra f. 'star' p63-b: karikr 'bring as tribute';
from *stārā, Pers. sitara

Burrows Cave VII-15 *224.1-c
Jupiter and Rama 29.10.1998
B, line 1-4

1) K U 3 n 4 : 0 0 B
āt īśvara-ra rā-aa īśa 400
and to Lord Rama, Ruler Jupiter ('s son to vīra)
2) X n U Y L V 3) P U = 0 +
ta-ra śa-u-a vi īśa-ra 400
the passage of command through Lord Jupiter is
4) S n k U + n
pra-ra-śa śi-ra
(for) the protection of the head. Und gezollt des
Herrn Rāma (Soan)

des Herrschers Jupiter. Übertragung der Befehlsgewalt
(an ihn) durch den Herrn Jupiter (erfolgte) zum
Schutz des Oberhauptes.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p38-a: āt 'and';
p47-c: īśvara 'ruler, lord, prince, king, supreme god';
p254-b: Rāma 'hero of the Rāmāyana, who broke Śiva's
bow; his wife is Sītā, not 'furrow', but *aṣita, IE
*okūto '8', Lat. octo, = Planet Venus/Lakṣmī with
basic number 8 cf. 8+64+512= 584 days, synod. Venus-year
p47-c: īśa 'ruler, lord'; 400/399 days, synod. year of
planet Jupiter'; p107-b: tara a. 'passage, ferry';
p342-c: sava- 'command'; p279-c: vi 'through'; p47-c:
īśvara- 'ruler' written ī-śa-ra; follows Jupiter anev;
p33-c: as- 'to be', asti 'is', -ti = -si, dialectal;
p180-c: prarakṣa 'protection'; p313-c: śira 'head'.

Burrows Cave VII-15 *224.1-d
Jupiter and Rama 28.10.1998
B, line 5-11

6) 7) 8) 9) 10) 11)
-aa 6) INDU k śa-pi-śa 7) si vi-ra
of one . Moon, night's lord is he, Hero
8) 400 pi as- -tā-rā,a-kar-ra
Jupiter also the stars created

... nach meinem Verständnis. Der Mond, Herr der Nacht
ist er. Der Held Jupiter erschuf auch die Sterne

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p162-a: pi 'in, near' but
cf. IE/Indo-European epi/opi 'after'; p36-c: uha 'under-
standing'; p218-c: -aa, -ae 'ay, of wine'; p45-c: indu
'Moon'; p77-c: kṣapīśa 'Moon = night's lord' a classical
epithet in Sanskrit; p33-c: as- 'to be', asti 'he is'
-ti = -si dialectal; p293-c: vīra 'hero, god' Lat. vir:
400, round number for 399 days, the synodic year of planet
Jupiter, see 20 x 20 = 400 sub VII-14 and in Maya-land;
p162-a: pi/api 'near, in, also, likewise'; p108-c: tāra:
'star', orig. *stara, cf. Pers. sitara, whence Aztec
cittlal, Old Aztec an sital/sitar, a loan word, since Uto-
Aztec has *a-pusi 'world giant's eye', pusi 'eye',
related with Proto-Japanese/Mongol. posi, from pausi/posci
'star' = 'world giant's eye', with the Vishnu/Yami/Panacea
giant-prefix a- as in oka 'snake' (Aztec. and global)
from *okka/pauka/a-ouka, protolinguistic pu- 'fauchen,
pusten'. p72-a: kṛ, kar- 'make, create, acrist a-kar:
'he made, he created'.

Burrows Cave VII-17 *226.1
Skipper of Indrapura 30.10.1998

What the text below tells us sounds mysterious but is understandable in the light of Lutz Gentes' monumental studies (The Reality of the Gods, Space flights in Ancient India, 1997 Bettendorf Munich). The term 'Jupiter' has various meanings in the text below and elsewhere: it means a giant space ship JU. = Indra, it means also its commander, and it means a distant supreme commander, Ju-Piter, father of the fathers. This space-ship, also called Indrapura = City/Town of Indra, has millions of inhabitants. It was visited, inter alia, by the hero Arjuna, of divine paternity (Indra/Jupiter his father). From Indra he received a small space craft with terrible arms and lots of instructions. It seems that Indra's giant space-ship hides often behind the Moon. It is also likely that this is the only giant space-ship in our planetary system. Similarly, very small biological units (cells, sperms) seem to have, in addition to their 8, or 12, or more chromosomes, a mini-unit controlling the system and communication, within an organism, with other mini-units, and supreme ones. All this happens in a Universe focusing on experiments that sometimes produce questionable results. Arjuna's mission was to eliminate demons. See Text VII-15 with 'Jupiter, the Impurity-Killer'.

1) √ || ∫ □ ☀ 2) Γ V S † (||
vi-ra dai^{va} 400, SPLENDGUR, ay, vi-da-ma mi-ra
Hero, God, 400, splendour, ay, -wit-mine joining
R O □ 3) X + a² V † □ 3 X ♀
nau-kar nau 400 ra ta-si v'i-ma 400 PITA-ta INDU
captain ship JU. cause of woe=ay Jup.FATHER Moon

4) 8 Γ † (X † 2) R a a † X
tesaa 30, mi-ta: da-saya 400-pa, as-ph y aa ta -
of 30 erected tenfold: Jupiter-Lord, swells by night-
L ♀ 1 6) va 2 ♀ 9 7 † † Y
-ha INDU sa-as dai INDU ka pa-pa-aa au.
killer Moon, that deity Moon, who sins-mine cancels
7) ↑ □ † () R dau-kar: -ya
kar-as 400 si . . . ai-is . . . dau-kar: -ya
A work of Jupiter is it, waning/crescent skipper goes

8) // // O O // // W
ra ra INDU, INDU, ra ra (Pictogram Ocean) ocean
Go on, Moon, Moon, go on ((floating in the celestial



In line 3 a person is depicted behind the Jupiter glyph which I read 'father' - pita because of the following ta-complement. and 'father' being a recurring Jupiter epithet.
The line 5 em: bles = 400-pa, - Jupiter-Lord, is also recurring.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p06-c: karah 'work'; -00/399 - Jupiter'; p33-c: as- 'to be' ast 'is'; -si - -ti; p225-a: mi 'diminish, wane'; p46-b: is 'strong'; (mi-is, like in Kaya, = Moon); p142-c: nau 'ship' and Aryan nau-kar 'captain'; p26-a: aya 'going'; IE ras- 'to race/rasen', p262-b: las- 'jump, move'; p45-c: indu 'Moon'.

Burrows Cave VII-17 *226.1
Skipper of Indrapura 30.10.1998

Hero, God 400 (= Jupiter/Indra), splendour, oh, my knowledge is joining that of the Captain of ship JUPITER; cause of the woe of mine (tell) Jupiter, FATHER of the Moon, and of the 30 Gods. Established tenfold: Jupirt-Lord makes swelling my night-killer Moon, that deity Moon. that the sins of mine cancels. A work of Jupiter-is it, towards the Waning/Crescent (= Moon) the skipper proceeds Go on, Moon; Moon, go on (floating in the celestial ocean).

Held, Gott 400 (= Jupiter/Indra), Glanz, oh, mein Wissen vereint sich mit dem des Kapitäns vom Schiff JUPITER. Ursache von meinem Schmerz (unterrichte) Jupiter, VATER des Monds, und der 30 Götter. Etabliert zehnfach: Jupiter-Herr macht schwellen meinen Nacht-Töter Mond, jene Gottheit Mond, die meine Sünden streicht. Ein Werk Jupiters ist es: Zum Abnehmenden/Zunehmenden (= Mond) der Skipper fährt, Vorwärts Mond; Mond vorwärts (treibend im Himmelschen Ozean)

Burrows Cave VII-17 226.1-a
Skipper of Indrapura 30.10.1998
line 1-3

1) √ || ∫ □ ☀ 2) Γ V S † (||
vi-ra dai^{va} 400, SPLENDGUR, ay, vi-da-ma mi-ra
Hero, God, 400, splendour, ay, -wit-mine joining
R O □ 3) X + a² V † □ 3 X ♀
nau-kar nau 400 ra ta-si v'i-ma 400 PITA-ta INDU
captain ship JU. cause of woe=ay Jup.FATHER Moon

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p293-c: vira 'hero, god'; p124-c: daiva/deva 'god'; 400/399 days = synod.Jup.-year; p59-a: ai 'oh'; p262-c: vid- 'to know'; p218-c: -ma 'my'; p228-c: mila/misra 'joining'; p148-c: nau f. 'ship', and Aryan nau-kar 'captain'; p252-b: ra 'give, cause'; p105-a: tasya, IE tosyo 'of the/NH6 des'; p227-b: vai woe; p162-b: pitr/pitri/pita 'father'; p45-c: indu 'Moon'.

Burrows Cave VII-17 *226.1-b
Skipper of Indrapura 30.10.1998
line 4-6

4) 8 Γ † (X † 2) R a a † X
tesaa 30, mi-ta: da-saya 400-pa, as-ph y aa ta -
of 30 erected tenfold: Jupiter-Lord, swells by night-
L ♀ 1 6) va 2 ♀ 9 7 † † Y
-ha INDU sa-as dai INDU ka pa-pa-aa au.
killer Moon, that deity Moon, who sins-mine cancels

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p105-a: *tasyaa/tesaa, gen.pl. p59-a: ai 'oh'; 30/33 gods, class.; p227-c: mita 'erected' p177-b: dasa '10'; 400/399 Jupiter-norm; p148-a: -pa 'trul-ing'; p368-a: sphaya 'swell'; p218-c: ma 'my'; p107-b: tami-ha 'night-killer'; p45-c: indu 'Moon'; p324-a: sa article; p124-c: daiva/deva 'god'; p60-a: ka- 'what, who'; p160-b: papa 'crime, sin', - pa-pa 7:7 ligature 77; p218-c: -ma/ae 'my, of mine'; p232: au 'bind, close'.

Burrows Cave VII-17 *226.1-c
Skipper of Indrapura 30.10.1998
line 7-8

7) ↑ □ † () R dau-kar: -ya
kar-as 400 si . . . ai-is . . . dau-kar: -ya
A work of Jupiter is it, waning/crescent skipper goes
8) // // O O // // W
ra ra INDU, INDU, ra ra (Pictogram Ocean) ocean
Go on, Moon, Moon, go on ((floating in the celestial

Burrows Cave VII-18-A *227.1-a
Frontside A /2.11.1998
Jupiter and Saturn

Orbiting through strength, mighty,
broad shining Jupiter, and in field
also Saturn, also Jupiter, tribute
be brought to the rulers.

Kreisend durch Stärke, mächtig,
breit scheinend Jupiter, und in Feld
auch Saturn, auch Jupiter, Tribut
sei gezollt den Herrschern.

A novelty in this text is that
planet Saturn is mentioned being
indeed occasionally seen to be
the father of Jupiter. Saturn's

pictographic glyph shows the famous
rings that was probably by extraterres-
trians by a tablet revealed to earthlings.



Burrows Cave VII-19-A *227.2-a
Frontside A 02.11.1998

Ship Indrapura All lines run from right to left
The prefixed sign E implies reduplication.
Emblies on top is a serger of celestial wheel, the
superfixed 5 dots are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and
Saturn. and below the well-known glyph meaning

the tenth Avatara of Vishnu
At the bottom appears
'Big Brother's (= Indrapura's)



Translation:
Celestial ship, swimming to
the Moon-sickle, built by
skipper, granted by Indra/
Jupiter, providing an abyss
of stone to evildoers, to
Pipru (a demon vanquished by
Indra/Jupiter), after the woes
of the dark times. Oh thirst-
killer, high-built ship of mine!

Himalisches Schiff, schwimmend zur
Mondsichel, gebaut vom skipper,
von Indra/Jupiter, bewirkend einen Abgrund aus Stein
für die Übeltäter, für Pipru (= ein von Indra/Jupiter
besiegter Dämon), nach den Schauerzen finsterner Zeiten,
Oh Durstlöcher, mein hohes Schiff.

For other details see Text VII-17 and Comment below.

Burrows Cave VII-18-A *227.1-b
Frontside A 02.11.1998
Jupiter and Saturn Note that

the pictographic Saturn
glyph reveals here the famous Saturn-rings

kāla vi pā-as ta-vi-ta-as ura la³ 400 āt

orbiting through strength, mighty, broad shining Jupiter
kreisend durch Stärke, mächtig, breit scheinend, Jupiter

pā-ta oi šani pi 400 karī-

in the field also Saturn, also Jupiter, tribute to be
in Feld auch Saturn, auch Jupiter, Tribut sei

↑ si-tara A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:

brought to the rulers p67-b: kāla 'turn, cycle,
period, 'orbit, year etc.'

gezollt den Herrschern p279-b: vi 'through'; p109-b:
pi/paya- 'swell, strength';
p108-a: tavas 'strong', IE tu-, tow-, cf. thousand,
thump, pp tu-tō-/tow-ā-to 'have become strong'; p53-a:
ura 'wide, broad'; p261-c: las- 'shine'; 400/399 = Jup.
p159-a: pāta 'section, 'field'; p47-c: išir 'ruler'.

Burrows Cave VII-18-B *227.1-b
Backside B 02.11.1998
Jupiter, Mercury, Moon, Snake



Dominant in this backside picture of
Text VII-18-A is again Jupiter with
his basic number 7 (7+49+243+399/400)
the addition of the 3 powers of 7,
being 399. Accordingly, assigned
to him is the Menora - the candle-
stick with 7 candlesticks, recurr-
ing, see e.g., Text VII-22 where the
planet Mercury does also appear in
same context. In the present
picture, Mercury is incorrectly de-
picted. His original triangles (later
merged to form the David Star
()) are here depicted as ap-
proaching () and then in part cov-
ered by a disk (). Uppermost is the
suspicious crescent-sickle with pho-
netic value is 'strength'. The stick-hold-
ing person is rather Jupiter, not a priest,
standing on the celestial wheel () plus
celestial snake symbolizing the col. ocean.

Burrows Cave VII-19-A 227.2-b
Frontside A 02.11.1998
Ship Indrapura line 1-3

as-aaⁿ nau si-si-na-ta INDU karān pi

Celestial ship, swimming to Moon-sickle, built by

nau-ka^r ra 400/399- -da ata- a - ta si-aa

skipper, granted by Indra/Jupiter, giving abyss of stone

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p33-a: āsaa- 'heaven, rock'
p148-c: nau f. 'ship'; p366-c: snā-, redupl. si-si-
'bathe, swim'; p45-c: indu 'Moon'; p66-c: kara 'sailing'
p162-a: pi/api IE epi/opi 'after etc.'; p175-a: -da
'skipper, captain'; p252-b: rā- 'grant'; p175-a: -da
'giving'; p7-c: atata n. 'abyss'; p33: āsna 'stone'.

Burrows Cave VII-19-A *227.2-c
Frontside A 02.11.1998
Ship Indrapura line 4-6

dus-ta pi-ipi-ru - ca pi vai-vai

to evildoers, to Pipru (a demon)-and, after woes

tesaa ta -sa y pi-ipa-sa - ha cca nau - aa

of dark times. Oh thirst-killer, high-built ship since

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p128-a: dusta 'transgres-
sor, evildoer'; p163-a: pipru 'a demon vanquished by
Indra/Jupiter' - pi-ru - (globe is) near full, non pl.
exploding population; p90-a: -ca (enclitic) 'and'

IE/Aryan vai 'voe', Lat. vae; with redupl. -sign
tesaa 'of the' gen.pl.; p107-b: tavas 'darkness';
p59-a: ai 'on'; p162-c: pipāsā-ha 'thirst-killer';
p48-a: ucca 'high, lofty'; p218-c: -aa, -ae 'my, mine'

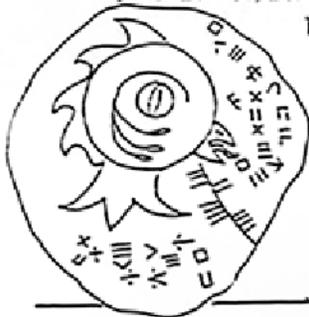
Comment: The Government of the Indus Empire withheld
top secret tablets received by Rama, then Arjuna, the
father Indra/Jupiter, with information about his abso-
lute global cataclysm every time population has exploded
(- pi-ru, see above); in new craters/abysses (line 3)

the transgressors anguished. Facing, after millennium,
a new global crisis, archives being spotted, survivors deposited copies in Burrows Cave.

Burrows Cave VII-19-B *228.1-a
Backside B 03.11.1998

Intelligence Test Out of somewhat dispersed signs - around a monster bird - a clear statement should be found
Right upper side: Jupiter, my inflictor of punishment, father of the broad field, oh broad Jupiter, punisher.
Left lower side: Hundred musicians (sing it): famous one of mine, Chief Jupiter, punishing.

The monster bird may be a merger of a crested dragon, bird and fish, referring to Indrapura - the giant ship, ruling the 3 realms, air, land, water. Big Brother's Eye is in the center. The '0gaa'-script denotes rather the melody adhered to by the hundred musicians.



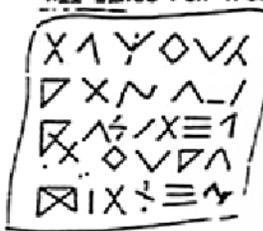
Burrows Cave VII-19-B *228.1-b
Backside B 03.11.1998

Intelligence Test
□ < III ≠ ∩ X F || π X F □ √ tri
400 nāi-tri-mā pi-ta u-ra pa-ta u ura 400 śa-as-
Jupiter my inflictor father broad field, oh broad Jup.
of punishment punisher

UX X ≡ vt ≡ ≠ > ↑ □ U
śa-ta ta-lāya, vi-śi-rāya-aa, nā-kar-as 400 śaś-sher
100 musicians: the famous mine, men-creator Jupiter-puni-
A.A.Macdonnell 1893 London: p45-c: Indra, Vedic: Chief of the gods (his planet is Jupiter); p147-b: naitri 'leader, hero, guide, punisher'; p162-b: pitr/pitri/pitā 'father'; p159-a: sata 'section, *field'; p47-a: u 'oh!'; p53-a: ura 'broad'; p312-c: śa- 'punish'; p306-c: śata '100'; p108-a: talava 'musician'; p290-c: vi-śrava 'famous'; p218-c: -aa, -me 'ay, mine!'; p138-b: nā. oblique-gar-, nara 'man/ren!'; p66: kara- 'creator!', in ligature kar- plus -śś; 400/399 recurs a hundred time in Indus and Burrows Cave as glyph meaning (planet) Jupiter, arithmetic wonder: basic number 7. (3 powers: 7+49+243=399/20 x 20 = 400, 'circled' the 12 zodiac signs in 12 years.

Burrows Cave VII-20 *228.2-a
Rāma and Sītā (his wife) 03.11.1998

All lines run from right to left, here normalized:
Archer (= Rāma), revenger's (Indra's) son, being untimely in a life of darkness, famous is the life of the elephant of mine, a fate of woe in darkness, sharply twinkling (is) Sītā's varath. p331-a: Rāma's wife p107-a: tapas 'varath'
ca-viⁿ ya-tri su-ta 'as-a-kala
Archer, revenger's son, being untimely



N X † I ≡ X / H ^ X †
asu ta - aa su-ru-ta as asu kara-ta-aa
in life of darkness, famous life of elephant-wine,
^ † v o x † N ≡ † X I [X]
kar-aa va^s-ya ta-aa āsu lāya .. si-ta-as ta-pa
fate of woe in darkness, sharp twinkling Sita's varath
A.A.Macdonnell 1893 London: p93-c: cāpin/cāvin 'araed with a bow!'; p244-a: yātri 'avenger, punisher'; cf. *181.12, *171.8; p352-b: suta 'son!'; p33-c: as 'to be!'; p1-b: a-kāśa 'untimely!'; p33-a: asu 'life!'; p107-b: tāasa 'darkness!'; p321-c: śruta 'famous' cf. *123.1; p53-a: karaṭa/in 'elephant!'; p64-a: karaan- 'fate!'/sharp Aryan vzi 'woe!'; p261-c: lava 'twinkling!'; p43-b: āsu

Burrows Cave VII-21 *228.3-a
Boar = Expanse-Killer 03.11.1998

Sanskrit (Macd.p270-b) vara-ha 'boar', - vara- 'expanse' and -ha 'killer!'. The picture is a pictorial bilingual. John Govson, 1950, p14: Prajapati 'the creator', later Brāhma, took the form of a boar, so did also Viṣṇu.



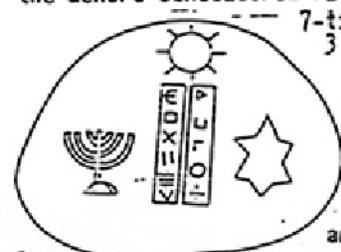
The person in the picture whose leg has been cut off, represents exuberant humanity, doomed to perish, but the stem (= tree grasped by the person) will survive. Indra/Jupiter, 7-rayed (beard), basic number is 7 (3 powers: 7+49+243=399/400 = 20 x 20) looks at the scene. 2-line-legend runs from left to right:
Text: Indra/Jupiter-destroyer, wise and (globe-)bathing, stopping the swell of exuberance, (this) Jupiter, you are Indra/Jupiter-Zerstörer, weise und (denklobus) Badender, Seender der schwellenden Fruchtbarkeit (dies) Jupiter, du bist.

Burrows Cave VII-21 *228.3-b
Boar = Expanse-Killer 03.11.1998

The legend of the boar-scene VII-21:
□ + √ + < <
400/399 k_{si} ... vi-da śi-na-ca
Indra/Jupiter destroyer, wise and (globe-)bathing
Y I P a P O □ I +
mu as-pn^ayā pi-nau 400/399 as-si
stopping the swell of exuberance, Jupiter, you are (doing)
A.A.Macdonnell 1893 London: p45-c: Indra, Chief of the gods (Vedic) and = planet Jupiter; p78-a: ksi- 'destroy!'; p282-c: vida 'knowing, wise!'; p366-c: śnā- 'bathe, *swim!'; p90-a: -ca (enclitic) and, cf. IE -k^we, Latin -que; p232: mū- 'close, bind, stop!'; p368: sphaya- 'swelling!'; p162: pinv-, pinav- 'cause to abound, overflow!'; p53-c: as- 'to be', asoi'i:aa', asi 'thou art!', asti 'he is!'

Burrows Cave VII-22 *228.4
Seven Candlesticks 03.11.1998

On this tablet we see, depicted and written, a standard recapitulation of eminent deified planets. As recurring, the menora candelabrum with 7 candlesticks refers to



7-times holy Jupiter (addition of 3 powers of 7: 7+49+343 = 399 = Jupiter's synodic year, in days
The 8-rayed star is planet Venus, 8-times holy (addition of 3 powers of 8: 8+64+512 = 584, in days the synodic Venus-year; finally the 2 tri-anglas that later merged into the Solomon or David Star
as a glyph denoting Mercury, see Text VII-10. The addition of the 1st three powers of 4 and a half (4 fingers and thumb) results in the synodic year of Mercury, symbolically expressed/depicted by 2 birber=two canine pregnancy periods within a planetary annual pregnancy system. The legend: Col. A runs downwards, Col. B runs upwards.
y 400/399 ta-ra 30 vi-śi-vā-yoni, i-sa - aa
Oh Jupiter, Stars, 30 Gods, Creator Universe, Lord-nine
A.A.Macdonnell 1893 London: p47-a: u 'oh!'; p107-b: śrāś f. 'star!'; p113-b: tridaśa '30, round number for 33 gods!'; p291-a: viśva-yoni 'creator of the universe!'; the yoni= vulva-glyph marks also fem.-s; p47-c: iśa 'lord!'; p218-c: -aa 'ay, mine!'

Burrows Cave VII-23 *229.1
Ship on Ocean 04.11.1998

This time not a sailing ship, perhaps one rowed by six or more oarsmen. Anyhow, the motto was



vi 30 ta-na.u-u
without 30 gods, darkness, oh

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London :
p279-b: vi 'without';
p113-b: tridaśa '30, round
number for 33 gods in classical Sanskrit';
p107-b: tama(s) 'darkness'; p47-a: u (interj.) 'oh'.

Burrows Cave VII-24 *229.2
Third Degree Admiral 04.11.1998

The person on this tablet is, according to the legend, commander of mauh-nau YO 'warships'. Macdonell, p236-c, explains Sanskrit moh/mauh-



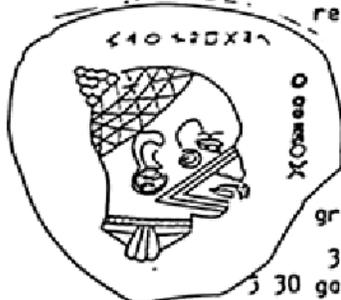
as a -ning 'perplexing magic chara for bewildering an enemy', comprising 'magic arrows'. On top of the tablet is, meteor-shaped, a nine-rayed star. Bowson, p196, says that planet Mars is 9-rayed. The pre-Trojan Mars, not yet injured by Athena, needed 819 days for his synodic year, that is the first 3 powers of 9 added = 9+81+729 = 819 days. (presently 780 days). Globally 9 being retained (Greece, Rome, Maya).

The 10 strokes on the headwear's feather may mean : commander of 10 war-ships. Ibidem, the inverted octogon may refer to planet Venus. The necklace has the glyph ☉ which usually means 'sun/year of 4 seasons'. Then follows the legend:

^ ◊ III YO N † S II
kār-yā trayas mauh-nau - āsu asi-dha-ra
duties 3rd class war-ship-rapid, sword-bearer
Pseudo-Ogam right side below : music notes when attacking. Macdonell 1893 London:
p67-a: karya 'duty'; p111: trayas 'three'; p236-c: moh/mauh- 'magic warfare' see above; p148-c: nau f. 'ship'; p43-b: āsu 'rapid'; p34-c: asi 'sword'; p130-a: dhara 'holder, bearer';

Burrows Cave VII-25 *229.3
Ore Fleet 04.11.1998

The person portrayed is richly decorated. Head, on top 10 balls, headwear 30 triangles (skull = śy) referring to the 30 gods?



