

Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP invented in Sarasvati-Sindhu Civilization, ca. 2500 BCE—Part 1

- http is Indus Script cipher
- Hypertexts are composed using Indus Script hieroglyphs read rebus in Meluhha (Mleccha, pronunciation variants)
- Anthropomorphs are http compositions of hieroglyphs as signifiers
- Signified are details of professional competence of artificers, lapidaries of the civilization
- Indus Script inscriptions are wealth-accounting ledgers of artificer guilds

Lingua franca, संपर्क भाषा of Sarasvati-Sindhu Civilization artificers is *Deśī*, *deśa bhāṣā* called Meluhha



Source: <https://tinyurl.com/ye5pbppc>



Source: <https://tinyurl.com/2vy77vh7> Indian blacksmith, Alamy



- Deśī means ‘guild of merchants’
- Deśī (देशी) is one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv.1.33.
- Hieroglyphs of Indus Script Corpora signify Deśī words of Mleccha, Meluhha
- Symbols on ancient Indian coins signify Deśī words of Mleccha, Meluhha
- Technical expressions used by linguists for this feature are: Indian *sprachbund*, ‘speech union’ or ‘linguistic area’
- *deśa bhāṣā* is used by देशकुलकरणी *dēśakuḷakaraṇī* District accountant of Khots, guilds

Anthropomorph, woman ligatured to bovine legs and tail-1



Pict-103 Mahadevan concordance

Mohenodaro seal. Pict-103 Horned (female with breasts hanging down?) person with a tail and bovine legs standing near a tree fisting a horned tiger rearing on its hindlegs.

kolhe kōḍa कोढ *kamar koḍ* 'smelter kiln blacksmith, artisan's workshop'. The hieroglyph of *dhokara* 'an old female with breasts hanging down' and ligatured to the *dhōṅgā* 'buttock' of a bovine is also deployed on this Mohenjo-daro seal (FS Fig. 103); rebus: *dhokra.dokra* 'cire-perdue lost-wax metal casting artificer' PLUS *dhangar* 'bull' rebus: *dhangar* 'blacksmith'; thus, the hypertext signifies: cire-perdue metalcaster smith. On a Mohenjo-daro seal this is reinforced by two hieroglyphs: *kola* 'tiger' rebus: *kol* 'working in iron' *kolhe* 'smelter (worker)'. *kuṭhi* 'tree' rebus: *kuṭhi* 'smelter'. Tiger's paws: *panja* 'feline paws' rebus: *panja* 'kiln, furnace' *cāl* 'jumping' Rebus: *sal* 'workshop'. The lady's head-dress is: *koḍ* 'horn' rebus: *koḍ* 'workshop'. Eraka 'upraised arm' rebus: eraka 'metal infusion'

Hieroglyph: Tiger looking back: *krammara* 'look back' (Telugu) *kamar* 'smith, artisan' (Santali) --contd.

Anthropomorph, woman ligatured to bovine legs and tail-2



Reading of Text 1357 on Mohenjo-daro seal: *gōṭu* an ornamental appendage to the border of a cloth, fringe' rebus: *goṭa* 'laterite, ferrite ore' *khota* 'ingot, wedge'. *ḍato* 'claws or pincers (chelae) of crabs'; *ḍatom*, *ḍitom* to seize with the claws or pincers, as crabs, scorpions; rebus: *dhatu* 'mineral (ore)' *xoli* 'fish-tail' rebus: *kolhe* 'smelter', *kol* 'working in iron' *dula* 'two' rebus: *dul* 'metal casting'.

Tail hieroglyph is hooded cobra: फडा *phaḍā* 'cobra hood' Rebus: फडा *phaḍā* 'Public metals manufactory' (Marathi); *paṭṭaḍa* workshop (Telugu) See Annex A. Tail as hooded cobra

Hieroglyph of Short-tail with three linear horizontal strokes: *kolom* 'three' rebus: *kolimi* 'smithy, forge' PLUS Hieroglyph: *Kur.* *xolā* tail. *Malt.* *qoli* id.(DEDR 2135) *kulva* 'bald' *KātyŚr.*, *ātikūṭva* -- VS.Pk. *kulla* -- 'having the tail cut off, weak'; K. *kōlur* m. 'the bald coot *Fulica atra*'; -- M. *kol* 'impotent' perh. rather < a 'defective' word **kulla* -- 2, **kōlla* -- : (CDIAL 3355) *khulā* 'short and stunted of limb' (Marathi)(CDIAL 3941)

ಪಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪಣಿ paṇi 'market, trader'-1



See: Jasper cylinder seal Mesopotamia c. 2220 BCE
deciphered Indus script proclamations of iron,
copper-, gold-smithy, mint-work

<http://tinyurl.com/j3eo3dh>

Snake and cobra-hood are hieroglyphs of Indus Script

Red jasper H. 1 1/8 in. (2.8 cm), Diam. 5/8 in. (1.6 cm) cylinder Seal with four hieroglyphs and four kneeling persons (with six curls on their hair) holding flagposts, c. 2220-2159 B.C.E., Mesopotamia. Akkadian (Metropolitan Museum of Art) Cylinder Seal (with modern impression). Cuneiform inscription: Sharpum, son of Shallum. The rest of the hieroglyph-multiplexes are a cypher signifying Sharpum's occupation as a merchant with diverse metallurgical competence.

