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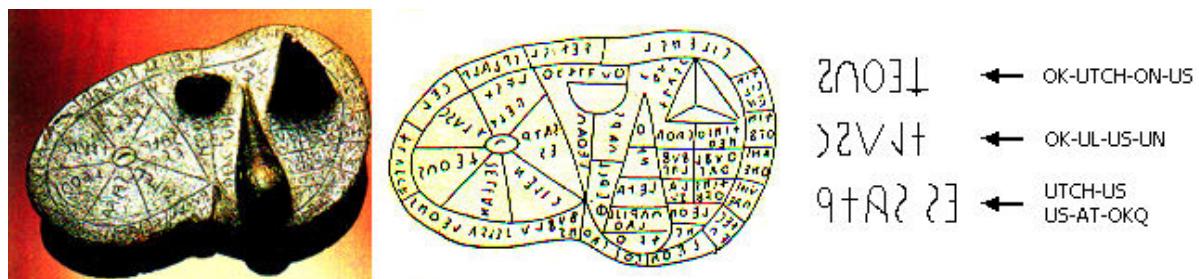
Etruscan Inscriptions

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It was mentioned before, in **06-Universal Symbols**, that a group of tribes entered north Italy as early as 4,000 BP and settled in the region of Valcamonica. These were the early Asiatic (Uighur) **Tur-Ok** tribes that came to be later known as the Etruscans. The whole region has been occupied by these people and many artifacts, some containing inscriptions, have been found and identified as being Etruscan. One such interesting article, which gave rise to many speculations, is the Piacenza inscribed piece of bronze.



The Piacenza bronze artifact (below) has the form of a liver and because of this shape it has been defined as a divinatory article. But the protuberances on the bronze artifact were done on purpose and there is no sheep liver that has such protuberances. Divination was the main activity performed by the Etruscan shaman in ancient times. But, in my opinion, the artifact is a map of the region with the names of different tribes written in the Etruscan alphabet (1).



The protuberances, done on purpose, are the mountains and hills of the region. This is quite logical when we consider that Piacenza is a city located on the south side of the Alps.

Mountains, surrounded by hills. At the center above we see the Etruscan inscriptions which are still not deciphered. There is a borderline at the edge of the bronze artifact and several words are carved around a small circle. Each word is clearly separated by borderlines, clear indications of local regions where different Ok tribes have settled. I have selected three short words as examples to substantiate my claim. These words are read from right to left according to a spelling method developed by Kazim Mirşan (2).

K. Mirşan claimed that each letter in the Etruscan alphabet is a monosyllabic root word, originating from the Proto-language (see Chapter 1). Therefore, an Etruscan “word” is made out of several concatenated monosyllabic meaningful root syllables / words. They are written (carved) from right to left, as on the ancient Turkish stone inscriptions of Central Asia. The top word above can be read as **Ok-Utch-On-Us** and means “We are the universal leader Ok tribe”. The first sign on the right of the word is an arrow on the top word and a cross on the middle word. This is because the Ok tribes represented their names as both arrows and daggers. **Utch** is a Turkish word meaning “tip” and is pronounced as “udj”. The ancient form of this root word is an inverted E. Notice the form of this word having three extensions and the word for the number three in Turkish, which is **ütch**. The three protuberances on the bronze artifact may also be a symbolic indication of these leader tribes. A further clue to support this claim is the name of the Turkish tribes known as **Üç Oğuz** or **Uçokuz**, meaning “we are the three Ok tribes” or equivalently “we are the leader Ok tribes”.

The second word above **Ok-Ul-Us-Un** can be read either as **Ok ulusun**, which means “(region) belonging to the Ok nation” or equivalently as **Ok Ulu-sun** “you are the sacred Ok” in Turkish. There are two words on the third line. These can be read as **Uç-Us Sa-Ka**, meaning “we are the leader Saka (Scythian) tribe” (see Chapter 4, **The Asiatic Scythians**).

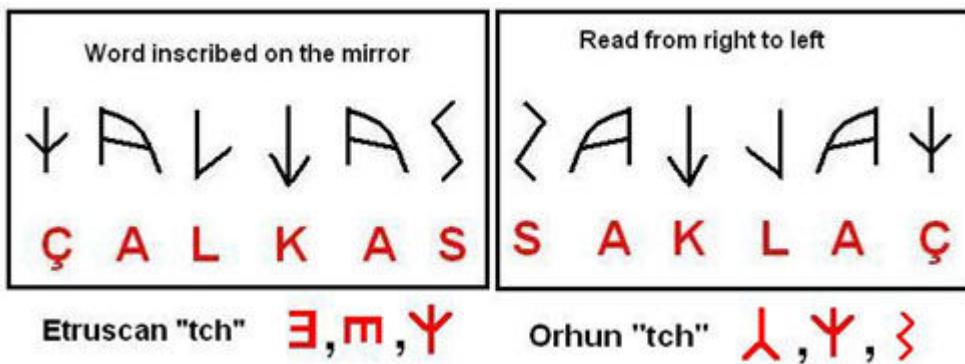
This early form of writing has later on evolved to represent words as we understand today. But, when this method of reading is not applied it is quite impossible to decipher the Etruscan language. Being an agglutinative language, Etruscan with these special characteristics should be compared to the Ural-Altaic languages and especially to Turkish.



- Another Etruscan inscribed artifact is the rear side of a mirror shown on the left. We see a winged man examining the internal organs of a sacrificed animal (3). His name is read from left to right as Chalkas, but almost all Etruscan inscriptions and names are written from right to left. So, this name also should be read from right to left. In that case we find a meaningful Altaic word, which is: Saclach. In Turkish **saklı** means “hidden” and **aç** (ach) means “open”. When these two words come together we find saklı-ach or saklach meaning “open what is hidden”. The winged person in that case becomes a soothsayer or a shaman performing divinations. His wings indicate that he can perform mystical flights into the unknown.

If Chalkas is a proper name it should have a meaning because names without any meaning were never used. Nobody knows the meaning of Chalkas but the meaning of Saklach is perfectly fitted to the visual picture. Below we see in the boxes the word read in either

direction. We see that the phoneme “tche” was written in three different forms in both Etruscan as well as in the ancient Turkish inscriptions of the Orhun valley. The interesting point to note is that all forms contain three extremities. These characters could be read as “utch”, “itch”, “eutch” or “ytch” according to vowel harmony.



The correlation between the Orhun characters and the Etruscan alphabet goes far beyond this single example. Every letter being a seal contains a concept that needs to be explained in detail. This will be done in the future chapters.

References

- (1) **Voices in Stone**, Ernst Doblhofer, Granada Publishing, 1973, London.
- (2) Kâzım Mirşan is an independent investigator of the ancient Proto-language.
- (3) **Les Etrusques**, Jean-Paul Thuillier, Gallimard, 1990, Paris.