Ear-ring: the sun-year-4-season-glyph; nose-ring: an as-pi-ligature; cheek-bone has a spiral etc. etc.

The upper text sounds:

A † O †
mahā mahā nau assi
great great ship is it

30 / 400 tau karāh
30 gods and Indra, the 2 creators

vertical row: O ∞ H O X
nau tesam ara nau-ta
ship of the ore (-metal) fleet

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p220-c: mahā 'great'; p148-c: nau 'ship'; p33-c: as- 'to be', -si- -ti; tau 'dual, nominative; tesam 'of the, pl.; p41-b: ara 'ore, metal'.

Burrows Cave-VII-26 *229.4
Swift Messenger Boat 04.11.1998

XX4 X7 = XLH-4 7 7 X 4 7 7
He is called 'father-swift' = ta-ta aiva, and is the commander of 'rapid vessels' = āsvas sthālas, used for 'furthest removals' = āpasa āpāna. His headwear is the rapid bird falcon. On its vertical bands appears five times the sign ya



= pañca ya '5 ya', properly pañca-ya in rebus meaning 'extended trip'.
XX4 X7 = XLH-4 7 7 X 4 7 7
ta-ta aiva a-su-as as.t.h.ala.as
Father-swift, rapid vessels (for)
4 7 7 X 4 7 7
aiva.a-pa-uh vi-tta.a-pa-uh.a-uh
swift removal, famous furthest removal

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London :
p105-a: tata 'father'; p59-a: eva/aiva 'speedy, swift'; p43-b: āsu 'rapid, quick'; p316-a: sthāla nt. 'bowl, disc, pot, caldron, vessel' hypercorrectly written -XLH- as-ta-ha-ala/ara-as ; p21-b: āpāna a. 'removal' Indo-Europ./IE apo-vegn- 'off-way/ab-veg'; p252-b: vi-tta (via: 'known, famous'; p19-b: āpasa 'furthest'; p149-b: pañca '5' and 'extended'; p26-a: aya a. 'going, course, good fortune'; illegible are the 2 signs near the nose.

Burrows Cave VII-27 *229.5
Candelabrum 04.11.1998



left right rather like graffiti.
The candelabrum is recurring, the 7 candlesticks refer to Jupiter's basic number 7 (7+49+343 = 399/400, his synodic year).
Da-u-da - Mercury is a Semitic neologism, meaning 'da u-da'.

Arabic 'da-u-du, Hebrew Da-vi-da, Egypt. Tha-u-th/Thoth = Hermes/Mercury, messenger and scribe of Jupiter and Gods. Seemingly; Ship (behind) Moon, Mercury mine; Elephant, Elephant (= Pāna); Father of the Moon

O X S Y S † 4 7 † S J - P in is-ai
nau is-pi da-u-da - ma, hast-i siⁿ-dhu-ra-ppi-tri-ship, crescent Da-u-da-mine, Elephant, Elephant, Father of the crescent/waning

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p148-c: nau f. 'ship'; Indus: is 'crescent'; ai 'waning, Sanskrit diminishing; Da-u-da, see above - Mercury (Semitic); p218-c: -ma 'ay, mine'; p376-c: hasta 'hand, eleph. trunk'; p376-c: hastī 'elephant', oldest eleph.tera in Rig-Veda; p350-c: sindhura 'elephant'; epithet for heroes and gods; p162-c: pitri 'father' with -tri/three in rebus, = Indus.

Why the Burrows Cave Script is a later Version of the Indus Script 04.11.1998

	Burrows	Indus	is	Burrows	Indus
vi	√	√	is	√	√
30 gods	√	√	ai	√	√
ta	X	X	u	√	√
na	X	X	da	√	√
nasta hand	X	X	as	√	√
ara/ala	X	X	ura/ula	√	√
ira/ila	X	X	nau shio	√	√

Burrows Cave VII-28
Outside the Cave

*230.1
05.11.1998



The rigorous divine government created in outer regions the 'hating ones' (endangering the obedient ones). The Text says: The hating-hating ones; oh my thirty Gods, listening to the thirty gods:

Destroying (is) Jupiter and the stars also the swelling (= exploding population)

XE I I I I I I
ta-i redupl. as-as, as-as ones
the sigc (pl.) hating-hating
T A X : A X A
ā ma 30/33, kar-nā kara
oh my 30-gods, listening
30 X / 33 ksi 400/399
to 30-gods destroy- ing is Jupiter

A.A.Macdonell 1893:
p105-a: tai/te 'the' or 'they, these';
p22-c: asas 'hating, cursing'; p36-a: ā 'oh!'; p218-c: mam 'ay!';
p113-b: tridaśa '30, and round number for 33 gods';
p78-a: ksi 'destroy'; 400 = a 100 times recurring = Jup = Jupiter/Indra; STAR-pictogram; p90-a: -ca (encl.) 'and' identical with Latin -que, Greek -te, IE -k^{ve};
p38-a: āt 'and' or 'also'; p368-a: sphaya- 'swelling';
p53-c: karṇa 'ear', karṇa-kr 'ear-doing = listening';

STAR/STAR/STAR-ca, āt aṣ-phā
the stars-and, also swell (of
population)

Burrows Cave VII-29
Moon id a Sapphire

*230.2
05.11.1998

This is a poetical hymn praising the Moon, of course beginning with the 30 gods.

In line 4 the scribe committed a slight error: he wrote $\wedge \phi \perp$ instead of $\times \phi \perp$
Here the interlinear translation



$\equiv \equiv \perp \text{H} \text{I} \text{H}$
30/33 30/33 ā asu-ra-as ma-sā-ara
30 gods, 30 gods, oh, deities: sapphire
 $\times \phi \perp$ (- Moon) $\square \text{H} \text{T}$
ta-i-ha la-as.u-t.tha
(is) the night-killer; splendour arising

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p113-b: tridaśa '30, and round number for the 33 gods'; p36-a: ā 'oh!'; p35-a: asura 'god, later: demon'; p220-b: masāra 'sapphire or emerald'; p107-b: tamī f. 'night', classical: tamī-ha 'night-killer' = Moon, recurring; p261-c: las- 'shine, be brilliant'; p49-c: ut.tha 'arising'; note that the fem. -ī of tamī is rendered regularly, by means of the yonī/vulva glyph ϕ .

Why the Burrows Cave Script is a later version of the Indus Script

	Burrows	Indus		Burrows	Indus
ra			ru		
kar	\wedge	\wedge	400	\square	\square
asu	S, N	S, N	yonī	ϕ	ϕ
ya	\diamond	\diamond	tri	, Y	, Y

Burrows Cave VII-30
Whisper, inaudible

*230.4
05.11.1998



The recurring candelabrum with the 7 candlesticks is in honor of Jupiter's basic number 7 (7+49+343+399 days, his synodic year).

But Vishnu is the World-Giant, his head the sky, his body the globe. The sharp eye (cf. the falcon below) is the Sun, and his mild eye is the Moon. It is via the virtual World Giant that language was instituted; so, still whispering, inaudibly, is World Giant Vishnu.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p251-a: rap- 'whisper'; p47-a: u 'oh!'; p252-a: lap- 'speak, murmur etc.'; p33-a: a.śrava(na) nt. 'non-mention, *inaudible!'; p262-b: Viṣṇu 'second deity of the triad, has the bird Garuda for his vehicle' (planets and stars being suspended in his head-hair) See Indus-Texts for more.

Burrows Cave VII-31
Once more ore/metal

*230.5
05.11.1998

I saw this portrait with legend as Cover Picture of volume 8, 1994, Mid-western Epigraphic Journal /MEJ.



My reading:
 $\circ \text{F} \text{N} \times \text{K} \wedge$
a^{2u} u-p.a-tta 30 karāh
new received (for) 30 gods
The vertical line says: the creator.

A.A.Macdonell 1893:
p137-b: nava 'new';
ū54-b: upaatta 'received'; 30 gods (recurring); p66-c: karāh 'maker, creator';
p105-a: ta- 'article' tasya 'of the' sg; Greek toio; teṣam (*tasyam) 'of the' pl.; p41-b: āra m.pl. 'ore'
p46-b: iṣ 'search'; p171-b: -pra '-satisfying';

Burrows Cave VII-32
Mother of Souls

*230.6
05.11.1998



Properly: The Mother of the Army of Souls, here interlinear:
horizontal: vertical:
 $\cup \Delta \times - \infty \parallel 2 <$
sā mā-tā as tasya.a-ra pra-na-as
the mother being of the army of souls

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p324-a: sā-, female article sā
p224-v: mātā/mātrī 'mother';
p33-c: as- 'to be!'; p105-a: tasya 'of the!'; p41-b: āra nt. 'array';
p185-a: prāna m. 'soul'.

Burrows Cave VII-35 *231.1
Moon and Sun Devotion 06.11.1998

A statement of faith in Moon and Sun made by a prominent beautiful young leader, his head-wear decorated by a long feather and the thorax embellished by an eagle pectoral. Here again differing from Classical India: Moon is female as in proto-Indo-European, Greece and Rome. Sun of course a male hero.



INDU da-aivi u ma-tri₂ iṣ -
Moon Goddess, oh mother, crescent-
-mi vā sa-pa-ra SVAR
-waning, same devotion (has) Sun.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p45-c: indu 'Moon'; p124-c: devī
'goddess'; p47-a: ū 'oh!'; p224-b:
=ātri/ātr/ātrā 'mother'; Indus iṣ
'crescent', mī 'waning', Sanskrit 'dimi-
nishing', Latin ei-nus etc.; p274-c: vā 'like, same';
p334-c: saar 'devotion, worship' cf. Latin sepe-;
p371-b: svar and sūrya 'Sun'; archaic = a-surya (recurs).

Burrows Cave VII-34 *231.2
Mother of all kindling 06.11.1998

A short text often finds a reliable reading after some long texts have been studied, and hints discovered.



There is the ligature ∇ appear-
here for the first time, now deciphered as meaning vai-as-va -
The first glyph Σ found to be re-
curring, means nā-nā 'mother'.
The third sign, readable Γ = i,
should not be read as $<$ = na, as
imposed by the statement.

na-na vai-as-va i-dha catur as
mother of all kindling rapidly being
is svar
crescent (and) Sun
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p138-a: nānā T. 'mother';
p290-c: viśva, vaiśva 'every,
all, whole, entire, all pervading'; p58-c: -aidha/edha
'kindling'; p97-a: catur '4', in rebus 'quick, clever';
p33-c: as- 'to be'; Indus: iṣ 'crescent'; p371-b:
svar/sūrya 'Sun', archaic: a-surya, recurring.
Text says: out of energy arises the crescent and Sun.

Burrows Cave VII-35 *231.3
Mercury Announcer 06.11.1998
(Brahma's Fish announcing deluge)
writing normalized



BUDHA śa-as mi-na
Mercury announcing fish
Merkur kündet (als)
Fisch die Sintflut an
A small fish, that later became
a giant fish, announced to Manu
(= man) an imminent deluge and
helped him to overcome it (John Dow-
son, 1950 (London) pp34 and 67)
p149-c: pañca 'five' and 'extended';
p229-a: mīna 'fish', 5 fish -extended fish, = deluge;
p197-b: Budha 'planet Mercury, herald'; p303-a: śas-
'to announce' = ligature śa-as emerging from mouth

recurring in Indus
and Burrows Cave
A.A.Macdonell 1899:
p229-a: mīna 'fish', 5 fish -extended fish, = deluge;
p197-b: Budha 'planet Mercury, herald'; p303-a: śas-
'to announce' = ligature śa-as emerging from mouth

Burrows Cave VII-36 *231.4
Time-teller Moon 06.11.1998



8-rayed Star
(= Sun.)
mi INDU iṣ
waning MOON crescent
abnehmend MOND zunehmend
ma - ra jna - ca
dying born - and
sterbend und wiedergeboren
SOLID-BUILT kāla kā - śa
SOLID-BUILT time - teller
GUT-GEBAUTER Zeitansager

(between) 400 cakra 30
(between) Jupiter's era & 30 gods
(zwischen) Jupiters Ära & 30 Göttern

Praising the Moon as time-teller, A.A.Macdonell 1899:
p229-a: of 'diminish'; p45-c: indu 'moon'; p46-c: is re-
create'; p220: mara 'dying'; p98-c: jan- 'be born';
p90-a: -ca (enclitic) -and, Latin -que, Greek -te 'and';
p67-b: kāla 'time'; p69: kāśa 'telling'; 400/399 Jupiter's
synodic year in earthly days; p90-a: cakra 'wheel, era';
p113-b: tridaśa 'the 30 gods (round number for 33 gods)'.
Picture found in Būrgin 1998 (Herbig, Munich) p 34 :



Identities
mi waning, diminish
iṣ crescent, recreate
na-ra to dye
kar/kal (phon.etic value)
400 = Jupiter
cakra 'wheel, era'
30 gods
10 + , 20 $\frac{1}{7}$, 30 $\frac{1}{7}$ etc.

Burrows Cave VII-37 *232.1
Towards Father 07.11.1998



cakra upama ya-tri, pra pi-tri
career (towards) highest revenger,
towards the father

Karriere (zum) höchsten Rächer,
zum Vater
depicted is a hybrid deified being, with a young
female body and the head of a lioness. Head-wear
looks Egyptian. The right hand carries the Egyptian
a n k h (- 'life') sign; the left hand holds a Z-
shaped staff. In Indus Script this sign has the

Courtesy of B.H.Moseley



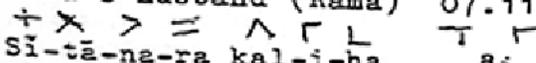
value da being used as an
abbreviation for da(iva)
- 'god'. John Dowson, Hindu
Mythology, 1950 London, p87,
tells us that Devī/Mahādevī
is, i.a., victorious as
Siāha-vāhinī 'riding on a
lion'. var. Siāha-rāthī :
Mild she is goddess Umā;
terrible she is goddess
Durgā. In Indus texts, Durgā
is an alter ego of Umā.



above, enlarged, on mouth
level, the inscription :
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London :
p20-a: cakra 'wheel, career';
Pyramid-shaped pictogram
meaning upama - highest, up-
permost (in Indus Δ).

p244-a: yatri 'revenger, aven-
ger' recurring as an eponym of
the chief of gods, also Indus.
p171-b: pra 'forward (to)';
p02-b: pitri/pitā 'father';
The nominal suffix -tri is ren-
dered in rebus by the number
-tri/three, in ya-tri/pi-tri.

Burrows Cave VII-38 *232.2
Sita's Husband (Rāma) 07.11.1998



Sī-tā-na-ra kal-i-ha, ai-pa
Sītā's man, blackness-killer, oh
Sītās Mann, Schwärze-protector:
-Töter, oh Beschützer

An eponym of the famous hero Rāma calling his 'aan' r
husband of his Venusian wife Sītā (from Annā-Asīta
- 'mother of p' - basic number of Venus (8+64+512+584)
(IE *annā oketo, Latin octo '8'). Rāma wears a crested
helmet, his thorax is protected by a cakra-sign (-
'veer', career, era', he being the hero of the era),
in his right hand a huge club.

This club is
probably the
thunderbolt vajra
a weapon of var-
ious deities.

A.A.Macd. 1893:
p157-a: nara
'man'; p67-c:
kali-ha 'black-
ness-killer';
p5-a: ai 'oh';
p148-a: -pa 'pro-
tector'



Courtesy
of Mr.
Beverley
Moseley

Burrows Cave VII-39 *232.3
Scribe (= Mercury) 07.11.1998



di-vi-ra, ya-ta, ya-ta, ya-ta

Scribe (Mercury), silent, silent, silent
Schreiber (M.), still, still, still

This is a picture of god Sudha/Mercury, the deified
most rapid planet most close to the Sun, thus suitable
to function as the scribe/messenger of the biggest planet
- chief of the 12, deified planets, Jupiter. The three
pens/feathers sticking to his ear(s) symbolize his scri-
bal activity. His head-wear com-
prises a serpent being wound around
symbolizing his wandering around
the zodiac. As a head-wear, this
is in agreement with countless
head-bands, doing the same. Re-
member: Virtual World-Giant, his
body = the globe, his head = the
celestial vault. A.A.Macdonell:
p120-a: divira 'scribe';
p239-a: yatā 'silent, restrained'



Burrows Cave VII-40 *232.4

My Life tribute



māi asu kari-kr ya-tri, 400-pa

my life tribute (to) the revenger,
(to) Jupiter-protector

mein Leben als Tribut für den Rächer
(für) Jupiter-Beschützer

The ters ya-tri 'revenger' is here written sophisticat-
edly by repeating 'three/tri' times ya-
just like in the Indus-Vishnu-text the ters
kar-tri 'creator' by 'three/tri' times
(thus written, this way on the thigh of the Vishnu picture)

The procedure is recurring. A.A. Macdonell 1893 London :
p218-c: māi 'mine'; p35-a: asu 'life'; p63-b: kari.kr-
'bring as a tribute'; 400/399 = Jupiter; p148-a: -pa
'protector'.



picture of a dignitary
Courtesy of Mr. Beverley M Moseley, MES President

Burrows Cave VII-45 *234.1-a
Immortal Son 09.11.1998

Top, 4 signs run from r. to l.,
here normalized to run from l. to r.


 Sandhi/merging.
 sutāma - suta.amāra
 su - ta.a - ma - ara

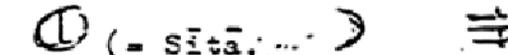
Son immortal / Unsterlicher Sohn
A.A.Macdonell 1893 p253-b: sutā 'son'; p25-a: amāra
'immortal'; maybe captain of the space-ship.

Burrows Cave VII-45 *234.1-b
Immortal Son 09.11.1998

Right side vertical column, 9 signs

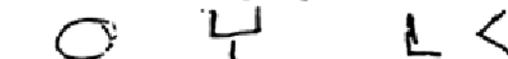
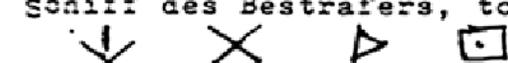

 as 400-pa u upama.e- -śi - ta

Oh Jupiter-protector, oh sublime Venus
Oh Jupiter Beschützer, oh hohe Venus


 (= Sītā, ...)
 yoni- female) 19, 30 (tridaśadevāh)
 (Rama's wife), crescent, thirty gods
 (Ramas Frau), zunehm.Mond, 30 Götter
 Rāma (= Vishnu), his wife Sita (= Venus), from *āsita
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 (London): IE okato, Lat. octo '8'.
 343-: as (interjection) 'good heavens, oh (joy);
 490-: round for 399 days of Jupiter's synodic year;
 p248-c: -aa 'protector'; p47-a: u 'oh'; p23-b: upama
 'upmost'; p46-c: is- 'crescent/recreate'

Burrows Cave VII-45 *234.1-c
Immortal Son 09.11.1998

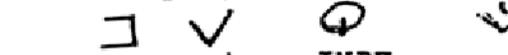
Right side proper first column


 nau śa-as ha - na
 ship of the punisher, killing ...
 Schiff des Bestrafers, tötend

 a.ś-vai-ta ma - 400

un-white (= darkness), my Jupiter
das Un-weiße (= Finsternis), mein
A.A.Macdonell 1893 (London): Jupiter
p148-c: nau f. 'ship'; p312-c: śās- 'punish'; p374-c:
hana 'killing'; p323-c: śveta 'white, bright, a-śveta
'not white'; p218-c: -aa, -ae 'ay'; 400/399 synod.Ju

Burrows Cave VII-45 *234.1-d
Immortal Son 09.11.1998

Central proper vertical column


 ra - vi INDU va-as
 Sun (and) Moon's will
 (der Sonn und des Mondes Wille)
 'the virtual world giant's 2 eyes (Sun/Moon) watching.
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 (London): p251-c: ravi 'Sun';
 p-3-c: indu 'Moon', in Indus: 'lagging' (daily delay);
 p273: vas- 'will';

Burrows Cave VII-45 234.1-e
Immortal Son 09.11.1998

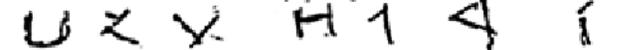
Left side proper vertical column


 vi - ra YONI - da - as

hero, humanity's servant/demons
Held, der Menschheit Diener
A.A.Macdonell 1893 (London): p293-c: vira 'hero';
p248-b: yoni 'lap, vulva, womb, origin, source, race,
family, 'human race'; p119-a: dāsa 'servant, demon, foe'

Burrows Cave VII-45 *234.1-f
Immortal Son 09.11.1998

Bottom, 6 signs run from r. to l.
here normalized to run from l. to r.


 śa-ni vi - ala su- ma - diā

Saturn, treacherously well-gladdening
Saturn, verräterisch wohlerfreud
A.A.Macdonell 1893: p307-b: śani 'planet Saturn';
p304-a: vyāla 'treacherously, wicked'; p351-b: su- 'well';
p225: madin 'gladdening'; Indus Script Signs in use here:
Courtesy of Beverly H. Noseley
ta x, ma 6, ara 6, as
400 4, u 7, upama 4
is), 30 gods 3
vi V, ra 11
da 1,



Cuenca Peru Text 5 *235.1-a
Cuenca Puma Pyramid 24.01.1999
Luc Bürgin 1998 p184, Fig.35

long serpent The Sun long serpent
whirlpool puma PYRA- whirlpool
Four Ships MID Puma Five Ships
Fifteen Layers

The Bottom Inscription runs from r./l.

- (1) sa sū-kara (2) o ku-u nau i-ta
- (3) hā ka i-ta (4) u ku nau i
- (5) o ta-hā mā nau vai-vai kar-as
- (6) u ku-hā ra-u sa-i

- (1) The boar (= expanse-killer/deluge)
- (2) oh, where the (space)ships gone to?
- (3) leaving what (is) past
- (4) oh, where the (space)ships are going?
- (5) oh, the vanishing ships of woes are
- operating (6) oh, where roaring thou art!

Der Eber (= Abschaffer der Bevöl-
kerungsexplosion zur Zeit der
Sintflut); oh, wohin sind die
Raumschiffe gegangen? Verlas-
sent, was vergangen. Oh, wohin
gehen die Raumschiffe? Oh,
die verschwindenden Schiffe der
Schmerzen operieren. Oh, wo
brüllt du brüllend?

U1A
E9YOTX
L9TX
3707
EXLQOZ
X9L=7UF
normalized

Cuenca Peru Text 5 +235.1-b
Cuenca Puma Pyramid 24.01.1999
Bottom Inscription Segment 1-3

U1A E9YOTX L9TX

sa sū-kara, o ku-u nau i-ta, hā ka i-ta
The boar (= expanse-killer); oh, where the ships have gone
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: leaving what (is) past?

p32-a: sa = male article, sg. 'the'; p330-c: sū-kara =
= kola/kaula = vara-hā = 'expanse-killer' = 'boar', supreme
Avatars; p376-c: hā 'bound away, oh'; p69-z: ku 'where';
p748-c: nau f. 'ship, 'spaceship'; p44-z: ita 'gone, past';
p376-c: hā 'leave'; p50-z: ka 'what'; Bürgin 1998 p16/35
The original Text runs from right to left (here normalized)
at the bottom of the Cuenca/Peru Puma-Pyramid-Tablet.

Cuenca Peru Text 5 *235.1-c
Cuenca Puma Pyramid 24.01.1999
Bottom Inscription Segment 4 - 6

3707 3XLQOZ
u ku nau vai-vai u ta-hā mā nau vai-vai
oh, where the spaceships are going? oh, the vanishing
ships of
kar-as u ku-hā ra-u sa-i
operieren; Oh, where roaring thou art?

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p47-z: u'on'; p69-z: ku 'where'; p748-c: nau f. 'ship';
p44-z: u, e, aya 'pc'; p105-z: tān/tās 'female article,
nom.pl. 'the, these'; p225-z: mā 'diminish, written by
means of the waning moon glyph, = Indus mā, in phon. use.
here it means the vanishing ships, nau-as, f. causing woes.
p271-c: vāyate 'gets tired', stems from IE/Aryan vai/vai
a diccaī vae-terā, Lat. vae, Persian vai 'woe', etc.;
p72-z: k, kar 'work, act'; p71-c: kupa/kudna 'where';
p251-c: =ava 'roaring'; p255-z: sa = 'sa' 'thou art';

Burrows Cave VII-46 235.2-a
Deified Crocodile 24.01.1999
A Pictorial Bilingual
Luc Bürgin 1998, p48, Fig. 10

The legend is written in perfect
Indus Script and, accordingly,
in Sanskrit. In Indus, the croco-
dile is named, i.a., kumbhi-ra,
written by kumbhi. 'pot' = U
adding -ra = UH or U, W
In Burrows Cave, , cryptographi-
cally, appears kumbhi-kumbhi,
implying 'two' = H, thus ren-
kumbhi-ra UH, W, W
along the line of kar-kar-kar
= kar-tri = 'creator/Vishnu'.
It follows ^H = kar-ra =
= 'acting as', ya-tā as $\diamond X$
= 'revenger he is', W ^H $\diamond X$



Photo in
(inter a-
lia) Luc
Bürgin,
1998,
Geneva-
aktes Ar-
chäologie,
Herzog/
Bettendorf
Munich,
p48, Abb.
/Fig.19

USA-research-
ers errone-
ously see
a connection
with Old
Egypt. In the
Indus culture
almost all
corpses had
to be devour-
ed by croco-
diles on
grounds of
clean environs.

Burrows Cave VII-46 *235.2-b
Deified Crocodile 24.01.1999
A pictorial Bilingual $\diamond H$ $\diamond X$
Ccf. sindhura elephant

A vertically written legend

W UH ^H $\diamond X$ -
kumbhi-ra kar-ra ya-tā as
crocodile acting, revenger he is



Crocodiles/ elephants in Old
Indus Area were named sindhu-
-ra and kumbhi-ra, written
by the sindhu (= river)-glyph
plus -ra or by the kumbhi (= pot
/vessel)-glyph plus -ra.
Cf. p70-b: kumbhira crocodile
= U, W or 2 x kumbhi W
as in the deification-photo.
p66-c: kara 'working, acting';
p171-c: yatri/yatā 'revenger';
= supreme god Jupiter
p33-c: as- 'to be, asti 'he is'

Burrows Cave VII-51 *237.1
Highest Protector 26.01.1999

upama trā-tri trāya nan

highest protector, protecting spaceship
Höchster Beschützer, schützendes Raumschiff

trāya pi - ai - as - as

guarding the riches / bewahrend die Reichtümer

The text is written in pur-manner. The upama-Highest pyracid-sign follows the two 'three' signs. Tra-tri = 'protector' is in Indus script usually trā₂-tri₁

Here, cryptically, 2 times trā₂ / tr₁ 'protector'; where 'beating' is repeating', it is reduplicated. trā-tri - Reference is made to the luxury inside the spaceship; Cf. the other name of Indra's celestial city Hiranya.pura - 'Gold City'.



Courtesy of Mr. Beverley H. Moseley, President MES, Columbus, Ohio
p171-b: vyai- 'be abundant, overflow, grow rich in etc.'

A.A.Macdonell 1893, London:
p53-b: upama 'uppermost';
p713-a: trātri 'protector';
p712-c: traya- 'three' used in rebus to denote tri.
p171-b: vyai- 'be abundant, overflow, grow rich in etc.'

Burrows Cave VII-55 *237.3
Warriors' Lord 26.01.99

ka-as-sa - sa / ksatreśa

= ksassaśa / ksatreśa
warriors' Lord / Der Krieger Herr

Burrows Cave has no Indus kṣa-sign (and kṣi = ksu). My proposal (k)ca-as-sa-i-śa is Sanskrit ksatra-śa 'warriors' Lord'.



This would mean that the portrait shows us a general of the Army. His head-wear is a bird of prey.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p77-c: ksatra, ksatriya 'of the warrior caste';

p47: śa, śitri 'lord, ruler' (also 'owner, cf. Turk. ait from *aiśa, Germ. eig.en 'own')

Courtesy of Mr. Beverley H. Moseley, President MES

Burrows Cave VII-54 *237.4
My seed as tribute 26.01.1999

mei su kari-kr ya-tri 400-pa

my seed (be) tribute (for the) revenger, Jupiter-protector
Meine Saat (sei ein) Tribut (für den) Rächer, Jupiter-Beschützer

This is a devout offering probably including one's children, to the revenger. Note the compound 'revenger-Jupiter-protector', recurring. A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:

p110-a: me, -sa, sama 'my, mine' (Suk. -ca);
p256-c: su 'produce, engendering';
p53-b: kari.kr 'bring a tribute';
Courtesy of Mr. Beverley H. Moseley text VII-55 President MES, Columbus, Ohio, USA



Burrows Cave VII-52 *237.2
Inspiring Dioskouroi 26.01.1999

great work (is done by the) Dioskouroi,
Ein großes Werk (vollbringen) die Dioskuren

inspiring (are the) Diosk. (the) broad:
30 gods / es inspirieren die Dioskuren die breiten 30 Götter,

and (God) Śhīva (to become) poets;
und (Gott) Śhīva (zu werden) Dichter

The Dioskouroi, mentioned in Indus texts, do recur likewise quite often in the Burrows Cave texts, occasionally together with their mother, the divine mare/steed. These twins are famous for their curative power and benevolence. 'Praising them the 30 gods and god Śhīva become poets'.



A.A.Macdonell 1893 London/ p220-c: karaś 'great'; p66-c: karaś 'work'; p33-b: aśvin 'Dioskouroi - norsemen, charioteers';
Courtesy of Mr. Beverley H. Moseley President MES, Columbus Ohio USA
p203-b: v 'inspire'; p53-a: ura 'broad';
30/33 gods - p36-a: śt 'and';
p65-a: kavś 'poet, wise, planet Venus'.

Burrows Cave VII-55 *237.5
Highest of the Highests 26.01.99

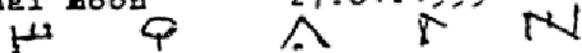
ya-tri upamānam upama Highest
Revenger, of the Highests the/
Rächer, von den Höchsten der Höchste

Just like in text VII-54, the eodet tri / three, via rebus, is here used, same as in 'creator', kar-kar-kar - kar-tri; here ya-ya-ya - C-3-3-3 ya-tri 'revenger. A recurring pattern. The 3 pyramids are a super-super-superlative: of the highestests the highest. A.A.Macdonell 1893, London:

p244-a: yātri 'revenger, avenger';
p55-b: upama 'uppermost, sublime';
Courtesy of Mr. Beverley H. Moseley President MES, Columbus, Ohio, USA
Indus Script has the pyramid with infixed 'thirty' which means 'the Highest of the 30 gods) recurring,



Burrows Cave VII-56 *238.1
Eternal Moon 27.01.1999



aiva-as INDU kara sū asu-as
Eternal one, Moon, make flourishing
lives / Ewiger Mond, mache die
Lebewesen blühend

This is seemingly an invocation addressed to the Moon
after a cataclysm praying for a new fertility in favour
of human beings. The aiva-sign 'i' has 'as' infixed.

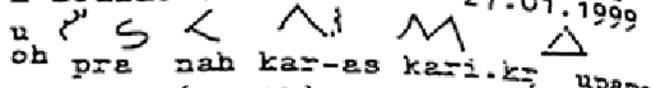
A.A.Macdonell 1893: p41-b: ayu-, aiva 'long life';

p45-c: inou 'the
Moon'; p64: kara
'make'; p356-c:
su 'be fertile';
p35-a: asu 'life'.

Courtesy of Mr.
Beverley H. Moseley,
President KES, Columbus
Ohio



Burrows Cave VII-57 *238.2-d
A Zodiac ? 27.01.1999



oh pra nah kar-as kari.kr upama
for our (*evil) works tribute be
made to the Highest
für unsere (*bösen) Taten Tribut
sei gezollt. dem Höchsten

u pra pra nau upama-nah
oh for : for the ship of our Highest
oh für : für das Schiff unseres
Höchsten
Macdonell 1893: p47-2: u 'oh';
p171-b: pra 'for'; p135: nah 'our'; p66-c: krah
'works, *sins'; p63-b: kari.kr 'bring as a tribute!';
Pyramid-glyph - upama 'highest'; p148-c: nau 'space-
-ship'

Burrows Cave VII-57 *238.2-e
A Zodiac ? 27.01.1999

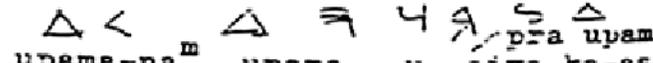


nah upama, nah asu upamam u pra
our Highest, our life to the
Highest, oh for (him)
unser Höchster, unser Leben für
den Höchsten, oh für (ihn)

u pra
upama traya ma^m upama u-asu ...
(to the) highest protector, my
highest good / (Dem) höchsten
Beschützer, mein höchstes Gut

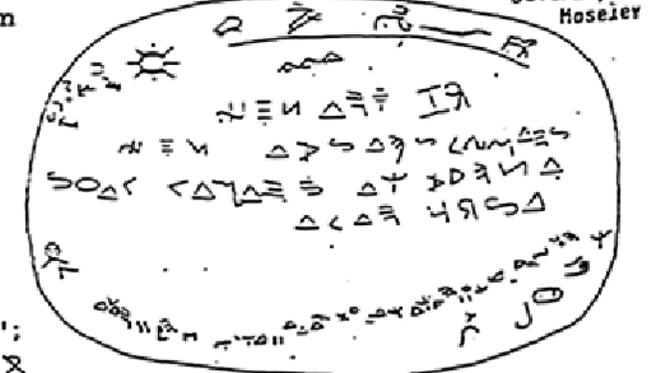
A.A.Macdonell 1893: p135: nah 'our'; Pyramid-glyph -
u upama 'highest'; p35-a: asu 'life'; p47-2: u 'oh';
p171-b: pra 'for'; p135-a: traya 'protecting';
p171-c: vazu 'wealth, good, riches';

Burrows Cave VII-57 *238.2-f
A Zodiac ? 27.01.1999



u pra upama
upama-na^m upama, u, aiva ka-as
of the Highests the Highest,
life of whomever for the Highest
Von den Höchsten der Höchste,
das Leben von wem-immer für
den Höchsten A.A.Macdonell 1893

Pyramid-glyph = highest; p53-b: upamāna upama
genitive plural: of the Highests (the Highest).
p47-2: u 'oh'; p47-2: ayu, aiva 'life'; p60-2:
ka 'what', kas 'who(ever)';
p171-b: pra 'for' Courtesy of Mr.
Beverley H. Moseley



Burrows Cave VII-57 *238.2-a
A Zodiac ? 27.01.1999

A Tablet with on top a row of pic-
tures, mainly animals, Sun first.

All lines (and the row) run l. to r.

buffalo, antelope, roebuck, serpent
and camel. The initial Sun due to
follow this row ? A sort of Zodiac ?



kar-tri, kar-tri, kar-tri
creator, creator, creator / Schöpfer



asu-es 30 asu upama / highest,
lives of the 30 gods, life of the
Beim Leben der 30 Götter, beim Leben

A pious invocation addressed to
the 30 gods and their highest chief
des Höchsten A.A.Macdonell 1893

p63-c: kartri 'creator'; p35-a: asu
'life'; 30/33 gods; Pyramid-glyph = upama 'highest';

Burrows Cave VII-57 *238.2-b
A Zodiac ? 27.01.1999

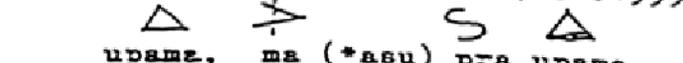


u 30 sa ka-as
oh 30 gods, this who ?
oh 30 Götter, dies (ist) wer ?

asu-es 30 asu p35-a: asu 'life', with
-as infixed

lives of the 30 gods (may receive) life
das Leben der 30 Götter (empfangen) Leben
A.A.Macdonell 1893: p47-2: u 'oh'; p32-a: sa 'this';
p60-2: kas 'vnc' (a ligature of ka-4 and -as l.)

Burrows Cave VII-57 *238.2-c
A Zodiac ? 27.01.1999



upama, ma (*asu) pra upama
the Highest, my (life) for the Highest
der Höchste, mein (Leben) für den

A.A.Macdonell 1893: Pyramid-glyph = Höchsten
= upama 'highest'; p218-c: ma 'my, mine'; p171-c: pra 'for';

Burrows Cave VII-61 *242.1-a
Spaceships and Moon 14.03.1999

The 6 lines run from l. to r. CATAclysm

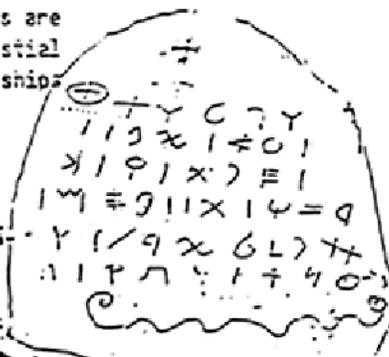
- 1) cakra śī mū raⁱ pī mū
- 2) aś-as rā dai(vas) aś-man nau-as
- 3) āt as INDU as-ta iṣ aś rava-as
- 4) aś plava-as 30 rā ta-as 3 la-k^sa
- 5) u-aś :ka tari-ha iṣ ta-ta
- 6) aś-as a-pa^h u si-a.su nau-as na^h

on top a mū-cross : End-End-End-End
at the bottom: a swallowing serpent

- 1) The era inclining, stopping wealth, swell ending;
- 2) a curse given by gods of space-ships
- 3) also being Moon (their) abode ; increasing sharp thundering ;
- 4) sharp floods ; 30 gods give to 300000
- 5) a statement: that ferry-killing (will) increase; the father
- 6) (is) cursing the waters; oh, may the beautiful spaceships be bound.

Die Ära neigt sich, zu Ende geht Reichtum, mit Üppigkeit ist's aus; Ein Fluch erteilt von Göttern der himmlischen Schiffe - auch auf dem Mond ihre Station - macht ansteigen scharfes Donnern, scharfe Pluten. Die 30 Götter geben den 300.000 eine Botschaft: daß das Vernichten der Fährschiffe gesteigert wird. Der Vater verflucht die Gewässer. Oh, mögen die schönen Raumschiffe gebunden werden.

In line 2 above, space-ships are called aśan-naus - 'celestial ships', and at line 6, the ships are called su-naus - 'beautiful ships'. Line 3 tells us that these ships are stationed on the Moon, in agreement with the findings of Mr. Steckling.



Courtesy of Mr. Evan Hansen, RC 76, Box 258, Beryl, UT 84774-9700 USA

In 1996, the German Kopp-Verlag published Frank Steckling's Book 'Extraterrestrial Bases on the Moon' (in translation), first published 1981 in the USA (with 120 NASA-Moon Photos).

Burrows Cave VII-61 -b *242.1-b
Spaceships and Moon 14.03.1999

Line 1 and 2 p109-b: pī, pāva 'swell, abound';
cakra śī mū raⁱ pī mū

The era inclining, stopping wealth, swell ending,
aś-as rā dai(vas) aś-man nau-as
a curse given by gods of space-ships (- heavenly ship)
A.A.Macdonell 1893, London: p50-a: cakra 'wheel, etc'; p315-a: śī 'recline, lie' or p315-a: śi 'perish'; p232: mū 'close, stop'; p258-a: dai 'wealth, property'; p32-c: aśas 'cursing'; p232-b: rā 'give'; p174-c: daiiva/deva 'god'; p33-a: aśman- 'stone, heaven'; p148-c: nau f. 'ship, spaceship';

Burrows Cave VII-61-c *242.1-c
Spaceships and Moon 14.03.1999

Line 3 and 4 p38-a: at 'and, also, then';

āt as INDU as-ta iṣ aś rava-as
also being the Moon (their) abode; increasing sharp
aś plava-as 30 rā ta-as 3 la-k^sa
sharp floods ; 30 gods give to 300,000 (lakṣa = 100,000)

A.A. Macdonell 1893, London: p43-c: as- 'to be, being'; p45-c: indu 'Moon'; abode, setting'; p46-c: iṣ- 'recreate, grow'; p32-b: aś- 'bite; sharp'; p255-c: ru-, rava- 'roar, thunder'; p189-b: plu-plava- 'bathe, inundate; flood'; p173-b: tridaśa 30, and 'thirty gods, round number for 33'; p232-b: rā 'give'; p105-a: tāś 'these'; p255-a: lakṣa '100,000';

Burrows Cave VII-61-d *242.1-d
Spaceships and Moon 14.03.1999

Line 5 and 6

u-aś :ka tari-ha iṣ ta-ta
a statement: that ferry-killing (will) increase;
the father
aś-as a-pa^h u si-a.su nau-as na^h
(is) cursing the waters; oh, may the beautiful spaceships be bound

A.A. Macdonell 1893, London: p272-b: vaś 'declaration, statement'; p60-a: ka 'what, which'; p107-c: tari 'boat, ferry'; p374: ha 'killing'; p46-c: iṣ 'grow'; p105-a: tata 'father'; p37-c: aśas 'cursing'; p19-a: ap, apaḥ 'water'; p47-a: u 'oh'; p309-b: syāt = be it, it may be'; p138-a: naḥ- bound

Burrows Cave VII-61-e *242.1-e
Spaceships and Moon 14.03.1999

Ignis Identity	Indus Burrows Identity	Indus Burrows
cakra	⊗	nau
as/aś	⊖	da
di/dai	⊕	sa
INDU	⊙	iṣ, iś
si	⊘	30 gods
ta/tā	⊗	ru, rava
as/aś	⊗	ra/lā

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Burrows Cave VII-62 *243.1-a
 Sun's equine spouse 15.03.1999
 rodents pregnancy 30 days = Moon
 equine pregnancy 360 days = Sun

The mare and the Sun: = parents
 of the 2 Dioskouroi, day-announ-
 cer, night announcer

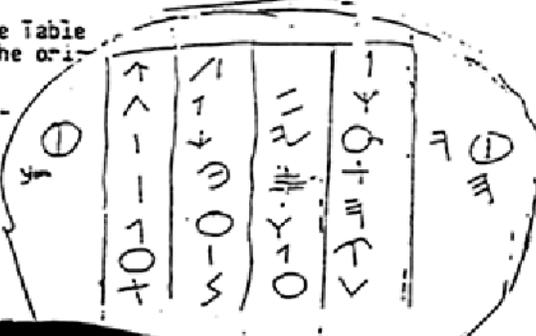
The Text consists of 6 vertical lines:

- 1) YONĪ (= vulva, mother, spouse, mare)
- 2) kar-as-kar-as aś su-nau-as
- 3) kar-as aś-viⁿ YONĪ nau-as da(ivānam)
- 4) // dai(vah) 30 mu^c su nau-(as)
- 5) as trāya nau-as śī, u pi-pi-ru v^{ai}.
- 6) u YONĪ u.

- 2) Tributes be made to sharp beautiful
- 3) (space-)ships; tribute to the 2 Dios-
 kouroi's mother (= the mare), to
 the ships of the gods;
- 4) // The gods, the 30 ones, release
 the beautiful ships
- 5) being protecting ships, in Station ;
 Oh (demon) Pipru (= flood), woe !
- 6) Oh Mother (= Spouse of the Sun), oh !

Tribute seien gezollt den scharfen,
 schönen Raumschiffen; Tribut der
 Mutter der 2 Dioskouron (= der Stute),
 den Schiffen der Götter; // Die 30
 Götter entließen die schönen (Raum-)
 Schiffe, diese beschützenden Schiffe,
 hier stationiert; Oh (Dämon) Pipru,
 (= Flut), wehe ! Oh Mutter (Gattin
 der Sonne = die Stute), oh !

The copy of the table
 below is bad. The ori-
 ginal photo is
 readable. The cata-
 clysmatic
 Text deserves
 serious atten-
 tion in the
 series of new
 Hansen photos.



Courtesy of Mr. Evan
 Hansen, HC 76
 Box 258, Beryl
 Ut 84774-9700
 USA

Mr. Hansen for-
 warded 21 photos
 to Dr. Horst
 Friedrich,
 B-82237 Wörthsee
 Germany, in Febr.
 1999 for e-
 valuation.
 most co-opera-
 tively ! Of these
 21 photos, 12
 are inscribed

Burrows Cave VII-62 *243.1-b
 Sun's equine spouse 15.03.1999
 Column 1 and 2

⊙ ↑ ^ | | | ⊙
 YONĪ kar-as kar-as aś su-nau-a
 MOTHER tributes be made to sharp beautiful (space-
 ships)

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p248-b: yonĪ
 'lap, vulva, womb, lair, origin, source, receptacle,
 seat-place, birth, stock, race, family, caste etc.'
 Out of the context it appears that YONĪ means here
 the mother of the 2 Dioskouroi, being a mare. But
 the mare is the Sun's course counterpart, that
 is 360 days length of pregnancy, it follows her
 2 sons are, virtually, 'sons of the Sun', and their
 mother being a supreme mother.

See the animal pregnancy table with length of synodic
 planetary year interrelations. The Moon's rodent/
 hare/rat 30 days pregnancy equation is global, even
 in Mayaland. The Sun's mare (360 days pregnancy) is
 logically the MOTHER of the Dioskourai-twins.
 The Time-Table Animal/Synodic Years/Periods at the
 bottom of most archaic global wisdom proves chrono-
 logical stability of the solar system over millions
 of years. p63-b: kari.kē- 'bring tribute to';
 p32-b: aś- 'bite, sharp'; p351-b: su- 'beautiful';
 p148-c: nau f. 'ship' (here always 'space-ships')

Burrows Cave VII-62 *243.1-c
 Sun's equine spouse 15.03.1999
 Column 3 and 4

^ | ↓ ⊙ ⊙ | S
 kar-as aś-viⁿ YONĪ nau-as da(ivānam)
 tribute to the 2 Dioskouroi's MOTHER, to the ships
 of the gods
 = 2 ≡ Y | ⊙ |
 // dai(vah) 30 mu^c su-nau(-as)

// the gods, the 30 ones, release the beautiful
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: ships
 p124-c: 'daiva/deva 'god'; p63-b: kari.kē 'bring
 tribute to'; p33-b: aśvin '2 Dioskouroi, - horsemen,
 charioteers, sons of the mare, here called YONĪ - vul-
 va, for more see VII-62-b. p148-c: nau f. 'ship';
 p193-b: tridaśa '30, the 30 gods (round number for
 33); also a classical Sanskrit formula.
 p230-b: auc- 'release'; p351-b: su- 'beautiful'.

Burrows Cave VII-62 *243.1-d
 Sun's equine spouse 15.03.1999
 Column 5 and 6

| Y ⊙ - † † | V
 as traya nau-as śī, u pi-pi-ru v^{ai}
 being protecting ships, in station; oh, oeluge, 'woe,'

Y ⊙ † † A.A.Macdonell 1893 : p43-b: aś-
 u YONĪ u 'to be, being'; p113-a: trāya (pro-
 oh MOTHER oh 'to be, being'; p113-a: trāya (pro-
 p315-a: śī 'to be placed, lie, rest', cf. IE kei-
 as in Greek keitaí. 'it is placed, lies, is situated'
 p47-a: u 'oh'; p163-a: pipru 'a demon vanquished by
 Indra' = 'pīlu 'flood, IE plu-, pleu-, plou- 'flood';
 p277-b: vay- becomes tired; 'vai = Iran. 'woe', global
 p248-b: yonĪ 'vulva, etc. see VII-62-b, 'the mare'.

Burrows Cave VII-63 *244.1-a
 The dangerous Moon

Of the 6-line text, the first
 3 lines run from r. to l., but
 their second 3 lines from l. to r.

- 1) INDU aś-viⁿ-as iṣ-ra^ua
- 2) i-ta nau-as karaⁿ
- 3) as-su-ha mi-as aś-as kar-as cakra
- 4) / asu as pañca-ta aś-ri
- 5) asu-ca mī ra-ya-as vai-as-va INDU
- 6) taⁿ kar-as-kara as-ta āt kar-ra

- (1) Moon (and) Dioskouroi getting strong (and) thundering; (2) departed the ships operating; (3) as life-killers, minimizing the works of the era.
- (4) Lifelbeing 5-fold (in) mishap, (5) and life going down; the arduours all (from) the Moon; (6) The tributes (are) abode and achievements.

- (1) Mond und Dioskuren werden stark, (und) donnern. Ausgelaufen (sind) die Schiffe, operierend als Lebenstötter, reduzierend die Werke der Ära.
- (4) Das Leben (zeigt sich) 5-fach im Unglück, und das Leben sinkt ab; der Eifer (geht aus) ganz vom Mond. Die Tribute (sind) Wohnstätten und Errungenschaften.

As in numerous other Burrows Cave texts, the Moon is here also referred to as harbouring giant space-ships ready to quit the moon and to engage in life-killing operations.

To a certain extent, in order to keep swell down.



Mr. Hansen has sent me a readable print of his photo of the inscribed tablet. Unfortunately, the photocopy of Hansen's print is resulting illegible, perfectly black, so I will await better copying opportunities, meantime referring to my hand-drawn copy here submitted.

Courtesy Mr. Evan Hansen, HC 76, Box 258, Beryl, UT 84714-9700, USA

Mr. Hansen forwarded in Febr. 1999 about

21 photos of Burrows Cave artifacts

to Br. Horst Friedrich, D-82237

Wörthsee, for evaluation. Their

quality was 50 % good.

Reading of about 11 was easy.

Burrows Cave VII-63-b *244.1-b
 The dangerous Moon 16.03.1999
 Line 1 and 2 (normalized)

♀ ↓ D ||
 INDU aś-viⁿ-as iṣ-as ra^ua
 Moon (and) Dioskouroi getting strong (and) thundering
 ⌈ + ○ ⌋ ^ .
 i-ta nau-as karaⁿ
 departed (are) the ships, operating

A.A. Macdonell 1893, London:

p33-b: aśvinas/aśvinau 'the 2 Dioskouroi - horsemen, charioteers'; their mother is the mare (the animal of the Sun, virtually spouse of the Sun); announcer of the day, the other is announcer of the night. Old Indo-European. p46-c: iṣ (crescent-sign) 'recreate, get strong'; p257-c: ru/rava 'roaring'; p44-a: ita- 'gone, departed'; p148-c: nau 'ship'; p66-c: kara 'making, performing, operating'.

Burrows Cave VII-63-c *244.1-c
 The dangerous Moon 16.03.1999
 Line 3 and 4 (normalized)

|| L Q || ↑ ⊗
 as-su-ha mi-as aś-as kar-as cakra
 (as) life-killers, minimizing the works of the era

⊗ N I T X I O
 / asu as pañca-ta aś-ri
 life being five-fold (in) mishap
 A.A. Macdonell 1893 London:
 p35-a: asu 'life'; p374-a: -ha 'killer', hata 'killed';
 p229-a: mī (= the waning Moon sign) 'diminish, get less';
 p32-c: aśas 'cursing'; p66-c: karah 'the work';
 p90-a: cakra 'wheel, era, career'; p33-c: as- 'to be, being'; p149-b: pañca '5' (sign: a flat hand),
 pañhata 'fivefold'; p33-a: aśrī f. 'mishap'.

Burrows Cave VII-63-d *244.1-d
 The dangerous Moon 16.03.1999
 Line 5 and 6 (normalized)

N A C || ⋄ ↓ ↓ ♀
 asu-as-ca
 asu-ca mī ra-ya-as vai-aś-va INDU
 and lives go down. The arduours all from the Moon
 X ↑ ^ I X K ^ ||
 taⁿ kar-as-kara as-ta āt kar-ra

the tributes (are) abode and achievements
 A.A. Macdonell 1893 London: p33-a: asu 'life';
 p80-a: -ca 'and' (enclitic, IE -k^{ve}, Latin -que);
 p229-a: mī 'diminish, go down' (= waning Moon sign);
 p251-c: raya 'ardour, vehemence, rapidity, speed';
 p298: vaiśava/viśva 'all, entirely'; p105-a: ta-
 demonstrative and article, tas/tah 'the' pl. f.;
 p63-b: karti.kt 'to bring a tribute to';
 p35-b: asta 'house, abode'; p38-a: āt 'and, also';
 p66-c: kara- 'work, performance, *achievement'.

Burrows Cave VII-64 *245.1-a
Boar and Makara-Monster 17.03.1999
All 8 lines running from i. to r.

- 1) 6-rayed star, mu mu mu mu mu mu *
- 2) 30 at cakra u sa-at
- 3) asu-u-na-ku dai(va)-na cakra u-
- 4) ka-ula u ma-kara aiva .
- 5) u-as 30 , mud-ha 30 , ka - ma
- 6) da-na nau dai-da kar ka-da ura u-
- 7) -na i-m^au u cakra nau-kara ku-da
- 8) as-vi^a 4-RAYED pi-pi-ru 4-RAYED

- 1) 6-RAYED-End-End-End-End-End-End
- 2) The 30 gods and the Era, oh actual
- 3) life lagging badly; divine Era, oh
- 4) boar, oh Makara-monster, just
- 5) thundering 30 gods, joy-killing thirty gods, desiring
- 6) the gift of the ship: purge-giving work; whenever broad lagging;
- 7) These two, oh Era, skippers, whereto
- 8) the two Dioskouroi (are heading) ? 4-RAYED-mu. Demon Pipru (= Flood), 4-RAYED-mu

- 1) 6-strahlen-Stern, 6-mal Ende
- 2) Die 30 Götter und die Era. Oh, jetziges
- 3) Leben säumig sehr; Götter-Era, oh-
- 4) Eber, oh Makara-Monster, Die just
- 5) donnernden 30 Götter, Freude-töten- den 30 Götter, sich wünschend
- 6) die Gabe des (Raum)schiffs: ein Säuberungswerk; wann jeweils Säumen;
- 7) Diese zwei, oh Era, Schiffer, wohin
- 8) die zwei Dioskuren (gehen sie)? 4-Strahlen-Ende, Dämon Pipru (= Flut), 4-Strahlen-Ende



Courtesy of Mr. Evan Hansen, 2576, Box 258, Beryl, UT 84714-9788, USA
The original photo is much better

Burrows Cave VII-64 *245.1-b
Boar und Makara-Monster 17.03.1999
Line 1 and 2

* = Y Y Y Y Y Y
6-RAYED-STAR, 6-mu-endings :.(End)
A.A.Macdonell:
p113-b: tridasa '30, the 30 gods';
p38-a: at 'and';
p232: mu- 'bind, fasten, close, *end, *stop';
p90-a: cakra 'wheel, era, career'; p530: sat 'being, actual'

Burrows Cave VII-64 *245.1-c
Boar and Makara-Monster 17.03.1999
Line 3 and 4

N < 9 8 < ⊗ 3
asu-u-na-ku dai(va)-na cakra u
life lagging badly; the divine Era, oh
p59-a: aiva 'just, speedily';
ka-ula, u ma-kara aiva
boar, oh (see-) monster Makara; just A.A.Macdonell 1893:
p35-a: asu 'life, breath, vitality' (asu 'rapid' same glyph); p55-c: una '*lagging, lacking, too little, not quite, less than' cf. li un/wen/won- as in 'wane/wenig';
p69-a: ku 'pejorative, badly' norm. prefix.; p64-c: das- vana 'divine'; p30-a: cakra 'wheel, era, career';

p75-b: kola (- kaula) 'boar' (appearing here for the 4th time), cf. VII58 - vara-ha 'expanse-killer - boar', and su-kara 'boar' p12-a: makara 'a fabulous sea-monster' allegedly being the vehicle of god Varuna, but obviously the mark of the deluge, see Pipru (- flood) below.

Burrows Cave VII-64 *245.1-d
Boar and Makara-Monster 17-03-1999
Line 5 and 6

Y 1 = Y L = 4 4
u-as 30 mud-ha 30 ka-ma
thundering 30 gods, joy-killing 39 gods, desiring
da-na nau dai-da kara ka-da ura u-na
the gift of the (space-)ship: purge giving work, when-
A.A.Macdonell 1893, London:
p278-b: vaś 'roaring, thundering'; p113-b: tridasa '30, the 30 gods' (round number for 33); p231-a: mud- be werry'
p374-a: -ha 'killer, killing' hata- 'killed'; 'gift, giv- ing, distribution'; p148-c: nau f. 'space-ship, ship';
p125-c: dai 'purify, purge' var. dā; p115-a: -da 'giv- ing'; p66-c: karah 'work'; p64-a: kada 'when';
p77-c: ura 'broad, wide', the graph belongs to the Indus series ara H, 4 ura 3 ura 2 ura 1 ura Y H all recurring in Burrows Cave

Burrows Cave VII-64 245.1-e
Boar and Makara-Monster 17.03.1999
Line 7 and 8

3 < 7 Y 3 ⊗ O A 9 Z
-na i-mau, u cakra, nau-kara, ku-da
lagging. These 2, oh Era, (space-)skippers, whereto
as-vi^a 4-RAYED-mu pi-pi-ru 4-RAYED-mu
the 2 Dioskouroi (are heading) ? 4-RAYED, Demon Pipru
pi-pi-ru (= Flood), 4-rayed, mu-ma-
-ru-ma

A.A.Macdonell 1893, 245.1-e
p55-c: una 'lacking, *lagging, incomplete, too little, not quite, less than'; IE un-/wen/won-, to wane, wenig
vinzig; Maya u 'waning Moon'; cf. is/yas- 'sieden';
p46-b: imau 'these 2 (males)'; p47-a: u 'oh'; p90-a: cakra
'wheel, era, career'; p148-c: nau 'ship'; p17-c: kuha -
IE kudhe 'where'; p53-b: asvin '2 Dioskouroi'; p163-a:
Pipru 'a demon vanquished by Indra'; - *flood.

Burrows Cave VII-65-a *246.1-a
Cataclysm to-morrow 18.03.1999
6 Columns

- 1) (ra-u-kar-ra-CATACLYSM)
- 2) ra-u-kara CATACLYSM, dai u punar da
- 3) asu-ara ma^{ha} 30 aś-viⁿ pi-ra-d^{as}
- 4) 30-vi-ra u-aś asu CATACLYSM-ta^k
- 5) śu-aś CATACLYSM duṣ-maⁿ kū as-ta-ma
- 6) (CATACLYSM CATACLYSM CATACLYSM)

- 1) (Donnerwerke, KATAKLYSMUS)
- 2) Donnerwerk KATAKLYSMUS, Läuterung, oh, wiederum gegeben ! 3) Sonne, die großen 30 Götter, die 2 Dioskuren (in) Tumult ! 4) Die 30 Götter, die Helden, anschreien das Leben: KATAKLYSMUS rast herbei !
- 5) Morgen ist KATAKLYSMUS, Feind wo ? in meinem Haus !
- 6) (KATAKLYSMUS KATAKLYSMUS KATAKLYSMUS)

Identities Indus Burrows C.

u
kar,kara
dai
punar
da
asu, aśu
ara
ma
30 gods
vi
The original photo is much better



Courtesy of Mr. Evan Hansen HC 76, Box 258 Beryl UT 84714 -9700 USA

Burrows Cave VII-65-b *246.1-b
Cataclysm to-morrow 18.03.1999
Line 1 and 2

- Line 1 and 2
- III ^ II X p47-a: u 'oh'; p115-a: -da 'giving';
- (ra-u-kar-ra CATACLYSM) The punar-sign is an Indus-sign
- (Thundering works, Cataclysm)
- ra-u-kara CATACLYSM dai u punar da
- Thunderwork, Cataclysm, purge, oh, again given
- A.A.Macdonell 1892: p255-c: ru/rava 'roaring, thunder'; p66-c: kārāh 'work'; A special sign denoting CATACLYSM in the form of a 4-rayed star, the rays being mu-signs Y. This mu-sign in its meaning mu denotes 'bind, hold, stop, end' of recurrent use. In the Text VII-64. the 4-rayed, also 6-rayed mu-star is seen for the first time, likewise referring to 'cataclysm'.
- p125-c: dai 'purge' cf. VII-64-c; p164-b: punar 'again'

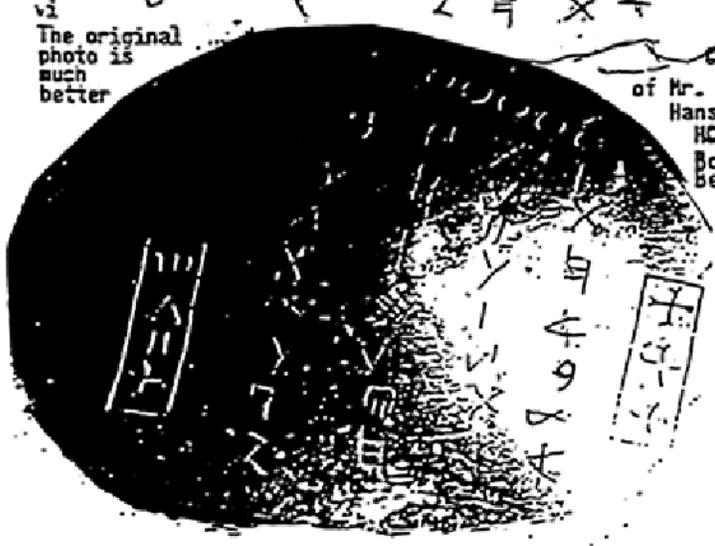
Burrows Cave VII-65-c *246.1-c
Cataclysm to-morrow 18.03.1999
Line 3 and 4

- Line 3 and 4
- N H X X IV p253-c: vīra 'hero'; p278-c: vaś- 'scream at!'; p35-a: asu 'life, breath';
- asu-ara ma^{ha} 30 aś-viⁿ pi-ra-d^{as}
- The Sun, the great 30 gods, the 2 Dioskouroi (in) tumult
- 30 vī-ra u-aś asu CATACLYSM-ta^k
- The 30 gods, the heroes, scream at life: cataclysa
- A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p371-b: svar 'rushing. - 'Sun', and sūrya 'Sun' in Sanskrit, but in more archaic Burrows Cave-Sanskrit Texts does recur asvara - quite often' meaning Sun. In Indo-European this sounds a-svelo-s and a-svelyo-s, cf. Did Latin Aurelios from *auselios/a-svelios 'sun-like', while common Lat. sol 'Sun' from *svel is the preform of Skt. svar, zero-grade sur-, - Iran. hur-, hvar-, Sumer. *h̄ar/bar as in Babbar/Barbar 'the Sun-god, white'.
- p220-c: mahā 'at'; p113-b: tridaśa '30, the 30 gods'; p33-b: aśvin 'the Dioskouroi'; p178-c: pradoṣa 'tumult'

Burrows Cave VII-65-d *246.1-d
Cataclysm to-morrow 18.03.1999
Line 5 and 6

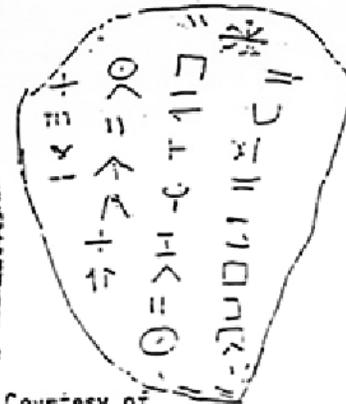
- Line 5 and 6
- M I X H K 9 IX K
- śu-aś CATACLYSM duṣ-maⁿ kū as-ta-ma
- To-morrow: Cataclysm, Enemy, where ? In the house of mine.
- (Cataclysm Cataclysm Cataclysm)
- (cataclyse, cataclyse, cataclyse)
- A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p323-b? śvas 'to-morrow'; CATACLYSM, see VII-65-b above: p123' ēś/dur-san- evi- 'minded, enemy' - Iran. Sumer suar - dzu?-mupa-; p73-c: kū 'where', variant kuha. from *kudna, whence - retaining the archaic form - Burrows C. ku-da; p35-b: asta 'house, abode' (cf. VII-64-c); p218-c: -as 'my, mine' Skt. mama, -as; Sum. -as; For the 4-rayed CATACLYSM-sign see 65-b above.

Identities Indus Burrows C. Identities Indus Burrows C.
ra II = II = ru/rava lil = lil =
dus III = III = as, aś = =
ta, tha X X X 20 = =



Burrows Cave VII-66-a *247.1-a
Cattle Devouring 19.03.1999
On top an 8-rayed CATAclysm-star
4 Vertical Columns

- 1) śi-r²u^a vi-ās
 - 2) nau kar-ra-kar-as kara śi-śu-su
 - 3) pa-aś-śu a-tri sa^h kar-ra nau
 - 4) ra-sa iś-as ra-as ra-as vī 400 punar
rā pa kara
- 1) Famous separation : 2) To the (space-)ship-skipper tributes be made in children, 3) cattle devouring the maker of the (space-)ship ; 4) feeling strengths, feeling approaching Jupiter again giving protection, make it !
- 1) Berühmte Trennung ; 2) Dem (Raum-)schiff-Skipper (sei) Tribut gezollt in Kindern ; 3) Vieh-verschlingend der Macher des (Raum-)schiffs ; 4) Fühlend Stärke, fühlend den nahenden Jupiter wieder während Schutz, mache es !



Courtesy of
Mr. Evan Hansen,
HC 76, Box 259, Bery,
UT 84774-9700 USA

Identities Indus Burrows
 ru, rava ||| = ||| =
 vi, vāi ∩ ∩
 as, aś ∩ ∩
 nau ∩ ∩

The above text is a document of resignation. The space-ships require the tribute. The ALIENS make the choice and they implement it by force (cf. abductions). It is nonsense to assume that the community celebrates voluntarily rituals of sacrifice. This is a practice later introduced by so-called priests who misused cruel antecedents for their personal subsistence and enrichment, allegedly acting by divine orders.

Identities Indus Burrows Identities Indus Burrows
 ra || = || = kar, kara ∩ ∩
 iś, iśa > > 400/Jupiter ∩ ∩

Burrows Cave VII-66-b *247.1-b
Cattle Devouring 19.03.1999
Line 1 and 2 CATAclysm-star

† ||| ∩ -
 śi-r²u^a vi-ās
 Famous Separation
 ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩
 nau-kar-ra-kar-as kara śiśu-su
 To the (space-)ship-skipper tributes
 be made in children

Remember the modern abductions
by UFOs especially in the USA
=====

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p320-b: śrava- 'famous';
p303-a: vyās- 'separate, divide'; p148-c: nau 'ship';
(often = spaceship); nau-kar 'skipper'; ∩ ∩
p63-b: kari-kr- 'bring tribute to'; p714-b: śiśu
'child, infant' with -su = locative plural.

Burrows Cave VII-66-c *247.1-c
Cattle Devouring 19.03.1999
Line 3

∩ - ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩
 pa-aś-śu a-tri sa^h kar-ra nau
 Cattle-devouring the maker of
 the (space-)ship

Remember the modern mutilations/
of cattle by UFOs in the USA
=====

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p158-b: paśu 'cattle'
IE osku. Goth. fainu 'Vieh'; p8-c: atri 'devouring';
p324-a: saḥ/sas 'male article, the, this';
p66-c: karan 'maker'; p148-c: nau f. 'ship'.

Burrows Cave VII-66-d *247.1-d
Cattle Devouring 19.03.1999
Line 4

= ∩ > | = - ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩
 ra-sa iś-as, ra-as vī 400 punar
 ra pa kara
 feeling strengths, feeling approach
 ing Jupiter again granting protec
 tion, make it !

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p252-a: ras- 'taste, feel';
p46-b: iś, iśa f. 'strength, juice'; p293-b: vī
'approach'; Jupiter/Indra, 400/399 days synodic year
of the planet (∩ = 400), has got synonymous with
the highest (= ucasa ∩) deity of the creation.
p154-b: punar 'again'; written by the Indus-glyph;
p252-b: rā 'give, grant'; p158-c: pā 'protect, guard'
p63-a: kara 'make' (imperative in -a);

Der obige Text ist ein Dokument der Resignation.
Die Raumschiffe fordern den Tribut. Die
ALIENS treffen die Wahl, und setzen sie durch unter
Anwendung von Gewalt (vgl. Abduktionen). Es ist Un-
sinn anzunehmen, dass die menschliche Gesellschaft
freiwillig Opferrituale vollzieht. Es ist dies eine
später von sogenannten Priestern eingeführte Praxis
bei der frühere grausame Vorgänge überdrückt werden
für den persönlichen Untertan und die Bereicherung
der Priesterklasse, die angeblich aufgrund göttlicher
Gesetze agiert.

Burrows Cave VII-68-a *249.1-a
Lesson for Children 21.03.1999
Line 1 to 3: from l. to r.
Line 4 to 6: 3 Columns

Burrows Cave VII-68-b *249.1-b
Lesson for Children 21.03.1999
Line 1 to 3

① || [1 ① X 1 ||
YONI la^s la^s-su YONI taⁿ-di-ra
Rassen, erscheinend in Sprüngen; Rassen, die eräuden;
Races appearing in jumps; Races getting weary;
① 1)
YONI i-is^a A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
Rassen, die stark werden p24B-b: yoni 'lap, vulva,
Races getting strong womb, origin, race, caste'
p261-c: las 'shine, appear'; las- 'jump', -su locative pl.;
p106-c: tandra 'grow weary'; p46-c: is- 'strength etc.';

Burrows Cave VII-68-c *249.1-c
Lesson for Children 21.03.1999

Line 4
-X || 1 ||| [X 1 +
ta-ra di-ru la^s at si
stars moving glittering, then reposing
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p106-c: tara 'star';
p127-b: dru 'run, walk, go'; *diru with infixd parasitic
-i- to crack the consonantal cluster, as in similar cases;
p261-c: las- 'to shine, to glitter etc.'; p38-z: at 'then'
p375-z: si 'lie, recline, rest, sleep, repose, lie down'

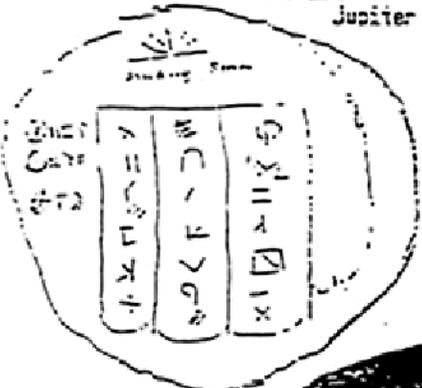
Burrows Cave VII-68-d *249.1-d
Lesson for Children 21.03.1999

Line 5
≡ 1 / 1 V V 9 ||
30 pi as as-viⁿ vi ku-la
30 gods, near bein 2 Dioskouroi inspiring families;
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p113-b: tridaśa '30, the 30 gods (and number for 33);
cf. 1 '10', 2 '20', 3 '40' etc. The glyph '30 gods'
means also in a few cases 'divine, holy'; recurring in
Indus Texts, Burrows Cave Texts, Glözel Texts 100 times;
p162-z: pi 'in, near'; p33-c: as- 'to be, being';
p33-b: śvān '2 Dioskouroi, the charioteers, the 2 horsemen';
2 proto-Indo-Europ. very familiar heroes'; p7C-c: kula
'family'

Burrows Cave VII-e *249.1-e
Lesson for Children 21.03.1999

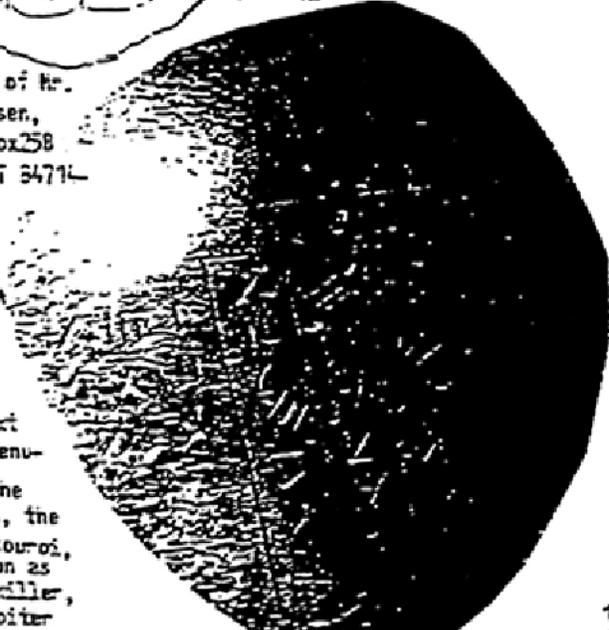
Line 6
① 1 X L = λ [X - X
INDU as ta^m-ha la^s-ca 400 ta-as-ta
The Moon, being night-killer and hither thither shining
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p45-c: indu 'Moon', the moon-glyph is axiomatic also in
Glözel-texts (France); p33-c: as- 'to be, being';
p107-z: tam f. 'night' plus -ha 'killing, -killer',
a recurring Sanskrit ३००० epithet;
p261-c: las- 'to shine hither thither'; p9C-z: -ca 'and'
the ca/ke/kāe, enclitic, cf. Lat. -que, Greek -te -'ce.
400/399 days = synod. year of Jupiter - Jupiter glyph;
p108-z: taśā/taśvī 'artificer';

- 1) YONI la^s la^s-su [on the top :
 - 2) YONI taⁿ-di-ra [a sinking star]
 - 3) YONI i-is^a
 - 4) ta-ra di-ru la^s at si
 - 5) 30 pi as as-viⁿ vi ku-la
 - 6) INDU as-ta^m-ha la^s-ca 400 ta-as-ta
- 1) Races appearing in jumps
 - 2) Races getting weary
 - 3) Races getting strong
 - 4) Stars moving glittering, then reposing
 - 5) 30 gods, near being 2 Dioskouroi inspiring families
 - 6) The Moon : night-killer and hither thither shining, Jupiter artificer
- 1) Races erscheinend in Sprüngen
 - 2) Races, die eräuden
 - 3) Races, die stark werden
 - 4) Sterne, die glitzernd wandern, dann ausruhen ;
 - 5) Die 30 Götter, ihnen nahe die 2 Dioskuren, familien-begeistert
 - 6) Der Mond ist der Nacht-Töter und ist dann und wann scheinend, Jupiter der Schöpfer



Identities	Indus	Burrows
YONI	o	①
ra/la	ii	
ta/tha	X X	X
si/si	c	c
30 gods	≡	≡
as/as/as	-	-
ru/lu	≡	≡
vi	λ	λ

Courtesy of Mr. Ivan Kanser, HC 76, Box 258, Ser-yl, UT 34714 -5700



This Text simply enumerates stars, the 30 gods, the 2 Dioskouroi, the moon as night-killer, and Jupiter

Burrows Cave VII-69-a *250.1-a
Boar and Flood 22.03.1999

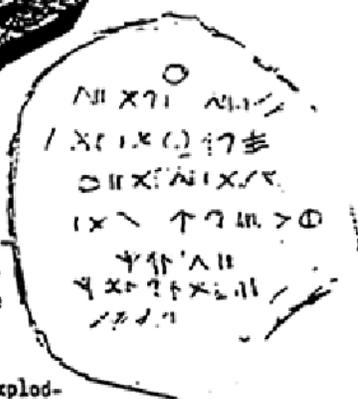
- 1) The circle atop = nau 'ship'
(the lines run from l. to r.)
 - 2) kar-ra ta-piⁿ as kar-ra-as
 - 3) / ta-as ās-thā mī--iṣ sū-pi 30
 - 4) nau ra-ta-as kar-as as-ta / u-
 - 5) -ās-tā / kar-as pi-lu-nā YONI
 - 6) tri-ṣu sū-kar-ra
 - 7) ka-ta.su pi su-ta-ha aś-as
 - 8) aś-as aś-as
- 2) The works causing pain are operations
 - 3) The interest in dwindling-growing
is innate in the 30 gods.
 - 4) The (space-)ships, the loud-proclaim-
ing ones, (their) work of imminent
death, by
 - 5) command, is work of drowning races
 - 6) (It is) greedy the boar Supreme Avs-
tara,
 - 7) in corpses, in son-killings, cursing,
 - 8) cursing, cursing

- 2) Die Werke, verursachend Schmerz, sind Operationen;
- 3) Das Interesse an Schwinden und Wachsen ist eigentlich
den 30 Göttern; 4) Die (Raum-)schiffe, die
laut-proklamierenden, (ihr) Werk nahen Todes, auf
- 5) Befehl, ist das Werk der Ertrückung der Rassen.
- 6) (Es ist) gierig der Eber (eines Höchsten Avatara)
- 7) auf Leichen und auf das Töten von Söhnen, verfluchend,
- 8) verfluchend, verfluchend



Courtesy of Mr.
Evan Hansen
76, Box 258
Beryl, UT
84774
-9700

Identities	Indus	Burrows
nau, nu	○	○
kar, kara	^	^
ta, tha	X X	X X
as, aś		
ai, ai	<	<
is, is))
30 gods	≡	≡
ra, la	≡	≡
ru, ru	≡	≡
u, u	< >	< >
YONI	○	○
tri	Y	Y



inis
is one
of the nu-
merous cata-
clyse texts focusing on the
vara-ha/kola - ka.ula, or
sū-kara - 'expanse-killer'
- boar-Avātara, attacking explod-
ing population by command of the supreme deity (Brahma, Vishnu)

Burrows Cave VII-69-b *250.1-b
Boar and Flood. 22.03.1999
Line 2 and 3

kar-ra ta-piⁿ as kar-ra-as
The work causing pain are operations

/ ta-as ās-thā mī--iṣ sū-pi 30
The interest in dwindling-growing is innate in the 30
A.A. Macdonnell 1893 London:
p63-a: karah 'work'; p108-b: tapin 'causing pain';
p33-a: as- 'to be, being'; p65-c: karas 'operations';
p44-b: āsthā 'interest'; p229-a: ai 'diminish, dis-
appear, be lost; destroy; *to dwindle'; the relative
pictogram is the waning moon; p46-b: iṣ-'advance',
'to grow, increase', the relative pictogram is the cres-
cent; p356-c: sū 'beget etc.'; p162-a: pi 'in';

Burrows Cave VII-69-c *250.1-c
Boar and Flood 22-03.1999
Line 4 and 5

nau ra-ta-as kar-as as-ta / u-
The (space-)ship, the loud-proclaiming /
ones, (their) work of imminent death, by (command)
-ās-tā / kar-as pi-lu-na YONI
(by) command, is work of drowning races

A.A. Macdonnell 1893 London:
p148-c: nau f. 'ship', in Burrows Cave and Glozel usu-
ally 'space-ship'; p249-c: raj- 'proclaim aloud, yell';
p63-a: karah 'work'; p35-c: astā 'going to die';
p272-c: vaśtas 'by command'; p189-b: pluta/'pluina 'o-
verflowing, inundation, 'drowning waters';
p248-b: yoni (pictogr. 'lap, vulva, womb, race, caste'

Burrows Cave VII-69-d *250.1-d
Boar and Flood 22.03.1999
Line 6, 7 and 8

tri-ṣu sū-kar-ra
(It is) greedy the boar (= a supreme god's Avātara)
ka-ta-su pi su-ta-ha aś-as
in corpses, in son-killings, cursing

aś-as aś-as
cursing, cursing

A.A. Macdonnell 1893 London:
p111-c: trsu 'greedy/gierig';
or popular = trisu- with the
numeral sign tri Y as phon. value

p356-c: su-kara 'boar, hog; archaic variant is vara-ha
- 'expanse-killer' and the recurring Skt. kola - ka-ula.
See John Dowson, 1950, London, Hindu Mythology, p33, sub:
Avātara, where the boar represents supreme deities (Brahma
or Vishnu) in times of deluge killing excess population.
p61-a: kata 'corpse'; -su = locative plural; p162-a:
pi 'in, near'; p352-b: suta 'son'; p364-a: -ha 'killing,
killer, destroying'; p32-c: aśas 'cursing, hating';

Telegram Style Text

VII-71

Burrows Cave VII-71-a +252.1-a.
Fish announcing Deluge 24.03.99

One more Text with the picture of that fish which announced to Kanu an imminent deluge. Atop we see an 8-rayed celestial body, next line, left, a pyramid meaning upaz = 'highest', and at the right, a rising wave/water picture = 'the highest flood'. At the bottom we see the fish-picture (recurring)

The Text consists of 6 columns; the 7th column tells us something in a pseudo-Dagar-script, = musical notes?

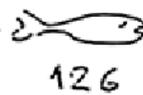
- 1) pī āt mi INDU nau si^{at} karaⁿ cakra dausa 2) ura śa-as-ma si^{at} cakra ū-ma-a-su-kara 3) pī PLĀVIT-as ka aⁿ-a-asu kar-ma 4) na tra-ya kara cakra kar-as PADI-ŚIRA
- 5) tab ya-di aś-as 400 vā lava śani
- 6) mi sa cakra u kā-ma śa-as si^{at}

- 1) Swelling and dwindling Moon; the (space-)ships be acting in an era of failings 2) Broad punisher of mine, be in the era of Uma the bear (= expanse-killer); 3) Swelling inundations, what end of life's conduct? 4) No protection-provider; the era's achievements in helter-skelter 5) (All) this: if cursing Jupiter (is) like the reaping Saturn. 6) Dwindling the Era, oh, the desires (under) punishment, be it.

- 1) Schwellender und schwindender Mond: Die Raumschiffe mögen agieren in einer Ära der Verfehlungen. 2) Kein breiter Bestrafen, sei in Zeitalter der Uma der Bär (= der Ausbreitungstäter). 3) Steigende Überflutungen, weich ein Ende der Lebensführung. 4) Kein Schutzgewährer; die Leistungen der Ära sternen Kopf; 5) All dieses, wenn der verfluchende Jupiter ist wie der mähende Saturn (= Todesgott); 6) Verschwindendes Zeitalter, oh, die Wünsche unter Bestrafung, sei es.



After a photo published by Luc Bürgin 1998
Geheimeakte Archäologie Abbildung Nr 21, p.96- Herbig Munich Bettendorf



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Burrows Cave VII-71-b +252.1-b
Fish announcing Deluge 24.03.1999
Column 1 and 2, 8-rayed star

Diagram: 7, 8, (O), O, +, ^, ⊗
 pī āt mi INDU nau si^{at} karaⁿ cakra dausa
 swelling and dwindling Moon: ships be acting in an era of failings

ura śa-as-ma si^{at} cakra ū-ma-a-sū-kara
 Broad punisher of mine, be in the era of Uma the bear
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
 p109-b: pī 'swelling'; p38-a: āt 'and'; p229-a: mi 'dwindling, diminishing'; p43-c: INDU 'Moon'; p148-c: nau f. '(space-)ship'; p309-b: syāt 'be it; it be'; p63: karaⁿ 'making, acting'; p90-a: cakra 'wheel, career, era, circle'; p126-a: *dausa = dosa 'failing!'; p55-a: ura 'broad!'; p312-a: śas- 'punish-!'; p218-c: -ma, -ae 'ay, mine!'; p55-a: frivolous goddess Uma; p69-d: sū-kara 'boar! expanse-killer'

Burrows Cave VII-71-c +252.1-c
Fish announcing Deluge 24.05.1999
Column 3 and 4

Diagram: C, M, 4, 7, W, ^, <
 pī PLĀVIT-as ka aⁿ-a-asu kar-maⁿ
 swelling inundations, what end of life's conduct?

na tra-ya kara cakra kar-as PADI-ŚIRA
 No protection-provider; the era's achievements in helter-skelter
 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
 p109-b: pī 'swelling'; WATER-pictogram; p60-a: ka 'what!'; p17-b: anta 'end!'; p35-a: asu 'life!'; p64-a: karzan- 'function, fate, effect, rite!'; p135: na 'not, no!'; p113-a: trā, trāya 'protect!'; p63: kara 'maker, provider!'
 The horizontal Mercury-glyph, in vertical position, may mean 'helter-skelter' or 'upside-down'

Burrows Cave VII-71-d +252.1-d
Fish announcing Deluge 24.03.1999
Column 5 and 6

Diagram: X, diamond, 7, T, square, 3, 3, ⊗
 tab ya-di aś-as 400 vā lava śani
 (All) this: if cursing Jupiter (is) like the reaping Saturn
 (I ⊗ 7 7 7 Y +
 mi sa cakra u kā-ma śa-as si^{at}
 Dwindling the era, oh, the desires (under) punishment, be it

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
 p105-a: ta, tah/tas 'these, the (pl.)!'; p241-a: yadi 'if!'; p32-c: aśas 'hating, cursing!'; Jupiter = 400/399 days = Jupiter's synodic year, the square = 400 is his glyph.
 p274-c: vā 'like!'; p261-c: lava 'cutting, plucking, reaping!'; p307-b: Śani 'Saturn, god of death!'; p229-a: mi 'diminish, dwindling!'; sa 'article, the!'; p90-a: cakra 'wheel, career, era!'; p47-a: śaś-a: kama 'desire!'; p312-a: śas- 'punish-!'; p309-a: syāt 'it be, be it!'; +252.1-e

Identitie	Indus	Burrows	Ident.	Indus	Burrows	Id.	Inc.	3e
INDU Moon	⊙	⊙	cakra	⊙	⊙	ya	⊙	⊙
nau/nu	⊙	⊙	sa	+	+	ura	⊙	⊙
kar/ka	^	^	śa	I	I	da	⊙	⊙
śus/dausa	≡	≡	śaś	I	I	400	⊙	⊙
30 gods	≡	≡	tra/tri	Y	Y	mi	⊙	⊙
zs/atu	Y	Y	cakra	⊙	⊙	20	⊙	⊙

The Glozel Translations

Archaic Sanskrit Texts of Glozel, France

Epigraphic decipherment by Kurt Schildmann

Flood and Thundering, VII-72, Glozel 1	253.1
The 2 Bioskouroi, VII-73, Glozel 2	254.1
Killers of Savages, VII-74, Glozel 3	255.1
<u>Pictorial Bilinguals:</u>	
Grazing Stags/Harts, VII-75, Glozel 4	256.1
'A Stag is this' VII-76, Glozel 5	256.2
She-Ass - Sun-Totem, VII-77, Glozel 6	256.3
She-Ass of the Highests, VII-78, Glozel 7	256.4
Mare/Steed 5+360 - Sun-Totem, VII-79, Glozel 8	257.1
Stag-killing, even tamed, VII-80, Glozel 9	257.2
<u>Non-Pictorial Bilinguals :</u>	
Bioskouroi departing, VII-81, Glozel 10	258.1
Cigar-shaped Space-ship VII-82, Glozel 11	259.1
Actions Gladdening, VII-83, Glozel 12	259.2
Era's Winds/Storms, VII-84, Glozel 13	259.3
Men-Killing Space-Ships, VII-85, Glozel 14	259.4
Precious Metal, VII-86, Glozel 15	260.1
Bioskouroi yield milk, VII-87, Glozel 16	260.2
I am seafarer, VII-88, Glozel 17	260.3
Father is gladdened, VII-89, Glozel 18	260.4
I am unworthy, VII-90, Glozel 19	260.5
Killer of Lords, VII-91, Glozel 20	261.1
Time of Whirlpools, VII-92, Glozel 21	260.2
Moon's mythical chariot, drawn by 10 horses cf. Cuenca/Peru and Hinduism, VII-93, Glo.22	262.1
Era of Ships and Chariots, VII-94, Glozel 23	262.2
Fuerteventura: Wisdom which is salt of life, Rock Inscription, Canary Isl., VII-95	262.3
Enemies in Chariot, VII-96, Glozel 24	262.4
Alvao: Indra's Elephant and Wife, Of the Highests the Highest, VII-97	262.5
Bioskouroi life-respecting, a Montcaubroux- -Text, VII-98	262.6
Fuerteventura, Rock-Panel, VII-99	262.7
Whoever killing in Deluge, Oh, the demon- killer and cursing one, VII-100, Glo.25	263.1
Plagiarist-killer, into barking deluge, infa- mous horoscope, perishing, VII-101, Glo.26	263.2

I assume that there are many more texts of the above type traceable in Western Europe and Atlantic Islands.

BC VII-73-a / Glozel 2 *254.1-a
The 2 Dioskouroi 26.03.1999
All lines run from l. to r.

Burrows Cave VII--73-b *254.1-b
The 2 Dioskouroi 26.03.1999
Line 1 - 3 Gozel 2 p136-a: nana
mother(hood)!

- 1) vi-u asu as-as ara ri-ca
2) PLAVITA ra^ as-ca u-ta-ca is-as
3) ra-as kar-as ara-ara at nau-u
da na-na-as 4) PLAVITA ra-vi-
-ca vi-vi-ra-
5) -ha na-as u sa asu-ra PLAVITA
6) ura-ha -ca a-da-ra-as as-as ra-tha-
7) -ha asu-as su-ta. nau-u da na-na
as-ta-as 8) vi mud na-ra a-su-a ta
9) asu sa su-ta-u ra-tha .

Handwritten symbols and text:
V Y W I H J A
vi-u asu as-as ara ri-ca
Brawling up in battle, life, a cursed army, and shattered
w w u i a x x x i
PLAVITA ra^ as-ca u-ta-ca is-as
Deluge (is) racing and biting. and preparing libations,
Handwritten symbols: I A H H K O Y Z E
ra-as kar-as ara-ara at nau-u da
flashing operations of the armies, na-na-as
A.A.Maddonell 1893: and (space-)snips destroying mother-
p304-b: vyuh 'drawing up in battle'; p35-a: asu 'libations';
p32-c: asas 'cursed/cursing'; p41-b: ara 'army, host';
p255-a ri 'shatter'; Water-glyph - flood'; p40-b: is f.
'juice, libation'; p36-c: kara 'work, action, operation';
p252-a: ras 'roar, *to be excited'; p38-a: at 'and';
p148-c: nau 'snip'; p115-a: da 'destroying';

- 1) Drawing up in battle, life, a
cursed army, and shattered
2) DELUGE (is) racing and biting,
and weaving libations;
3) flashing operations of the ar-
mies and (space-)ships destroying
motherhoods ; 4) Flood and thun-
dering means man-killing .
5) effective. Oh, the divine Deluge
6) and the extensive killing compris-
ing hateful chariot-
7) -destruction, lives of sons. (Space-)
ships destroying motherhood (and)
abodes 8) Without delight the men
of the horses, the
9) rapid ones (= the 'horsemen' = Dios-
kouroi), unyoking (are the) two
sons of the chariot (= the 'chari-
oteers' = Dioskouroi)

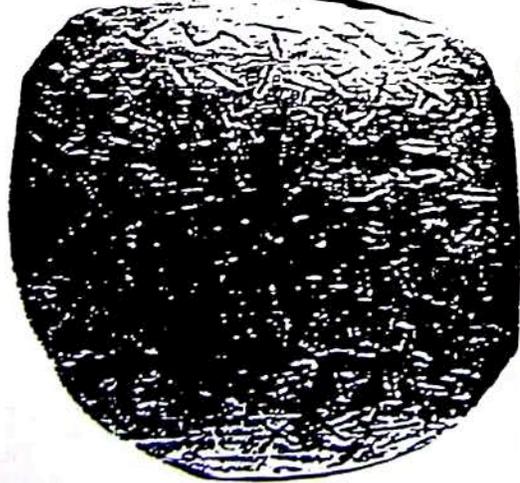
Burrows VII-73-c/Glozel 2 *254.1-c
The 2 Dioskouroi 26.03.1999
Line 4 - 6

Handwritten symbols: M = V A Y V = L
PLAVITA ra-vi-ca vi vi-ra-ha
flood and thundering means man-killing
vi-ra L < I Y U W = W W
-ha na-as u sa asu-re PLAVITA
(man-killing) effective; Oh, the divine deluge
Handwritten symbols: E J A T S = I A J X L
ura-ha -ca a-da-ra-as as-as ra-tha-ha
and the extensive killing comprising hateful chariots-
A.A. Macdonell 1893 London: destruction
WATER-glyph - deluge. p254-c: ravin 'roaring, *thundering';
p90-a: -ca 'and' enclitic; p293-c: vira 'man, hero';
p374-a: -ha 'killing/killer'; p136-a: nax- 'reach, *effect';
p47-a: u 'oh'; p35-a: asura 'divine'; FLOOD-glyph; p55-a:
ura 'broad, *extensive'; p38-c: aara 'considering/*compris-
p250-c: ratha c. '2-wheeled war chariot'; -ha 'destroying';

- 1) Aufziehend zum Kampf, Leben, eine verfluchte Armee, und
zercolliert; 2) Sintflut heranbrausend und beifend,
knufend 'Ertrankungsopfer', 3) Blitzoperationen der
(Rau-)Armeen und (Rau-)Schiffe, Mutterschaften zerstorend;
4) Flut und Donnererwitter. bedeutet Menschen-
totung, 5) wirkungsvoll; Oh, die gotliche Flut 6)
und das umfassende Abschlagen mitenthalt die Zerstörung
genussiger Kampfwagen 7) (und) das Leben der Söhne.
(Rau-)Schiffe zerstören Mutterschaften und Heimstätten.
8) Freudlos die (2) Reiterleute (2 Dioskuren), die
9) der schneller Rosse, abspannend (die Rosse) sind die
zwei Söhne der
(himmelischen) wa-
gen (die 2 wagen-
lenker = die 2
Dioskuren).

Burrows VII-73-d/Glozel 2 *254.1-d
The 2 Dioskouroi 26.03.1999
Line 7 - 9

Handwritten symbols: ra-tha-L N A X O Y Z E I X I
-ha asu-as su-ta. nau-u da na-na
-destruction, (and) lives of sons. as-ta-as
V Y < = (space-)snips destroying motherhoods
and abodes
vi mud na-ra a-su-a ta
Without joy, (are) the men of the horses (= Dioskouroi).
Handwritten symbols: W U T X X = X
asu sa su-ta-u ra-tha
the rapid ones, (= the horsemen), unyoking (are the)
two sons of the chariot (the Diosk. as charioteers)
A.A.Maddonell 1893 London:
p250-b: ratha 'war chariot' -ha 'destroying' p35-a: asu
'life'; p352-b: sutā 'son'; p146-c: nau f. '(space)snip';
p115-a: da 'destroying'; p136-a: nana 'mother(hood)';
p35-b: asta 'home, abode'; p279-b: vi 'without';
p37-a: mud 'merry, joy, delight'; p137-a: nara 'man';
p33-a 'asva 'horse'; p43-b: asu 'rapid'; du2 -au ;
p250-b: ratha 'war-chariot';



The 2 benevolent Dioskouroi region during the period of deluge and cataclyse.

This photo is published in better quality in the book written by Luc Burgin 1998, Geheimakte Archäologie, (Herzog, Munich) Abbild.31, Seite 79

Telegram Style Text

Glozel Script (France) equals Burrows Cave Script (Illinois, USA)

BC VII-74-a / Glozel 3 *255.1-a Killers of Savages 27.03.1999 III 11 lines run from l. to r.

- 1) P LAVITA ha ca-ara ha-is su-a
2) ara-ra sa-as as ha as na-va ta-ara
3) rai nau APAH ASMANAS a-mud kar-sa
4) a-ura-ca mi-ta ra-ca-as as-is mi-mi-is-a
5) asu-ha asu at ta-ta mi-is INDU-ca
6) is-sa mi-ra is-va ni-mi asu ai (-oh)
7) ara nau pran-ha a-tha-ca pa-as-as
8) nau sa i-ccha APAH ka-as sian da-as
9) sa-pa-ara-ha dai-va-ca as-is-ra CAKRA
10) na-na-ha CAKRA sa-as na-ra -- ara
11) ha-es vi is

- 1) Flood, killing, whirling, injuring, swelling
2) Armies, punishing, devouring, killing, shooting the 9 (fleets of) ferries (Of 9 continents, cf. Vishnu Purana etc.);
3) rich (space-)ships OF THE CELESTIAL OCEAN without delight harassing
4) the natives; removed rulers = food of meat
5) life (is) killing life, and the father (= Jupiter) of dwindling and growing, and of Moon,
6) (in) strength encountering bowmen (his) aim (is their) life . oh !
7) The army of the (space-)ships : soul-killers, and then binding
8) the space-ship as wished in the waters ; who be the demons ?
9) The savage-killers and the gods, corpses producing, circle around ;
10) motherhood-killing era, punishing men, DISPERSED (?) armies :
11) ridiculous, without strength .

Burrows VII-74-b/Glozel 3 *255.1-b Killers of Savages 27.03.1999 Line 1 - 3 p64-b: kar-s-'harass';

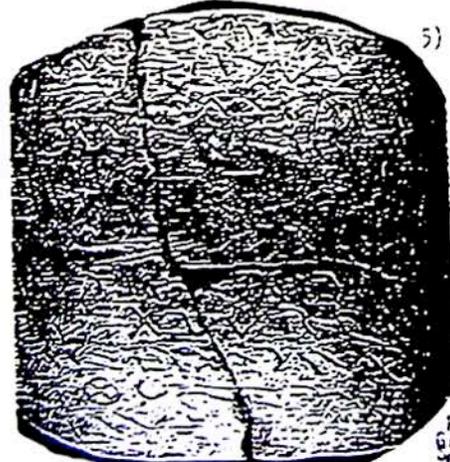
WAVY L A H L T T
P LAVITA ha ca-ara ha-is su-a
Flood, killing, whirling, injuring, swelling,
H = U T L I > V X H
ara-ra sa-as as ha as na-va ta-ara
Armies, punishing, devouring, killing, shooting the 9
ferries
ra i nau APAH ASMANAS a-mud kar-sa-a
rich (space-)ships of the celestial ocean
A.A. Macdonell 1893: without delight harassing
WATER-glyph = Deluge; p374-a: ha 'killing'; p92-b: cara 'roaming, circling/whirling'; p380-c: he-s 'injuring'; p323-b: svā 'swelling'; p41-b: āra-āra 'armies'; p312-c: sās- 'punish'; p32-b: as- 'bite, devour'; p33-c: as- 'shoot'; p137-b: nava '9'; p107-b: tara 'ferry'; p258-a: rai 'wealth'; p148-c: nau 'ship'; p231-a: mud 'delight';

Burrows VII-74-c/Glozel 3 *255.1-c Killers of Savages 27.03.1999 Line 4 - 6 p141-b: ni-nitta 'aim';

T H A (X = lambda) -) () t
a-ura-ca mi-ta ra-ca-as as-is mi-mi-
the natives; removed rulers = food of flesh is-a
W L W K + () O A
asu-ha asu at ta-ta mi-is INDU-ca
life (is) killing life, and the father of dwindling and growing, and of the Moon
) U (=) V > (W F ai 'oh'
is-sa mi-ra is-va ni-mi asu ai 'oh'
is in strength encountering bowmen, (his) aim (is their) life
A.A. Macdonell 1893 London:
p66-c: aurasa 'native'; p229-a: mi-tā 'disappeared, gone'; p252-c: raje- 'prince'; p32-b: as-is 'food'; p223-c: nansa 'flesh, meat'; p35-a: asu 'life'; -ha 'killing'; p38-a: at 'and'; p105-a: tata 'father'; p45-c: indou 'moon'; p46-b: is 'strength'; p223-c: cir- 'join'; isvāsa 'archer'

Burrows VII-74-d/Glozel 3 *255.1-d Killers of Savages 27.03.1999 Line 7 - 11

H O 2 J t X lambda pi / /
ara nau pran-ha a-tha-ca pa-as-as
the army of the (space-)ships : soul-killers, and then binding
O U T A W R + z i
nau sa i-ccha APAH ka-as sian da-as-
the killers of Savages and the gods, corpses producing circle around
J T = L I va lambda i > = X
sa-pa-ara-ha dai-va-ca as-is-ra CAKRA
na-na-ha CAKRA sa-as na-ra -- ara
motherhood-killing era, punishing men, DISPERSED ? armies
L I V)
ha-es vi is
ridiculous, without strength
A.A. Macdonell 1893:
p41-c: āra 'arav'; p146-c: nau 'ship'; p185-a: prāna 'soul'; -na 'killing'; p8-c: atha 'then'; p158-c: paś bind; p20-a: -c 'and'; p146-c: nau 'ship'; p345-a: sā 'this' f.; p45-b: iccā 'wisn'; WATER-glyph; p65-b: kar 'from kas 'yno'; p305-a: svā 'be/sei'; p115-a: dāsa demōi; p308-b: Cāpōara 'ocean'; p43-a: aśi- 'food, corpse'; p136-a: nana 'motherhood'; p312-c: sās- 'punish'; p137-a: nara 'pan'; p76-c: nas- 'laugh'; p279-b: ni 'without'; p46-b: is 'strength';



5) Leben tötet Leben, und der Vater des Schwindens und Wachsens, und des Mondes in Stärke begegnet den Schützen: sein Ziel ist ihr Leben, Oh 7) Die Ar-mee der (Raum-)schiffe seelen-tötend, dann bindend 8) die Raumschiffe, wie gewünscht, in den Wassern. Wer wären die Dämonen ? 9) Die Barbaren-Töter und die Götter, Leichen produzierend, streifen umher. 10) Mutterschaft-tötende Zeit, Bestrafung der Menschen, ZERSPREUTE (?) Armeen, 11) lächerlich, ohne Kraft. Photo aus Luc Bürgelin, 1998. Generalakte Archäologie, Herzog-Heite 233.

Pictorial Bilinguals from Glozel

Photo after Luc Burgin 1996 'Geheimakte Archäologie', Herbig/Munich, p74, Abb.27

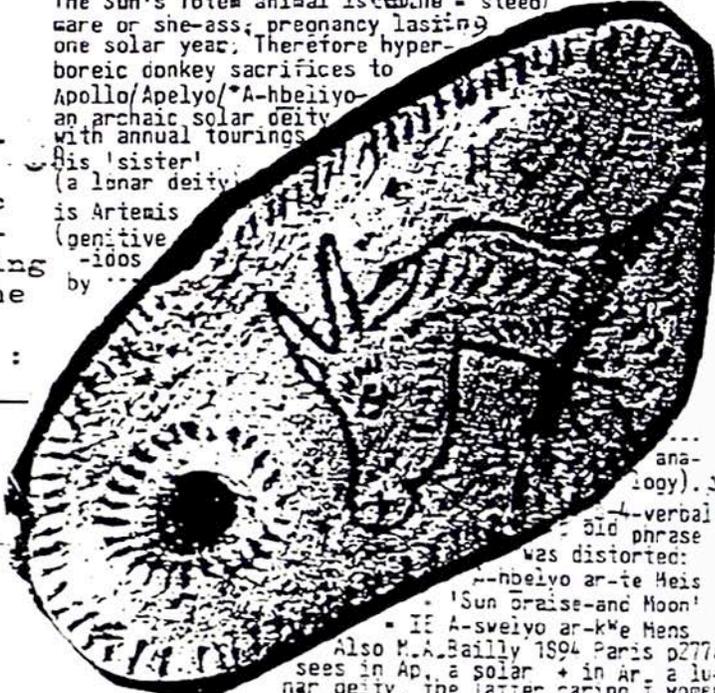
For deciphering a script, some tablet showing a well-known animal depicted plus a legend does offer good chances for reading. The Swiss would-be decipherer Hans Rudolf Hitz JURIS Zürich 1986² in his book 'als man noch proto-keltisch sprach' seemingly did't know that. I deciphered the Indus Script on the basis of 100 such 'pictorial Bilinguals' in 1994 and 3 years later the famous Cuenca/Peru Elephant Pyramid Text proving that its 3 lines rendered 3 differing elephant names, thus opening the way for reading the Burrows Cave texts (more than 70 texts !). Since the Glozel signs are exactly those used in the Burrows Cave (Illinois USA) writings and since the language of all these texts (from Peru, from Illinois, from France) is archaic Sanskrit (many of the signs being shared with the Indus Script texts denoting likewise Sanskrit), it follows that the Indus Culture was global in the past. Here now Glozel pictorial bilinguals :

Burrows VII-77/Glozel 6 *256.3
 She-as = Sun-Totem 28.03.1999
 Script runs that way the donkey looks at, here normalized.
 I I X H A
 la^s as-u-era khar
 p257-c: lized. las- to shine. to glitter!

Bright-shining Sun's (pregnant) she-
 Der strahlenden Sonne (ass/donkey
 (trächtige) Eselin (sne-ass')

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p80-a; khar 'ass', khar
 p377-b: svar 'sun', zero-grade surya 'sun', in archaic
 Sanskrit a-svara, cf. IE/Indo-Europ. a-swel/a-sulg-
 = 'Sun' or 'Right eye of the World Giant' cf. Old Ir-
 ish sulí/suil 'eye' and Old Italic Auplios/*ausek-/
 /a-swe-, Etruscan usil 'sun'; Lat. sol = *swel-i-;
 The Sun's Totem animal is swine = steed/
 ware or she-ass; pregnancy lasting
 one solar year. Therefore hyper-
 boreic donkey sacrifices to
 Apollo/Apelyo/*A-hbeliyo-
 an archaic solar deity
 with annual tourings

bis 'sister'
 (a lunar deity)
 is Artemis
 (genitive
 -ioos
 by ...



ana-
 (logy).
 -verbal
 bid phrase
 was distorted:
 -hbeliyo ar-te Meis
 'Sun graze-and Moon'
 = IE A-sweiyo ar-kwe Mens
 Also M.A.Bailey 1894 Paris p277a
 sees in Ap, a solar + in Ar, a lu-
 nar deity, the latter caring f. women

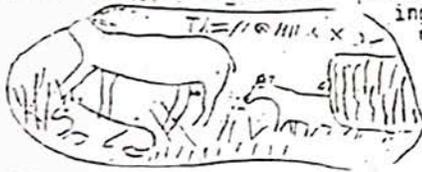
Burrows VII-75/Glozel 4 *256.1
 Grazing Stags/Harts 28.03.1999

=) X A H H ⊗ // = A T

ra-is sta-ca la-ala SUN, la-la-ca as-as
 grazing stags wish SUN and wish food
 grasende Hirsche wünschen SONNE und

Script runs in the direction
 the animals go or look at,
 (as in Indus texts and Old Egypt), here normalized.

A.A. Macdonell 1893 London: p264-b: les- = lais- 'graze'
 p263-a: lis 'grass'; Indo-European (IE) *stogh- = Eng. stag
 'hart/Hirsch';, var. IE *stog/stok- = Old High German stach
 'speer-hart/Spechirsch'; has got lost in Sanskrit, but not in
 archaic Sanskrit of Glozel. p262-b: lalas- 'ardently desir-
 ing, eager for; the wheel
 means era, career, and the
 circling sun; p90-a: en-
 -clitic Swt. -ca = 'and',
 equals Latin -que, Kr., te.
 p43-a: asa n- 'food', pl.
 asas, here a ligature
 - plus t = T



Burrows VII-78 /Glozel 7 *256.4
 She-ass of the Highests 28.03.1999

I O Δ > For more see VII-77
 as - nu upama-na^m

(pregnant) she-ass of the highest (gods)
 (trächtige) Eselin der höchsten (Götter)

A.A.Macdonell 1893: p53-b: upama 'highest' in Indus
 anc-burrows Cave a pyramid-cliph. Genitive plural.
 West-IE *asnu 'she-ass' produced Lat. asinus with
 parasite -i-, Greek asinos onos from
 *onho/annu

Burrows VII-76/Glozel 5 *256.2
 (a) Stag (is) this 28.03.1999

X A J

sta-ca sa = (a) stag (is) this
 Script runs in the direc- (ein) Hirsch (ist)
 direction the animals (is) dies
 go to, or look at (like in Indus texts)
 here normalized. A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:

Sanskrit *staca- 'stag', IE stak/stok- 'stag (= stogh-
 = *stogh-) or Old High
 German stach (= *stok-)
 = 'Spechirsch/speer-
 -hart'; p224-a: sa n.
 sa f. 'this, the';



For more see VII-75
 Glozel after H.R.Hitz 1986



Photo after
 Luc Burgin 1998
 p81 Abb.33

Burrows VII-81 / Glozel 10 *258.1-a
Dioskouroi departing 30.03.1999

The 4 lines run from l. to r.
Budha-/Mercury-Message

- 1) is asu sa upama ta-as ra-ca asu si-ha
ta-as maha a-va a.sū-ni-a.āra rā
- 2) asu asu.u-ta aś-as aiva aś-viⁿ na-vī
upama P_{LA}VITA nau-nau rā
- 3) ura-ura ka-as śani pī āra muṭ aś-viⁿ
ra^mh
- 4) vi kār-ru pi kar-ra P_{LA}VITA,
ai upama u na-na-ca ta-ta asu

- 1) Growing life, the top (is it); rulers
(have) life of lion; the great favors
(were) not in vain to the host of ene-
mies granted
- 2) Life (is) life even cursing; exactly
the Dioskouroi not inspiring the div-
ine deluge (and) (space-)ships barking.
- 3) Broad broad who (by) Saturn's swelling
hosts (suffers) crushing: Dioskouroi
departing.
- 4) Without poets in action (is) Deluge;
Oh Highest, and oh mother: father (is)
living

- 1) Anschwellend das Leben, Gipfelpunkt;
Herrscher leben wie Löwen; die großen
Gnaden wurden nicht sinnlos den ver-
feindeten Heeren gewährt; 2) Leben
verflucht sogar Leben; genau die Dios-
kuren inspirierten nicht die göttliche
Sintflut (und) die bellenden (Raum-)
schiffe; 3) breit breit wer durch
Saturns schwellende Scharen Zerquet-
schung erleidet; Dioskuren reisen ab.
- 4) Ohne Poeten ist in Aktion die Sintflut.
Oh Höchster, oh Mutter: der Vater lebt.

Photo after Luc
Burgin 1986
'Geheimakte'
'Archäologie'
Abb. 29,
p75
Herbig

Identities	Burrows Glozel	Indus
is crescent))
mi waning	((
upama	Δ	Δ
ta/tha	X	X
asu/aśu	∨	∨
ra/la	=	=
ru/lu	=	=
vi/vī	∨	∨

Iden- tities	Surr. Glozel	Indus
ma	Δ	Δ
va/vā	∨	∨
ara/ala	=	=
ura/ula	=	=
ira/ila	∨	∨
as/aś	∨	∨
nau/nu	∨	∨
kar/kal	∨	∨

Burrows VII-81-b/Glozel 10 *258.1-b
Dioskouroi departing 30.03.1999
Line 1 BUDHA/Mercury Message

is asu sa upama ta-as ra-ca asu -ha
-Growing life, the top (it is); rulers (have) life of
lion;
ta-as maha a-va a.sū-ni-a.āra rā
the great favors (were) not in vain to the hosts
of enemies granted
A.A.Madonell 1893 London:
p46-b: is 'getting strong' = crescent glyph; p35-a:
asu 'life'; p324-a: sa 'this, the' m.; p53-b: upama
'highest, *top'; p105-a: tas/tah 'these, the';
p252-c: raja- 'ruler'; p349-b: śiṃha 'lion';
p220-c: mahā 'great'; p29-b: āva m. 'favour, grace';
p32-c: aśūnya 'not vain, not empty'; p252-b: rā 'grant';
p41-b: āra nt. 'host of enemies';

Burrows VII-81-c/Glozel 10 *258.1-c
Dioskouroi departing 30.03.1999
Line 2 p252-b: rā 'bark, yell';

asu asu .u-ta aś-as aiva aś-viⁿ na-
Life (is) life even cursing; exactly the Dioskouroi not
-vī upama P_{LA}VITA nau-nau rā
inspiring the divine deluge (and) (space-)ships barking.
A.A.Madonell 1893 London:
p35-a: asu 'life'; p48-c: uta 'even'; p32-c: aśas 'hat-
ing, cursing'; p59-a: eva/aiva 'just, exactly';
p33-b: aśvin 'the benevolent Dioskouroi = charioteers';
p135-a: na 'not'; p293-b: vī 'inspire'; p53-b: upama
'highest, *divine'; WATER-glyph; p148-c: nau f. 'ship';

Burrows VII-81/Glozel 10 *258.1-d
Dioskouroi departing 30.03.1999
Line 3 p33-b: aśvin 'Dioskouroi, horsemen'

ura-ura ka-as śani pī āra muṭ aś-viⁿ
Broad broad who (by) Saturn's swelling hosts (= armies)
Madonell 1893: (suffers) crushing; Dioskouroi
departing;
p53-a: ura 'wide, broad';
p57-b: kas/kah 'who'; p307-b: śani 'Saturn' GLYPH;
p109-b: pī 'swell'; p41-b: āra 'army'; p231-a: muṭ
p254-a: raṃh- 'depart'; 'crush'

Burrows VII-81/Glozel 10 *258.1-e
Dioskouroi departing 30.03.1999
Line 4

vi kār-ru pi kar-ra P_{LA}VITA
without poets in action (is) deluge;
ai upama u na-na-ca, ta-ta asu
Oh, Highest! and on mother, father (is) living.
A.A.Madonell 1893 London:
p279-b: vi 'without'; p66-c: kāru 'poet, singer';
p152-a: pi 'in, near'; p63-a: karah 'work, action';
WATER-glyph = deluge'; p59-a: ai 'oh'; p53-o: upama
= Pyramid glyph = Highest, same glyph in Indus;
p47-a: u 'oh'; p336-a: nanā 'mother'; p105-a: tata
'father'; = Jupiter; p4-a: asu 'life, living';

IN TELEGRAM STYLE

Burrows 82 / Glozel 11 *259.1
Cigar-Shaped Space-Ship 31.03.1999
Text runs from l. to r., 3 lines

- 1) Upama, - ra-se-ha su-ca-ka
2) pi-ra-śsu su-nau ra-na p270-b: varāna
3) ra-dhāc va-rā-ha 'boar - expanse-, killer'
1) Highest (Deity), - donkey-killer, well-frightening (?) very quickly (are) the beautiful (space)ships delighting
3) in delivering expanse-killing

Höchster (Gott), Esel-tötend (Stuten/Eselinnen als Tier-tiere der Sonne, 365 Tage Trächtigkeit - 1 Sonnenjahr) sein Furcht erregend, in rasanter (Zeit); das schöne Raum-Raumschiff ist entzückend, bei Erbringung der Tötung der Bevölkerungsexplosion.

Photo in Luc Bürgein, 1998, p74, Abbildung 28

Handwritten symbols and notes: Δ Η Υ Ι Π Α, Ο Π Ζ Ι Ο Η Σ, Η Ζ Δ Η



Burrows 84 / Glozel 13 *259.3
Era's Winds 31.03.1999
Inscribed ring, clockwise reading, looked at from outside

ra-tha nau-ca PLAVITA-as ās-thān
var-chariots and ships in floods (being) out of place
cakra ĩra vi-ra 400 ta nau-as ās-ha
the time, winds of hero Jupiter, the space-ships, face-killers

Fahrzeuge und Schiffe in den Fluten sind unangebracht; (Es ist) die Zeit der Winde des Jupiters, der Raum-schiffe, Antlitz-töter.
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p250-b: ratha 'wagon, war chariot'; p146-c: nau 'ship'; according to context also 'spaceship';
p90-a: -ca 'and' enclitic, - Latin -que, Greek -te;
p47-a: -u 'but, and, also' (but in floods out of place)
WATER-cl. h = 'deluge'; p44-b: āsthā 'out of place';
p90-a: cakra 'wheel, era, time';
p47-b: ĩra 'wind';
p293-c: vīra 'hero, god';
399/400 days of synodic Jupiter-year, his sign;
p43-c: ās 'face, mouth'
p37-a: -ha 'killer, killing';

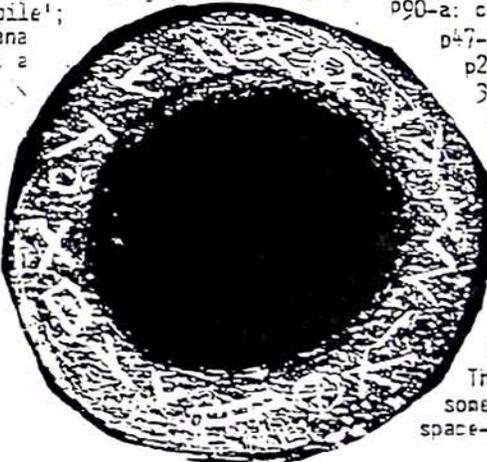


Photo in Luc Bürgein (Swiss) 1998, Genei-akte Archäologie, Herbig Munich, p232, Abbildung 44.

This ring may imitate some type of ring-shaped space-ship, cf. ring = snip

Burrows 83 / Glozel 12 *259.2
Actions gladdening 31.03.1999
Against clockwise reading, looked at from outside

ta-as karah ca-na nau-as āra-ra
the actions gladden the spaceships; hostile armies
ta-as ās-thān mahā PLAVITA cakra
those (acting) out of place, in big deluge era
Die Aktionen erfreuen die Raumschiffe, die feindlichen Armeen, die unangewessen überieren, (geraten) in die Ära der großen Sintflut.

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p105-a: tas/tah 'these, the pl.'; p66-c: karas/karah 'works, actions, operations'; p91-c: can- 'rejoice in, to gladden'; p146-c: nau '(space-)ship'; p41-b: āra 'host of enemies, hostile armies' redoubl. = plural;
p44-b: āsthān 'out of place'
p220-c: mahā 'great';
WATER-sign = 'deluge';
p90-a: cakra 'wheel, career, era';

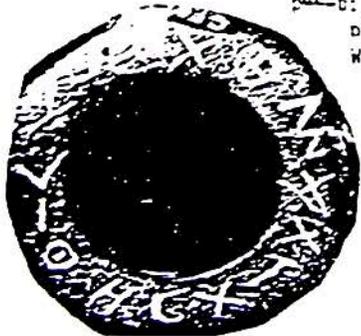


Photo in Luc Bürgein (Swiss) 1998
'Geneiakte Archäologie', Herbig Mün-chen, bettendori, p232, photo 44-a;

Burrows VII-85 / Glozel 14 *259.4
Men-killing Spaceships 31.03.1999
2 lines running from l. to r.
Picture of an inscribed space-ship

na-ra-ha aⁿ-ta su-kara nau-as
men-killer, end-time in boar-time-- space-ships

ās-as-ha la^s upama-ca . aś-as
food-destroyer the shining and highest, cursing one
Fänner-tötend in Endzeit, in Eberzeit
(sind die) Raumschiffe. Nahrung zerstörend
(ist) der strahlende und höchste Verfluchende.
2 space-ships
A.A.Macdonell 1893:
p137-a: nara 'gan'

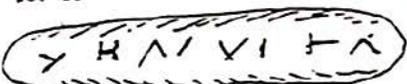


p37-a: -ha 'killer, killing';
p17-b: anta, āta 'end(time)';
p330-c: sū-kara 'boar' supreme
avatara - expanse-killer
p146-c: nau 'ship'; varāna
p43-a: āśas pl. 'food';
p261-c: las- 'shine, glitter';
p53-b: upama 'highest, PYRAMID';
p30-a: -ca 'and';
p2-c: āśas 'cursing'
Photo after Luc Bürgein (Swiss) 1998
'Geneiakte Archäologie' Herbig, p232, Photo 40.

Burrows VII-86 / Glozel 15 *260.1
Precious Metal... 01.04.1999

A thick partly inscribed ring,
text running from left to right

Y H A I V I T A Lagentation,
Proverb
u āra kar-as vī a3-a-jjana
oh metal, reactions inspiring wicked
persons / Oh Metall, Auswirkungen
inspirieren schlechte Menschen
A.A. Macdonell 1893 London: p47-a: u 'oh!'; p47-b: āra 'ore!';
p66-c: karas 'work, action, 'reaction!'; p293-b: vī 'inspire!';
p34-a: asajjana 'wicked person'
Picture after Luc Bürgin 1998, "big-Munich, p232, photo 40.



Burrows VII-87 / Glozel 16 *260.2
Rapidly, oh, the spaceship 01.04.1999

Half-moon shaped item with text
running from right to left

↑ = X - H - Y V = -
kar-as rā ta-ta -as āra ša-as vī-ra-aa
Operations barking: Father's army punish-
Operationen erschallen, Vaters Arme e ing heroes
- X T U O Y = - bestrafft Helden.
A.A. Macdonell 1893
p66-c: karas work
p252-a: rā 'bark!';
p105-a: tata 'father' near Glozel, France; no 'translation'

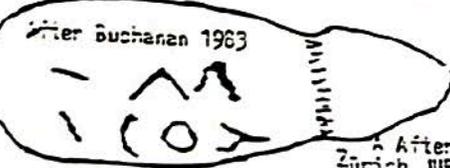
p47-b: āra 'oh'; p372-c: šas 'punish!'; p293-c: vīra
p47-b: šsu 'quick, rapid!'; p55-a: i - zi 'oh'
p748-c: nau f. '(space)ship'
p57-a: u'a
'broad!'; Sketch after Luc Bürgin, 1998
Genesakte Archäologie, Herbig/
Munich, p332, Photo 51.



Burrows VII-88 / Glozel 17 *260.3
I am Seafarer 01.04.1999

Text running from left to right

- M I C O A
as PLAVITA as-mi nau-ca-ta
being FLOOD I am seafarer
Es existiert die Flut
Ich bin Seefahrer
A.A. Macdonell 1893:
as- 'being' or as 'oh!';
WATER-sign = 'deluge';
asmi, asi, asti =
I am, thou at, he is;
p748-c: nauca 'sea-
farer.
After H.-R. Hitz 1986
Zurich JURIS, p132 Abb.75.



Burrows VII-89 / Glozel 18 *260.4
Father is gladdened 01.04.1999

Text runs from right to left

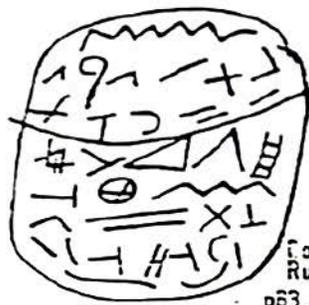
U X A X
sa ta-ta ca-ta
the father (is) gladdened
der Vater ist erfreut.
here normalized
Macd.1893: p105-c: tata
'father!'; p74-c: sana
'rejoice, gladden!';
Sketch after Hans-
Rudolf Hitz, 1986, Zurich JURIS
p98, Abb.51



Burrows VII-90/Glozel 19 *260.5-a
I am unworthy 01.04.1999
7 lines, from r. to l., normalized

PLAVITA ha-ta kala-ka kara (= 1 + 2)
(line 3) as-ra ra aš-as ta
(4) ira kara upama u ta-ta
(5) PLAVITA-cakra ā.n-as
(6) -as-ta-ra karaⁿ
(7) as-mi aⁿ-ara aⁿ-aš-as

DELUGE, killings, black actions,
(3) tears, yelling, hate, (all) this.
(4) Wind, a work of the highest, oh
(5) DELUGE-era, oh, our father
(6) stars are acting;
(7) I am unworthy, void of expecta-
tion.



Sintflut, Tötungen, ...
finstere Aktionen, Tränen,
Wohgeschrei, Hass, (all) das
Wind, ein Werk des Höchsten,
Oh Vater: Sintflut-Zeit, un-
sere Sterne sind in Aktion.
Ich bin unwürdig, ohne Er-
wartungen.
Copy of the Picture in Hans-
Rudolf Hitz 1986, Zurich JURIS
p63, Fig.20, Tablet from Puyravel

Burrows VII-90-b/Glozel 19 *260.5-b
I am unworthy 01.04.1999

Line 1-4, r. to l., normalized

W X A A Y X X
PLAVITA ha-ta kala-ka kara as-ra rā
deluge, killings, black actions, tears yellings, ...
as-as ta ira kara upama u ta-ta
hate, (all) this; Wind, work of the Highest, oh father
A.A. Macdonell 1893 London:
Water-glyph = deluge; p374-a: nata 'killed/killing!';
p67-b: kākaka 'dark blue!'; p66-c: kara 'work, action'
p35-c: asra 'tear!'; p252-b: rā 'bark, yell!'; p52-c:
asas 'cursing!'; p47-b: ira 'wind!'; Pyramid-glyph =
upama 'highest!'; p47-a: u 'oh!'; p105-a: tata 'father'

Burrows VII-90-c/Glozel 19 260.5-c
I am unworthy 01.04.1999

Line 5-7, r. to l., normalized

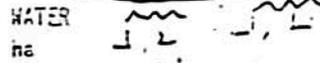
PLAVITA-cakra ā.n-as as-ta-ra kara
deluge-time, on our stars are acting
I C A H T I I
as-mi aⁿ-ara aⁿ-aš-as
I am unworthy, void of expectation
A.A. Macdonell 1893 London: WATER-glyph = deluge;
p90-a: cakra 'wheel, career, era!'; p43-c: as 'oh!';
p135-a: nas 'our!'; p108-c: tarā/astara 'star!';
p64: karan 'acting!'; asmi/asi/asti 'I am, thou at,
he is!'; p13-a: anarna 'unworthy, undeserving!';
p14-b: anāsa 'void of expectation!';

IN TELEGRAM STYLE

Burrows VII-91/Glozel 20 *261.1-a
Lords' killer 02.04.1999
5 line, r. to l., normalized
Water-glyph/deluge After Hans Rudolf Hitz 1986²
(Swiss) Zürich Juris, p74, Fig.49

- 1) ra nau
2) su-ta u-na GARGARA Ident. Glozel Burrows
3) as-as as mi i-sa-ha ra/la = 4 = 11
4) ra-i PLAVITA nau nau/nu = 11 = 11
5) su-mi i-ma la-la sa su:su 11 11 11
u/zu Y Y Y Y

1) Barking (space-)ship, 2) son lagging, erratic 3) curse to disappear (done by) killer of lords
4) Wealth by DELUGE no more,
5) the beautiful waning Moon this wishes
'Son/Sohn' means here Human beings. German version: Bellendes Raumschiff, der Sohn ist säumig, herumirrend; ein Fluch zu verschwinden, ausgesprochen vom Töter der Herren. Reichtümer durch die Flut weggeschwemmt; der schöne ABNEHMENDE Mond wünscht es so.
ta/tha X X
mi/mi C C
i/ai 7 7 A A
ma 7 7 A A



Burrows VII-92 / Glozel 21 *261.2-a
Time of Whirlpools 02.04.1999
5 lines, r. to l., normalized

- 3) as-as vi asu a-ha
2) as-dhi ra-tha mahā
3) as tri kara nau-as is ra
4) as ri-ca as ta-ta ara-as
5) sa PLAVITA a cakra GARGARA
1) cursing without rapid reference,
2) devour the chariots, the big ones
3) oh, threefold work of the (space) -ships entitled to bark
4) extant (are) the depriving ones, father's host of armies,
5) the deluge, oh time of whirlpools



Verfluchthead ohne direkten Bezug, verschlingend die großen Kampfwagen; oh, das dreifache Werk der Raumschiffe, denen das Brüllen erlaubt ward; anwesend sind die beraubenden Armeen des Vater (= Jupiters), und die Sintflut, Zeit der Strudel.
Picture after Hans-Rudolf Hitz 1986, Auflage 2, Zürich, JURIS, p76, Abbildung 18, Glozel (without 'translation').

Burrows VII-91/Glozel 20 *261.1-b
Lords' killer 02.04.1999
Line 1-3, normalized

= O X Y > S I T
ra nau su-ta u-na GARGARA as-as
Barking (space-)ships, son lagging, erratic (= whirlpool)
A.A.Macdonell 1893: a curse
as mi i-sa-ha p352-b: rē 'bark, yell, *store';
to disappear (uttered by) WATER-glyph = 'deluge, flood';
the killer of lords. p352-b: suta 'son'; p55-c: una
Whirlpool-glyph = erratic; p37-c: asas 'curse'; lagging!
p33-c: as- 'to be, being'; p229-a: mi 'diminish, disapp-
p258-a: isa 'lord, ruler'; p374-a: -ha 'killer'; -ear

Burrows VII-91 /Glozel 20 *261.1-c
Lords' killer 02.04.1999
Line 4 and 5, normalized

= F M O 1) T 4 J || sa
ra-i PLAVITA nau su-mi i-ma la-la sa
wealth by deluge no more (= has gone); the beautiful
waning Moon this wishes
A.A. Macdonell 1893:
p258-a: rai 'wealth, property'; WATER-sign = 'deluge';
p148-b: nau 'and, not; no more / *has gone';
p351-b: su- 'beautiful'; p229-a: picture of the waning
moon, in Indus script and Burrows (= p229-a: mi 'diminish,
disappear etc.) does it mean waning moon and is used as
a phonetic sign denoting mi/ai. p46-b: ina 'this';
p262-b: lalasa 'wishing, desiring, eager for etc.'
Remember that the Earthly Moon is very often in Burrows
Cave texts referred to as harbouring giant soaceships
which control humanity and life in general, ready to
intervene periodically in order to save creation just
in time when exploding population destroys sound bases.

Burrows VII-92/Glozel 21 *261.2-b
Time of Whirlpools 02.04.1999
Line 1-3, r. to l., normalized

T V H L I Y H X A
as-as vi asu a-ha as-dhi ra-tha mahā
cursing without rapid reference devour the chariots
the big ones
as tri kara nau-as is rē
On threefold work of the space-ships entitled to bark
A.A.Macdonell 1893, London: p32-c: asas 'cursing';
p279-b: vi 'without'; p43-b: asu 'rapid'; p36-a: aha
'designate, adjudge'; p32-b: as- 'eat, devour' -dhi-
imperative; p250-b: ratha 'chariot'; p220-c: mahā
'great'; p43-c: as 'on'; p68-c: kara 'work'; p148-c:
nau 'snio'; p46-b: is- 'make strong';

Burrows VII-92 / Glozel 21 *261.2-c
Time of Whirlpools 02.04.1999
Line 4 and 5, r. to l., normalized

I C X X H I
as ri-ca as ta-ta ara-as
extant are the depriving ones, father's host of armies
J W T O R
sa PLAVITA a cakra GARGARA
the deluge, on, the time of whirlpools
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p32-c: is- 'to be, being, extant'; p255-a: ric- 'de-
rive'; p33-c: as- 'to be, being'; p105-a: tata 'father'
p41-b: ara nt. 'host of enemies, army';
p324-a: sa 'article, the, assoc.'; WATER-sign = 'deluge'
p36-a: a 'on'; p50-a: cakra 'wheel, career, era';
p32-c: gargara 'whirlpool' = TVASTIKA-glyph.

Burrows VII-93 / Glozel 22.: *262.1
Moon's Chariot, 10 Horses 02.04.99
1 line, r. to l., normalized

is ra-tha +10 as-pa-ca
crescent, chariot, 10 horses
For the Moon's chariot drawn by 10 mares
cf. Bowson, 1950, Hindu Mythology, p303. The number 10 = X
is here, typical Indus, inherent in -X = -tha of 'ra-tha'.
A.A.Macdonell 1893: p46-b: is- 'accelerate, *crescent';
p250-b: ratha '(war)chariot';
p33-a: asva 'horse'.
This Moon-Text has a parallel in Cuenca/Peru see p216'(2) line 5, 10 horses
'horse' written as ligature

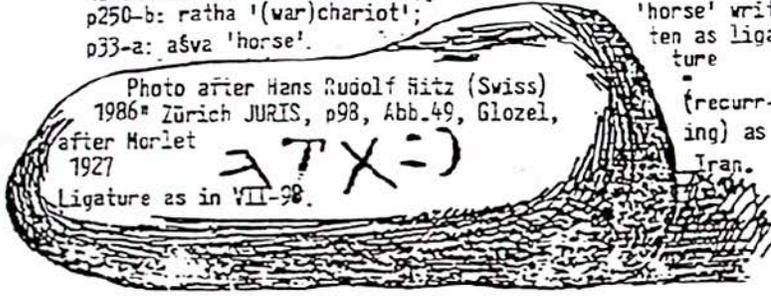


Photo after Hans Rudolf Hitz (Swiss) 1986* Zürich JURIS, p98, Abb.49, Glozel, after Morlet 1927
Ligature as in VII-98.

Burrows VII-94 / Glozel 23 *262.2
Era of Ships and Chariots 02.04.99
1 line, r. to l., normalized

cakra na-u-a-ra-tha era ships chariots
Hacc.: p90-a: cakra 'wheel, era'; p146-c: nau 'ship'; p250-b: ratha 'chariot'; Photo after H.J.Andersen 1993, p46, Abb.36.
Like VII-96 (Glozel 24) chariot (but also ship) may here refer to space-ships, in agreement with terribly frightened people.



Abb. 36

Burrows VII-95 / Rock *262.3
Fuertaventura 02.04.1999
Double, on rock, Prof. Pichler from left to right

v^ai-da ka-as la-u asu-as wisdom which (is) salt of life
Fuertaventura, one of the Eastern Canary Islands

Rock inscription, after Hans J. Andersen 1993, IMAGO MUNDI 3, Studienreihe des Kult-Ur-Instituts e.V., 155 pp., Pulsar Verlag, 55442 Warmsroth, Germany. p76: Felsinschrift entdeckt von Prof. Werner Pichler

A.A.Macdonell 1893, London: p298-b: veda/vaida 'know, sage'; p70-c: kas/kar 'who; what, which'; p261-c: lavana 'salt'; p35-a: asu 'life, breath';
VSRIIM
'SRIM

Burrows VII-96 / Glozel 24 *262.4
Enemies in Chariot 02.04.1999
On Bone, 1 line, l. to r.

ara kar-as ra-tha
Enemy operating in chariots
War-chariot may likewise refer to space-ship

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p41-b: ara nt. 'host of enemies, *army'; p66-c: kara 'works, *operations'; p250-b: ratha '(war)chariot'; Photo after H.J.Andersen 1993o 19 Glozel



Burrows VII-97 / Alvao *262.5
Indra's Elephant and wife 02.04.99
1 line, l. to r. (Andersen, 1993, p8, line 18)

upama-na^m upama-aira-va^t ca ra-ni na-
Of the Highests the Highestst, Indra's Airavat-Elephant, Princess Mother
The recurring term 'of the Highests the Highest' means of course Indra/Jupiter, whose Hindu animal is the mythical elephant Airavat. Indra's wife is here called rani nana, rani (= Hindu) from rajni, fem. of raja 'king'.
Hacc.: p53-b: upama (= pyramid-glyph, Indus) 'highest'; p272-c: rajan- 'king'; p136-z: nan² 'mother'; = 2 x na.

Burrows VII-98/Montcombroux *262.6
Dioskouri Life Respecting 02.04.99
1 line, l. to r.

Aś-viⁿ asu pa-as-ta
The 2 Dioskouroi (are) life respecting
The Aśvin = horsemen, charioteers) Indo-European twins, in Greek called Dioskouroi, deified sun-rise and sunset are to the Indians of India seen as benevolent.
Note the ligature pa-as (also readable as-pa) as in VII-9. A.A.Macdonell 1893: p33-b: Aśvin 'the 2 Dioskouroi, sons of the solar mare'; p35-a: asu 'life'; p158: paś- 'look at';
After Hans J. Andersen, 1993, IMAGO MUNDI 3, p8, line 5: Montcombroux is a site in France

Burrows VII-99 / Rock *262.7
Fuertaventura, Panel B I 3 02.04.99
4 vertic., 6 horiz. l. to

ru-ṣa BUDHA rā pra-vi^d mī ās-k^ara-as
Adhering to Mercury's barking: see to it: it vanishes (what is) holding together.

Fuertaventura, one of the Eastern Canary Islands (Province Las Palmas), on rock. After Hans J. Andersen 1993 (IMAGO MUNDI): Studienreihe des Kult-Ur-Instituts e.V., 155 pp., 55442 Warmsroth, Pulsar Verlag p90 A.A.Macdonell 1893 London: p257-c: ruṣa- 'adhering to'; p197-b: Budha 'Mercury'; p252-b: rā 'bark, *announce'; p181-c: pravivas 'knowing, conscious'; p229-a: mī 'dissinon, 'vanish'; p44-a: 'skra 'holding together, united'.



Abb. Panel B I 3 Ausschnitt

Burros VII-100 / Glozel 25 *263.1-a
Whomever killing in deluge 03.04.99
5 lines, 1. to r., Glozel Tablet

- 1) ha sa.a-su-ra-ha 2) aś-as-ca i-as-ta
3) mī kara nau rā āra-as
4) ta upama is-ca cakra 5) ka-as-ha PLU
1) Oh, the demon-killer (2) and cursing one
burnt 3) disappeared, as work of the
(space-)ship, (are) yelling host of
enemies 4) the Highests and the
power of the era 5) (are) whomever
killing in the deluge



Oh, der Dämonentöter und Verfluchende :
Verbrannt, verschwunden, als Werk des
Raumschiffes, (sind) die schreienden
Scharen der Feinde. Die Höchsten und
die Macht des Zeitalters töten jedweden
in der Sintflut.

Sanskrit asura 'demon' meant origin-
ally Sun, then God, then Demon. By po-
pular etymology a wrong term sura-
'god' was extracted, plus a-privt-
Abb. 34 p43 in H.J.Andersen 1993

Burrows VII-100 / Glozel 25 *263.1-b
Whomever killing in deluge 03.04.99

Line 1 - 3
L U T = J T A T I X

hā sa.a-su-ra aś-as-ca i-as-ta
Oh, the demon-killer and cursing one ; burnt/boiled

(^) = H I p252-b: rā 'bark'
mī kara nau rā āra-as p41-b: āra 'host
disappeared, as work of the space-ship, of enemies, army'
(are) yelling hosts of enemies

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London : p376-c: hā 'bound away, give
way to, 'on'; p324-a: sa 'this, the' m. article;
p33-a: asura 'spirit, Lord God, demon, Asura; divine etc.'
p32-c: aśas 'hating, cursing'; p90-a: -ca 'and' enclitic ;
p242-c: yas- boil, bubble; vasta pc.; p229-a: mī 'diminish,
disappear'; p66-c: kara 'work'; p148-c: nau '(space)ship';

Burrows VII-100 / Glozel 25 *263.1-c
Whomever killing in deluge 03.04.99

Line 4 and 5
X Δ) λ ⊗ R L W W W

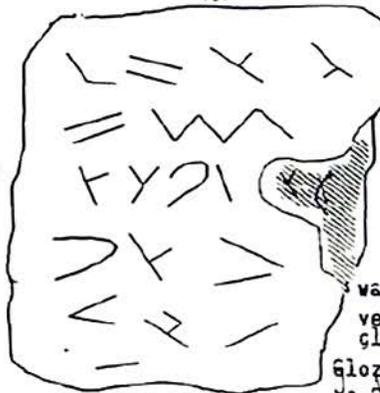
ta upama is-ca cakra ka-as-ha PLAVITA
The Highests and the power of the era (are) whomever killing
in the deluge

A.A.Macdonell 1893 London:
p105-a: ta/tah/tas 'these, the' pl. article;
p53-b: upama 'uppermost, highest, • Pyramid-glyph, Indus;
p46-b: is 'strength, getting strong, crescent-glyph, ono.
p90-a: -ca 'and' enclitic, IE -k^he, Lat. -que, Greek -te;
p90-a: cakra 'wheel, career, era, IE k^hek^hlos, Gr. xyklos;
p60-a: kah/kas 'who, what, whoever'; a ligature ka + as
p374-a: -ha 'killer, killing'; WATER-sign - 'deluge';

Identities	Burrows	Glozel	Identities	Burrows	Glozel
na	>	<	na	A	A
ka	P	P	ku	A, P	A, P
ora	S	S	ca	S, Z	X, Z
di	Y, X	Y, X	vi	V	V
va	V	V	ru	III, III	III, III
na-na	W	W	ta-ta	X, C	X, C
pa	U	U	pi	U	U

Burrows VII-101 / Glozel 26 *263.1-
Plagiarist-killer 03.04.1999
5 short lines, r. to l. normalized
ca-u-ra-ha PLAVITA rā as-ra-u-a
ha-u-ra as aiva na-aś

Plagiarist-killing, into barking
deluge, infamous horoscope
just perishing
Plagiatoren-Tötung (hinein in) bellende Sintflut;
unrühliches Horoskop, gerade gehen sie unter.



It seems that by this
mysterious statement
the author was will-
ing to disqualify all
human achievements as
stolen from the im-
mense universal stock
of supreme inventions
and creations, the dif-
ference being that
humans use these ach-
ievements in a wrong
way by poisoning them-
selves and the rest of the
globe.

Glozel Tablet found in Hans
J. Andersen 1993, vol.5 of
IMAGO MUNDI, Studiegreihe
des Kult-Jr-Instituts

Abb. 35, Seite 46

Burrows VII-101/Glozel 26 *263.2-b
Plagiarist-killer 03.04.1999

Line 1 to 3
λ Y = L W = I D Y T

ca-u-ra-ha Plavita rā as-ra-u-a
Plagiatist-killing, into barking deluge, infamous
A.A.Macdonell 1893 London :
p96-b: cora/caura 'plagiarist, thief, robber, usurper
p374-a: -ha 'killer, killing'; WATER-glyph/deluge;
p252-b: rā 'bark'; IE n-k^hleos- a-śrava 'infamous';
p381-b: horā f. 'hour, horoscope'; cf. Greek hora;

Burrows VII-101/Glozel 26 *263.2-c
Plagiarist-killer 03.04.1999

Line 4 and 5
J Y J I H < -

ha-u-ra asaiva na-aś
horoscope, just perishing (they are)
A.A. Macdonell 1893 Londoc:
p381-b: horā/'haurā f. 'hour, horoscope', cf.
Greek hora 'hour', possibly from previous *yōra
p33-c: as- 'to be, being'; p59-a: aiva 'just';
p13 -a: naś- 'perish';

Identities	Burrows	Glozel	Ident.	Burrows	Glozel
ha	L	L	ra/la		
su/śu	T, T	T, T	sa/śa	U	U
u/au	X, Y	X, Y	as/aś	I, -	I, -
ca/ja	X, X	X, X	i/ai	T, T	T, T
ta/tna	X	X	nau/nu	O, O	O, O
upama	A	A	cakra	⊗, ⊗	⊗, ⊗
is/is))	nī/cī	W	W
a/ā	T, T	T, T	ura	H	H
ara	H, H	H, H	as/aśu	W	W
ira	H	H			

The Indus Translations

Abkürzungen/Literatur:

- A-Z = 00 : Nahezu alles bisher. EIS-Schrifttum belanglos.
- Barthel, Prof. Dr. Thomas S., sandte mir mit Schr. v. 9.6.86 einen Sonderdruck aus TRIBUS 33, 1984 zum Thema Indo-Mexikanistik zu. Barthels deutsche Namen der Indus-Tiere von Seite 78 übernehme ich. Kopie seiner Tierliste siehe EIS p. 4.
- CopTab (1)-(38) : Parpola's Tierliste (von Copper Tablets), siehe Abb. 2 und 3, ist die Basis von EIS.
- HGS = Kurt Schildmann, 1964, 1967, 1970, Historical Grammar of Sumerian, First 3 Fascicles; 1994: Selected HGS-abstracts 220 pp, Kaufmanns Buchhandlg. 2-53129 Bonn; Aloys-Schulte-Str. 2; Nachweis der Iranizität des Sumerischen; zu 30-jähriger Lethargie beim Establishment siehe unten: Knorozov.
- Jansen, Michael, 1986, Die Indus-Zivilisation (M.J. ist Archäologe, bringt S. 210 Rao's bgd-Liste, Indus/Al:semitisch).
- Kalyanaraman, 1969, Aryatarangini, The Saga of the Indo-Aryans, 500 pp., spricht über Historiker/Altorientalisten des Westens als 'killing history'; Linguistisch wertlos.
- Knorozov, Yurii V., in Z/Z (s. unten) 1976, p. 55-59 u. 97-107, für EIS belanglos; seine Initialzündung zum Maya-Syllabar fand erst durch Cos 1982 mit 30-jähr. Verspätung volle Ehron. - HGS. L/R-, R/L-läufige Schrift
- NoFo - Normalisierte Form(en)
- Parpola, Asko, 1975, in JRAS No. 2 (= Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society) p. 170-209, Indus Script, siehe CopTab oben.
- Rao, S.R. 1973, Lothal, Bombay, p. 170-213, seine Schrifttafel Indus/Al:semit, 1-21 ist in EIS Seite 3 kopiert.
- Schildmann, Kurt, s. HGS oben
- Z/Z = Arlene R.K. ZIDE/ Kamel V. ZVELEBIL, 1976 Mouton, The Soviet Decipherment of the Indus Valley Script, Translation and critique, 142 pp. Siehe Knorozov oben.

Meine Entzifferung der Indus-Schrift

§1 Am 2.8.94, 20.00 Uhr betrachtete ich zufällig die Seite 234 von Jansen 1986: das Pasupati-Siegel - Herr der Tiere (siehe Abb. 1). Ich testete einmal Sanskrit 'Alle-Tiere-Herr', L/R-läufig lesend, vi-si-va 'alle', $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{v}^{\text{h}}$, warf dann einen Blick auf Rao's bgd-Tafel, und sah, Pos. 21 § (Indus 'Fisch') $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$ deckt sich mit griech. sigma, Sem. saekh, = Fisch, für s. Dann wußte ich bald, daß die Indusleute für vi-sva euphonisch vi-si-va schrieben/sprachen, mit Stütz- oder Gleitvokal -i-.

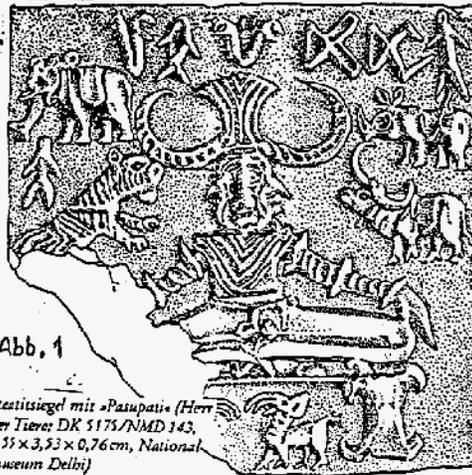


Abb. 1

Steinsiegel mit »Pasupati« (Herr der Tiere) DK 5175/NMD 143, 3,55 x 3,53 x 0,76 cm, Nationalmuseum Delhi

Abb. 2		COPPER TABLETS = CopTab	
(1)		Mischwesen	$\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{v}^{\text{h}}$ ← 2 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(2)			← 2 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{v}^{\text{h}}$
(3)		Elefant	$\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{v}^{\text{h}}$ ← 3 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(4)			← 3 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(5)			← 23 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{v}^{\text{h}}$
(6)			$\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$ ← 17 → ?
(7)		(Eber ?)	$\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$ ← 2 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(8)			← 7 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(9)		Stier, Kühe	$\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{v}^{\text{h}}$ ← 2 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(10)			← 1 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(11)			← 2 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(12)		Hase	$\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{v}^{\text{h}}$ ← 2 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(13)		(Gott der Jagd)	← 12 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$ ← 4 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(14)			← 8 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(15)		Tiger	← 7 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$
(16)		(Kalb)	← 3 → $\text{v}^{\text{h}} \text{r}^{\text{h}}$

Von der 'Tierliste' (1) bis (38) erscheint hier (1) bis (16); der Rest unseitig (= Abb. 3). Aus ca. 400 Copper Tablets hat Asko Parpola 1975 sie zusammengetragen, mit den verschiedenen Legenden, z.B. bei (8) Stier vier.

Abb. 3

CopTab

92 Mit CopTab (24) findet su = Fisch Bestätigung, $\text{su} = \text{su}$ L/R-läufig normalisiert su-van 'Hund' su-van (su ist offenbar ein Periodenzeichen). Beachte auch hier, bei Vergleich mit Sanskrit svan 'Hund', clusterbrecher -u- als Fülllaut wie in §1 bei vi-si-va . IE (Indo-Europ.) Schwa Indogermanicum (= Mursellaut) erscheint in Sanskrit als -i- , und häufiger als in anderen IE-Sprachen bei Cluster-Sprengung, aber vor v als u .

93 Mit CopTab (25) finden wir ein Epithet für 'Hund', nämlich 'Hasen-Aufstöberer', L/R-läufig normalisiert: (x) sa-si-s(a)-lu -van Vgl. Skt. śāśa- , śāśi- , śāśu- 'Hase', älter śasa- , IE kas- . Skt. lud- 'to stir up'; zu -van vgl. Skt. śik-van 'artistic'. Beachte: Offenbar wird lu und ru mit denselben Zeichen geschrieben, dazu su mit pi-ru-s(a) 'Elefant' = (x) su-ru-ga 'Mann' = (36) su-ru-ga Das Hasenwort erscheint wieder in (12), mit -si- zufällig vergessen, als sa-si , als Synonym für 'Schlapp-Ohr', siehe §19, sowie scheinbar in CopTab (27).

94 Markant ist CopTab (4) 'Elefant', L/R-korrekt (mit Perioden- su $\text{va} = \text{'wie'}$) = pi-ru-s(a) = su-ru-ga Vgl. dazu Altpers. piruš 'Elfenbein', Akkad. pīlu , pīru , also lu/ru -Fluktuation von §3, = 'Elefant', wie Neupers. pīl , Arab. fīl 'id.' usw.: Mayrhofer, Etym.Skt.Wb II 296 sieht in Skt. pīluh 'id.' ein junges Fremdwort, was durch den Indus-Text widerlegt wird. Interessant ist die graph. Differenzierung von pi-ru zu pu-ru in pu-ru-sa (36) su-ru-ga 'Mann'. Das Zeichen für ru , ru , wird in der Folge droffteren wieder auftauchen. Das gilt auch für sa-ga . Der p- Ansatz hat Abstützung in Rao 12, D.

95 Beim Mischwesen CopTab (34) bis (37) schreibt sich (36) korrekt L/R-läufig su-va = 'like/gleich', dann das Piktogramm FRAU/GÖTTIN, weiter: pu-ru-sa-su-rika = 'Mann-Hund' su-ru-ga wie Sanskrit puruṣa-siṅha 'Mann-Löwe' = Mann wie ein

Abb. 3: Indus-Schrift Entzifferung. Die Abbildung zeigt eine Liste von 38 Indus-Schrift-Piktogrammen (17-38) mit ihren entsprechenden Zeichen und Interpretationen. Die Piktogramme sind von oben nach unten angeordnet und zeigen verschiedene Tiere und Wesen. Die Zeichen sind in Gruppen angeordnet, wobei einige Gruppen durch Klammerungen und Beschriftungen wie 'upper line twice only' oder '(1 x sterdl)' gekennzeichnet sind. Die Interpretationen sind in deutscher Sprache angegeben, z.B. 'Widder', 'Hund', 'Hirsch', 'Schlange', 'Mischwesen: Mann: Hund'. Die Zeichen sind durch Pfeile mit den Piktogrammen verbunden. Ein 'CopTab' (Copied Table) ist ebenfalls angegeben, das die Zeichen in einer bestimmten Reihenfolge anordnet. Die Abbildung ist als 'Abb. 3' beschriftet und hat die Seitennummer '2' oben rechts.

Fortsetzung der Tierliste aus Parpola 1975 p197-198 mit Tiernamen (deutsch) nach Vorschlag Barthel. (Meine Vermerke in Klammern, z.B. 7 x Hund).

Löwe, oder wie Skt. puruṣa-ṛṣabh = 'Mann-Bulle' bzw. 'a bull among men', 'eminent man'. Mit Mann-Hund dürfte gemeint sein ein dämonischer Mistkerl, ein Hundemann, der Frauen (die Trägerinnen der Rasse sind) verführt und schwängert. Entsprechend deutlich sind die persischen Schimpfwörter padar-at sag = 'dein Vater (ist) ein Hund', bzw. bi-padar = 'ohne (ehrbaren) Vater'.

96 Das Indus-Wort su-rika 'Hund' ist nur im Sumer. tug (von NoFo $\text{tu}^{\text{u}}\text{k}^{\text{u}}$) überliefert, hat sich aber, wie schon an anderer Vermerkte, zuletzt Jürgen Pinnov (briefl.), verirrt bis in Nord-Amerika, Sioux śoaka 'Hund'. IE kvon- (oblique), Schwundstufe kun- , entsprechend Skt. śvan- und śun- (vgl. śunī 'Hündin', śunaka 'Hündchen') hat in Griech. kyon- und kynikos (hündisch, zynisch) seine Reflexe. Lat. canis von $\text{*k}^{\text{u}}\text{on-}$, wie Griech. kan-daules (Lyd.) doch Gr. kin-dynos 'Gefahr' = Hundswurf beim Würfelspiel. Ganz klar steht su-rika 'Hund' R/L-läufig unter (29) 'Hund'.

Abb. 4

INDUSSCHRIFT nach S.R. Rao, 1979: 170-213
übernommen in Jansen, H., 1986 p210

§7
a Zum Thema 'Stier/Bulle' und 'männlich/Tiger'

In §5 wurde bereits Sanskrit *ṛgabha* 'Bulle' erwähnt. Zum Abbild des Bullen findet sich CopTab

(8) die Legende  deren drittes Zeichen  bei anderen Tierbildern, wo das Zeichen 'männlich' enthalten sein muß, sich aus der gegebenen Schreibung (L/R-läufig) als männliches Suffix erweist, muß Sanskrit *ṛga* 'männlich' lauten. Falls CopTab (8) doch r/L-läufig ist, könnte allerdings *ṛsa-bha-h(a)* herauskommen; Die Werte *-bha-h(a)* sind aber bislang nicht bestätigt worden, das -Zeichen kann als Ligatur angesehen werden: Kreis/Viereck vor früher einmal *r*, und das Infix *ṛ* enthält Rao 10, = ein *s*- oder *ṣ*-laut. Vgl. zum Skt.-Wort Altpers. *arjan* 'männlich' und 'Held', Suavisch *ur-seg*, Akkad. *ur-šannu* 'Held' sind Mesopotam. Tiefland-Wörter mit *u* für Hochland (Pers.) *a*-. Griech. hat *arrēn* und *arēn* 'männlich'.

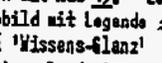
b CopTab (7) offenbar 'Eber' liest sich jetzt mühelos als *va-ṛṣa-rava*  - Sanskrit *ṛṣa-ravi* 'kind of (roaring) animal' RV/RigVeda, in Macdonell 1893 p297-c.

c CopTab (6), Bild eines Hörnertrigers,  liest sich *va-gha*, = Sanskrit *vāghā* f. 'an (unknown) animal' AV/AtharvaVeda, Macd. 297-a. Das männliche Gegenstück dazu  - CopTab(5) liest sich somit *va-gha-ṛsa-ravā* 'the roaring male *vaghā*'.

d Die gesicherten Zeichen kommen in eine Tabelle (grid); dabei wird sich zeigen, daß von den ca. 400 Zeichen der Indusschrift die meisten Kombinationen von 2 oder 3 etc. sind, also Ligaturen.

NR.	LAUT- WERT	ALTSEMIT. ZEICHEN 16.- 13. JH. V. CHR.	HARAPPANISCHES ZEICHEN	SPÄTHARAPPANISCHES ZEICHEN
1	b	□ 9	□	□
2	ṣ	^ 1	^ ^ 7	^
3	d	△ △	△ △	△ △
4	h	𐎡 𐎢	𐎡 𐎢 E	𐎡
5	w	Y Y	Y	Y
6	h	𐎠 𐎡	𐎠 𐎡 𐎢	𐎠
7	th	⊙ ⊙	⊙ ⊙	⊙
8	k	∨ ∨	∨ ∨	∨
9	n	𐎣 𐎣	𐎣 𐎣	𐎣
10	s	𐎠	𐎠	𐎠
11	(oy)	○ ○	○	○
12	p	𐎠 𐎠	𐎠 𐎠 𐎡	𐎠
13	r	9 9	𐎠	𐎠
14	sh	W W	W	W
15	t	+ X 𐎠	X 𐎠 X	𐎠
16	ś	𐎠	𐎠 𐎡	𐎠
17	h	𐎠	𐎠 8	𐎠
18	m	𐎠	K X	K
19	a	K K K	U	U
20	r		𐎠	𐎠
21	ś		𐎠	𐎠

Die schwarzen Blöcke rechts markieren die bislang (1.-2.94) gefundenen, durch die Entzifferung bestätigten Parallelwerte. Das sich abzeichnende System verrät.

§8 Es ist zu vermerken, daß *vi*  und *va*  bei den Computer-Feedern nicht differenziert wurden und so auch z.B. bei den Kopierern/Schreibern unter den Indusleuten. Als gesichertes neues Zeichen kann *ta*  (siehe vates- 'Kalb' §20c) gelten. Es deckt sich mit Rao 12. Es erscheint auch beim Yogi-Abbild mit Legende  *vi-da-ṛī-tā* 'Wissens-Blanz' bzw. 'wisdom's splendor'.

§9 Das mutmaßliche *avi*- 'Schaf' Zeichen findet sich beim Mischwesen, in (3) , wozu die Hörner dieses Fabeltiers passen. Siehe §20 + 15.  = Länge Yogi Karachi DK 12 030/NMK 50.296

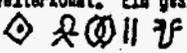
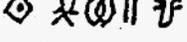
§10 Die Vorgängerarbeiten (in Russland und Finnland) beleuchteten Blöcke aus Piktogrammen plus Schriftzeichen, mit Exkursen in den Pantheon. Die Frauenglyphe mit den abstehenden Brüsten erscheint in Begleitung einer Modifikation des Fischzeichens *śi*, *śu*. Hier bietet sich die Lesung des Clusters *śri* 'schön' an, also 'the beautiful goddess'  mit Diacritica.

210 Auch simples *śi*-*va* - 'Gott Shiva' erscheint, mit vorangestellter Zahl 'sechs'. Das dürfte auf den 6-köpfigen Skanda, Sohn Shivas, Kriegsgott und Planet Mars, hinweisen. Für die Zahl 'fünf' gibt es sicher ein Allograph, bislang gedeutet als 'groß'. Doch *śi*-*va*-*śi* kann besser als *paśca-janā* 'die 5 Rassen' gelesen werden, vgl. *gna* 'Göttin'. *jāniḥ* 'Weib', *jāniḥ* 'Gattin' (als Trägerin der Rasse). Zu *śi*-*va* §20 d.

Piktogramm-Lesung eröffnet uferlose Möglichkeiten und hat nicht den historischen Aussagewert wie entzifferte Sprache, die mit ihrem Zustand, falls Vergleichssprachen existieren, auch viel von ihrem Alter verrät. Der sicherste Beweis, meint Altheim, ist der philologische.

Faszikel 2 (oder Kapitel 2)

§14 Noch einmal 'Elefant'

In §4 ermittelten wir pan-Arisches pi-ru-3(a) (sprich pirus) 'Elefant' belegt auf 13 Kupfertäfelchen. Mit den erschlossenen Silben habe ich mehrere neue Lesensätze, die astronomische oder philologische Exkurse involvieren. Da ist es besser, zunächst bei konkreten Bildern und ihren Legenden zu bleiben. Sir J. Marshall liefert noch zwei interessante Siegel mit Elefant und Legende, deren Photo L.A. Waddell 1930 p49 übernommen hat, nebeneinander gestellt, so daß jeder sehen kann, daß das eine Bild das andere quasi spiegelt. Die Zeichen sind sowieso spiegelhaft, invertiert ist die Sequenz. Hier heißt es probieren, wie man am besten in der Lesung weiterkommt. Ein gesichertes Silbenzeichen  ist 

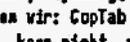
L.A. Macdonell 1893 (Skt. Dict.) p373-b, bietet an: Sanskrit *śihj-* (j wie j) in Engl. Jersey 'schrill schreien', mit *śihjita* 'trumpetend (elephants)' mit mehreren sonstigen Ableitungen von *śihj-*.

Hier die 2 Photos: Abb. 6 A und B:



Ein wichtiges neues lesbares Silbenzeichen ist  - *śja*, strukturell verwandt mit  - *śka* von *śu-śka* 'Hund', §6. Es folgt  - *ra/la*, offenbar verwandt ist  - *ru/lu*. Es folgt  = *va*, macht *ra-va* 'brüllend', siehe *rava* 'id.' §7b/ε + §21.

§15 Noch einmal 'Widder/Schaf'

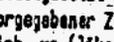
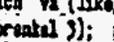
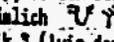
Unter §9 wurde 'Widder' kurz angesprochen. CopTab behandelt das Thema doppelt, die erste Legende bezieht sich auf 'männlich' (= 'Widder'), die zweite deswegen auf 'weiblich' (= 'Schaf'), weil hier das Determinativ 'Frau' (als Piktogramm) erscheint. Arisch haben wir *vara-* und (Schwundstufe) *ura-* ('Schaf, stymolog. zu 'Wolle'). Korrekt L/R-läufig sehen wir: CopTab (18) .  kann nicht *va-* (zu Iran, *varas-*) bedeuten, weil *v-* = *va-* ist; also muß die 'Hand' hier *u-* bedeuten, mit vielen Folgerungen. Macdonell 1893 p55-a, hat *urā* f. 'sheep' (dazu auch ein *urana-* m. 'ras, laab'). Das 2. Zeichen, nach dem *u-*, ist in der Tat das wohlbekannte *ra* = ; dann folgt das in CopTab nur einmal vorkommende -Zeichen, das aber in §22 besprochen wird; als *u-* und die Zahl '1', eine Neupologie aus *va-(ta)-sapta* = 'Rassen-7', schließlich noch  = *śri* 'schön'. Vgl. *vi-da-śri-tā* = 'Wissensglanz', der *yoj* von §8.

TRIBUS 33, 1984 / Sonderdruck
Thomas S. Barthel, 1994
von Mexiko zum Indus, p 74

	Mohenjo-daro	Alchinea	Altmenik
	✓ Hund	Hund	11. Hund X
	Büffel	Schwein	12. Tod VI
	✓ Elefant	Ratte	1. -Zähne XII
	✓ Stier	Ochse	2. Eidechse IV
	✓ Tiger	Tiger	3. Jaguar XIV
	✓ Hase	Hase	4. Kaninchen VIII
	✓ Mischwesen	Drache	5. Alligator I
	Schlange	Schlange	6. Schlange V
	✓ Hirsch	Pferd	7. Hirsch VII
	✓ Widder	Schaf	8. . . .
		Affe	9. Affe XI
		Hahn	10. Adler XV

p 74

§16 Noch einmal zu 'Stier/Bulle', 3. Zeile: 'Kuh'

Unter 'Stier', Zeile CopTab (10), wird die mit Frau gleichgesetzt (beide brauchen 9 Monate fürs Kind). In vorgegebener Zeichensequenz  liest sich *va* (like/wie) FRAU  (die Frau/Kuh mit Sprengel 3); passt zur vorhergehenden Zeile CopTab (9), wo ein Sanskrit-synonym für 'bull' erscheint, nämlich  - *va* (= like) *u-kšan śik 3* ('wie der Bulle mit Sprengel 3').

Das Zeichen  als *u*-Zeichen bevöhrt für (10)  *u-kšan* 'Bulle', für (18)  *u-ra* f. 'Schaf'; für (33)  'Schlange'  *u-ranga* (Skt. *urāṅga* 'auf Brust gehend') mit Sprengel 5, . Alle Tiernamen sind reines Sanskrit: *u-kšan* 'Bulle', *urā* 'Lamm, Schaf', *urāṅga* 'Schlange'.

§18 Ein Beiwort zum Bogenschützen

Zu CopTab (37)  kann der Anfang gelesen werden *u-* = *ra-u* 'brüllend', vgl. *rāuti* 'er brüllt', z.B. Meyrhofer III 82. Hier findet das Zeichen  = *u* von §15 *u-ra* 'Lamm' Verwendung, desgleichen das *-ra* von §15, = *ra*. So wie der dann folgende Bogenschütze wird in Hinduismus Rama als Vishnu dargestellt.

The Maya Translations

Y a n u s
here with her upper half
The 8-rayed star
 $8 + 64 + 512 = 584$ day-year
see KUK, MTED

The Star-War
among neighbors
see wak-hab MTED

M a r s
star of 9 before
blessed, still 9:
 $9 + 81 + 729 = 819$
see year-system
e-tin-hab MTED



E a r t h
in celestial ballgame
linked with Venus:
 $8 \times 365 = 5 \times 584 = 2920$
= 12 Maya-leap-year cycles

kab₇
The Earth'



The Old World with its Gav-
ia, Gab-ia 'Earth' has a cor-
rupt reflex in Old Egypt's
Earth-God 'E b', from *Gab-ia
Sanskrit gavi- 'cow'

MTED / Maya Transition Epigraphic Dictionary

Maya

kab₇ 'The Earth'
a ball (= planet) between
Mars (= 9) and Venus (= 8)

5 The well-known Maya main-
glyph kab₇ 'Earth', phone-
tically ka₁-b(a)₁, is a re-
alistic picture showing a rotating
ball with a turbulent wake, the
10 ball being chased by another, outer
ball: planet Mars.



The picture refers to the Maya
ballgame. The 'warfare' metaphor
implied (already accepted by Maya-
15 nists) reveals that the ballgame
is something more, so also in Az-
tecan Mexico, it is the small-
scale revival of a planetary dra-
ma which periodically recurs,
20 cryptographically expres-
sed in the ballgame glyph-
compound recently discus-
sed in MEXICCN XII-1990



p105-108. Here the solution of the
25 cryptogram: The Earth, on its
path around the Sun, is endange-
red, especially by her neighbours.
Oftentimes I invited attention to
the story of Mars mutilated in
30 the planetary war of Troy: His syn-
odic year of 819 days was cut
down to 780 days. As explained in
MTED e-tin-hab, the Maya retain-
ed the Old Mars Period of 819 days
35 probably expecting recovery of
Mars. For them, and the whole of
humanity, Mars is '9' since $9 +$
 $81 + 729$ is 819, that is: $9 +$
square + cube of 9 = 819.

1st concept: 24.04.92 17 "Kemer"
Finalized: 27.05.93 15 "Kemer"

It seems likely that the
kab₇-Earth-glyph with its
ball means the globe in the
neighborhood of another ce-
lestial body. This is
still more transparent with
the ballgame-meaning attach-
ed-kab₇-Earth-glyph com-
pleted by affixation of
celestial references. The
cryptogram's (9-kab₇-8), see
top of this page, true mean-

ing, via ballgame to warfare
and dangerous celestial e-
vents, has been studied by
Mary Ellen Gutierrez, in
the Magazine MEXICCN 1990
p105-108, with bibliography.
Ballgame was a mysterious
holy ritual among Maya and
Aztecs. That the planets
Mars and Venus are involved
is beyond doubt. The relative
glyphs are unmistakable. See

Sumer

40 gab 'The Earth'

in cosmology a cow = Iran. gav
which term reached Greece, cf.
GaF-ia, later Gaia 'the Earth'.
45 The cow-idea reached Nordic
mythology: the primordial cow
Audumbla, meaning 270 days,
from winter solstice to Autum-
nus (21 of Sept.) = duration
of cow's and human female's
pregnancy: Earth, humanity's
home, home of human females.

Audumbla/Autumnus, -l- from -n-
as in Esel (ass) from asinus.

gab: provisionally assigned to
55 Borger 1981, Ass.-Bab. Zeichenliste
n38-A III KAB, Deimel ŠGr III
Pos. 1-A-a: Sum. Highl. gab 'Earth'
and 'cow': 270 days of 360 days.

60 Maya, continued:

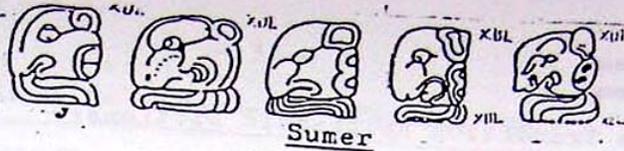
Similarly Venus: for the whole of
humanity Venus was (presently for-
gotten) '8', since $8 + 64 + 512$ is
584, the Venus synodic year. That
is again: $8 +$ square + cube of 8 =
65 584, so still now, undisturbed.

The ballgame/star war cryptogram
shows at left '9' = Mars; above
Venus = '8' and the kab₇-Earth-
70 glyph, the whole an unspeakable
formula. Cosmic catastrophism
was always present in Maya mind.
They had been the real realists on
this globe, looking more at the
stars than at anything else, see
75 my remarks sub MTED MUS₂.

top of this page. Mars in
India is 9-rayed, Mars is
Rome's City-God, calendri-
cally integrated, cf. nudi-
On the whole, global
ballgame, ninepin, golf, cir-
censes, football, chariot-
races etc. are re-perfor-
mances or anticipations of
planetary wars, cosmic up-
heavals, violent warfare.
Mythical traditions suffer-
ed corruption in meaning and
and wording.

Moreover, it is astounding
what Maya intellectuals
(mostly scribes of royal
descent) achieved in fix-
ing into glyphs and glyph-
compounds (in an undestruct-
ible manner) what they
knew about the movements
of the stars, often speak-
ing in rebus, playing with
the words of their enorm-
ously rich language, so that
Western ethnologists are
hopelessly overcharged.

MTED / Maya Transition
Epigraphic Dict.
Maya



*BAK-KIN p(1)
'400 days'
= month 6, XUL

*BAK₁-KIN₁ '400 days'

Let us assume that BAK means 400 as in Neo-Maya or Pseudo-Maya BAK-TUN = '400 years of 360 days'. No relative glyph has seemingly so far been identified or made known to the general public. Should it be so, then 300 would be *ka-BAK (2 x 400). My reflections started from investigating p49 of the Dresden Codex, the so-called Venus-Table. A reproduction of the 4 vertical left side rows a to d (lower ends) consisting of the topoi -1 to -7 is found among the footnotes of this page. The topos under examination is d-1. It has the number 19 and a snout-like glyph with superfixed AKAB/AKBAL 'night' and subfixed the complement -ni. Accepting the above BAK, and taking akab- as a phonetic rebus-value, we could read *aka.b-BAK-KIN-n(i) which means '2 x 400 days'. Adding the aforementioned 19 to the 800 days thus obtained, we have before us the famous Palenque 819-day-period.

The neighbouring topos, c-1: its main-glyph is obviously the same as in topos d-1, namely aka.b-bakin 'ape' = BAK-KIN-ni = 2 x 400 days. But here akab means night and not in rebus aka.b '2', and bakin 'ape' is here makin 'ape', in rebus *mah-kin 'moon-year', of 355 days; The proposed 11 days to be added makes 366, the rural leap year. Translate: the year of the night lord, or night goddess moon

40 For Sum. cognates see MTED kin₁ 'Sun, day'; su₁ 'to sink, to be eaten'; al₁ 'to rise'; and a₂-kik₂ 'water-black = blood';
45 See also MTED a₂-kik₂ = 'blood Venus'; KUK₁ (1), (2), (3) 'Venus'; = KUK_{1/2/3/4/5}

Maya, continued :
50 (needing the proposed 11 days to be a mak-hab, = a bird Maquaw-year, plus 1 intercalation day at 4 years intervals). Planet Venus is referred to in only 50% of the 7 rows studied here, easy to be understood since no rebus-readings are involved. Förstermann, 90 years ago, had of course no idea of rebus operations.
The 9 in topos/caption d-6 is significant. 9 refers to planet Mars, since as Mars' holy number it is the cube root of 819, cf. 9 + 81 + 729 = 819 days, This number probably refers to the synodic year (row 780 days) of Mars before the 'War of Troy' in which Mars became injured (Athena, sent by Jupiter, hit him).
For more on the Dresden Codex p49 Venus Table see MTED a₂-kik₂-KUK₂ 'blood Venus'.

Correctly under c-1, mah-kin 'the moon year', we see in c-3 the picture of the moon-goddess. Correctly under a-1, the mak-hab rural year, we see the maquaw/mak-hab-bird head of Codex page 49b. And under b-1, akab-bak-kin-ni, we see in d-3 bakin, in rebus = bak-kin, the ape-picture.
The captions a-6 and b-6 are still illegible. The caption c-6 is most probably 1 vague year (= 364 days), and d-6 means 9 vague year = 4 x 1 quadrant = 4 x 819 days = 3276 days. Inherent in this number is the Maya 9-day-week which, like our 7-day-week, suffers no interruption.
All glyphs denoting the n6 = XUL/sul = Bakin 'ape/Affe' are listed in Harris/ Stearns 1992 p135, 'month name'.

Dresden Codex, the so-called Venus Table Being a survey of years.

The KIN-ni glyph seems to mean 'type of year' Year patrons

1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

The big star planet Venus as appearing East, North, West, South Discussed in Main text

Units of 20: 11 x 20 etc. plus rest = nrs. 1 + 19)

Four phases of Venus

$$236 + 90 + 250 + 8 = 584$$
$$220 + 90 + 240 + 9 = 559$$

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The captions a-6 and b-6 are still illegible. The caption c-6 is most probably 1 vague year (= 364 days), and d-6 means 9 vague year = 4 x 1 quadrant = 4 x 819 days = 3276 days. Inherent in this number is the Maya 9-day-week which, like our 7-day-week, suffers no interruption.
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Month n6 XUL was seemingly called *bakin which word in rebus admitted *bak-kin = '400 Days'. But a *bak-tsin, *batstin cannot be excluded. To say that the head-glyph XIII is the head of an animal (Grube 1990 p53) is just an assertion. In some variants, the head shows in the ear region a duplication sign: are the divine twins involved? This would imply admissibility of inversions as in the case of the ape-lexeme *batstin/tšabin (with variant Teco batstin 'ape', Kaufmann 1969 p171). Remember the Maya-Quiché Popol Vuh brothers Hun-Batz and Hun-Chouen: Reconstruct: *Batstin and Išabin = Chouen. God Hun-ah-pu (= Itzamná) transformed them into apes. *Išabin recalls Aryan ašvin = 'the Dioscuri'.

MTED / Maya Transition Epigraphic Dictionary

Maya

- e.g: 19 aka.b BAK-KIN = 819 days
- 19 + 2 x 400 days
- 5 11 akab MAH-KIN = 366 days
- 11 + 355 days

The above mysterious formulae belong to a whole system sustained by Sun, Moon and Mars. - Some 7 months ago I finished writing p(1) of *BAK-KIN. Here I improve in that I now include all 4 columns a, b, c, d. It is now clear that p49 of the Dresden Codex is not exclusively devoted to the synodic Venus year, = 584 days, but speaks also of the Rural Year, of the 360 day TUN year, of the 355 day Lunar Year, and of the pre-catastrophic 819 (now 780) day synodic Mars year (columns a/b/c/d), assigning 3 topoi to each year, fixing with a/b/c the solar leap year with 1 intercalary day every 4th year.

I think no wise men in mankind's history ever succeeded to tell us so much by only 4 x 3 compounds. The lower 5 topoi of the 4 columns bring details as to the 4 phases of Venus which is more or less deciphered since 100 years.

For a proper reading/deciphering we need lexical, glyphic, technical, and calendarological definitions. The first statement to be made is that Maya KIN means also 'year', and not merely 'Sun' and 'day'. The names of animals shown in head portraits (bird macaw and ape bakin/makin) denote periods, but if read in rebus, denote these periods reasonably by means of proto-Maya lexical compounds. So e.g. does the bakin-ape read in rebus mean bak-kin = 400 days (cf. bak-tun = 400 tun-360-day-years) and similarly the makin-ape refers to mah-kin = 'lunar year (Iran. mah 'moon')'.

Consequently does Yaš-Kin (a month name) mean here 'green year' (= the rural year); and the Keh-month's 2 glyphs TŠAK TUN do here mean 'tun-year increased'.

Certain variants of ape-names have their counterparts in the Old World: Pan-Maya koy/k'oy, with frequent o from au, thus *kaui, renders Sanskrit kapī m. 'ape', Semit. *qāpi, Old-Eg. qepi, Hebr. qōph (cf. Greek kēpos/kēpos, Lat. cephus), see Mayrhofer I 156.

Maya Teco mašsin 'monkey' (Kaufmann 1969 IJAL p171), short: Maya mašš, has a cognate in Mongol. metšin 'ape'. For the Maya *batšin-variant see Manju fetši. Old Turkish has bātšin

= the ape of the 9th animal-year-cycle (following Radloff). Japanese has masi-ra 'ape' studied by Murayama 1958 229 in the context ExOr (Extreme Orient Group of languages: Ainu, Korean, Japanese, Manju, Mongol etc.). Maya-Chuj tšabin 'ape' (entailing tšoven/chouen) is an inversion of batšin.



ANCIENT ORIENT

40 See entries sub p(1) Babylonian Lunar Year of 354/355 days

Maya continued :

First Column: The reader is invited to look at the MTED-pages relating to the Dresden-quoted mak-hab-year, that is the Macaw-year of 365 days. The 1st topos says: 16 days to the 'green year Yaš-kin, already analyzed sub MTED mak-hab (various pages). Of it, the Dresden shows 7 sections of 50 days each = 350 days of rural work; then a 15 day festival, or in case of a leap year, 16 days.

50 The 2nd topos can be read itsi-ka-ua-ni, a verb, stating something like 'identity', recurring as the 2nd topos in the four columns.

55 The 3rd topos is a head picture of the Macaw-bird, Neo-Maya and in late inscriptions = mo-o-o makau-hu (-hu = 'bird' classifier in Sum./Maya).

60 The 4th topos is a head picture of the Macaw-bird, Neo-Maya and in late inscriptions = mo-o-o makau-hu (-hu = 'bird' classifier in Sum./Maya).

Second Column: The 1st topos says: 6 days to the TŠAK TUN, normally 360 plus 5, but in leap years 6 days. 2nd topos: itsi-ka-ua-ni, see above. 3rd topos: A compound still undeciphered: a human head plus affixation.

Third Column: The first topos says: 11 days to the akab makin-n(i)-ape, that is, to the mah-kin-n(i)-lunar-year of 355 days leap year to attain the 366 day solar leap year. 2nd topos: itsi-ka-ua-ni, see above. 3rd topos: Moon-goddess head, affixings. /The above mentioning of akab 'night' is = Moon's night-lit lunar year.

Fourth Column: the 1st topos says: 19 days to be added to aka.b bakin = to the 2 bakin-apes, that is, to the aka.b-bak-kin-period = 2 x 400 day ex-Mars-synodic year = 819 day period of Palenque, presently lasting 780 days. 2nd topos: itsi-ka-ua-ni, see above sub First Column. 3rd topos: The head-glyph of an ape with forehead prefixing uo-k(a)-uok, archaic variant is bak, later batš/vats (Faulmann 320). Think of the 2 ape-brothers Hun-bats and Hun-chouen of the Popol Vuh (Maya Quiché).

'400 days' = month 6, XUL

'ape' = BAKIN in rebus *BAK-KIN

This page is mainly a resumption of the previous page, more adhering to the order followed by the Maya scribbles on p49 of the Dresden Codex. Omitted in the main text of this page is a hint to the vague year I made on the previous page based on an idea I had on July 15, 1996: in that I read lower part of p49 Venus Table topos c-6 as '1 vague year', complementary to the neighboring topos d-6 = 9 vague years = 9 x 364 = 4 x 819 = 3276 days. This increases the number of differing Maya Years/periods by 1, thus totaling alone on the lower half of p49 to 6 years/periods.

The mouth-jaw region of the ape-head might also point to ba-k(a) = 'ape', with *ba 'lip' and ka 'tooth', thus pleonastic writing often found in head glyphs, for a decorative completion of face details.

Remember that the 819 day period (4th Column) is numerically related with the 364-day-vague year nine of which do equal 4 ex-Mars years: see MTED e-tin-hab. The 9-night-week of 9 night lords is basic to Mars, as 8 to Venus, and 7 to Planet Jupiter.