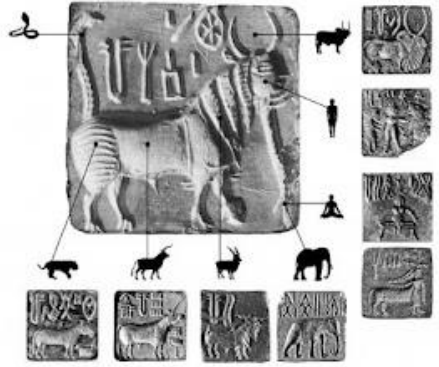
ಪಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪಣಿ 'market, trader'-2



Nāgaraja, Erapattra worshipping at the smelter and tree. *kuṭi* 'tree'
rebus: *kuṭhi* 'smelter. Bharhut, 100 BCE. See Indus Script hypertexts of Nāga
and phaḍa 'cobra hood' signify metals
manufactory <https://tinyurl.com/ybuym5su>
फड, *phaḍa* 'throne, hood of cobra' rebus: फड, *phaḍa* 'metalwork artisan guild in
charge of manufactory'.



Composite Animal Seal, 2500-2000 BCE, Mohenjodaro, Indus Valley
Civilization, displayed at National Museum, New Delhi, India.



Source: .(Dennys Frenez & Massimo Vidale, 2012, South Asian Studies,
Vol. 28, No. 2, September 2012, p.115.

The 'cobra hood' as tail of composite animal hypertext means:
फड, *phaḍa* 'hood of cobra' rebus: फड, *phaḍa* 'metalwork artisan guild in
charge of manufactory'



5. Harappan rhinoceros and its hypothetical components (re-elaborated from Harappan CSI volumes – see notes 2 and 3). The
expression 'summarizes the concept of Harappan rhinoceros: within round brackets, rhinoceros with body parts used in their correct
anatomical position (right arm, mouth, right eye, rhinoceros, left eye, and horn); within square brackets, rhinoceros with body parts used in
symbolic or other contexts (rhinoceros body, mouth, right eye, rhinoceros, left eye, and horn); within round brackets, the rhinoceros is a component of the
square bracket rhinoceros (the overall rhinoceros concept of the rhinoceros) (re-elaborated in Figure 2); out of brackets, rhinoceros indicates
the animal anatomically presented joining the human body, the human face, and the rhinoceros head of Harappan rhinoceros.

ಪೆಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪೆಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪೆಣಿ paṇi 'market, trader'-3



Cobra hood atop a platform. Tree in the background. Two 'signs'.

Mohenjo-daro pottery sealing (loc.cit. Hertel).

ಫಡ, *phaḍa* 'throne, hood of cobra' rebus: ಫಡ, *phaḍa* 'metalwork artisan guild in charge of manufactory'



m0492 (DK 8120, NMI 151.
National Museum, Delhi).

ಪೆಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪೆಣಿ a snake, a cobra
Rebus ಪೆಣಿ paṇi 'market, trader'

Pict-99: Person throwing a spear at a bison and placing one foot on the head of the bison; a hooded serpent at left.
Hieroglyph: kolsa = to kick the foot forward, the foot to come into contact with anything when walking or running; kolsa pasirkedan = I kicked it over (Santali)mēṛsa = v.a. toss, kick with the foot, hit with the tail (Santali) kol 'furnace, forge' (Kuwi) kol 'alloy of five metals, pancaloha' (Ta.) •kolhe (iron-smelter; kolhuyo, jackal) kol, kollan-, kollar = blacksmith (Ta.lex.)•kol'to kill' (Ta.)•sal 'bos gaurus', bison; rebus: sal 'workshop' (Santali)me~rhe~t iron; ispat m. = steel; dul m. = cast iron; kolhe m. iron manufactured by the Kolhes (Santali); mered (Mun.d.ari); meḍ (Ho.)(Santali.Bodding) –contd.

ಪೆಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪೆಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪೆಣಿ paṇi 'market, trader'-4



--contd. Hieroglyph: rāgo 'buffalo bull' Rebus: Pk. raṅga 'tin' P. rāg f., rāgā m. 'pewter, tin' Ku. rān 'tin, solder' Or. rāṅga 'tin', rāṅgā 'solder, spelter', Bi. Mth. rāgā, OAw. rāṅga; H. rāg f., rāgā m. 'tin, pewter' raṅgaada -- m. 'borax' lex.Kho. (Lor.) ruṇ 'saline ground with white efflorescence, salt in earth' *raṅgapattra 'tin foil'. [raṅga -- 3, pāttra --]B. rān(g)tā 'tinsel, copper -- foil'.

paTa 'hood of serpent' Rebus: padanu 'sharpness of weapon' (Telugu)

Hieroglyph: kunta1 'spear'. 2. *kōnta -- . [Perh. ← Gk. konto/s 'spear' EWA i 229]1. Pk. *kumta* -- m. 'spear'; S. *kundu* m. 'spike of a top', °dī f. 'spike at the bottom of a stick', °dirī, °dirī f. 'spike of a spear or stick'; Si. *kutu* 'lance'.

2. Pa. *konta* -- m. 'standard'; Pk. *komta* -- m. 'spear'; H. *kōt* m. (f.?) 'spear, dart'; -- Si. *kota* 'spear, spire, standard' perh. ← Pa.(CDIAL 3289)

Rebus: *kuṇṭha munda (loha)* 'hard iron (native metal)'

Allograph: कुठणै [kuṇṭhaṇēm] v i (कुठ S) To be stopped, detained, obstructed, arrested in progress (Marathi)

ಪೆಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪೆಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪೆಣಿ paṇi ‘market, trader’-5

ಪೆಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪೆಣಿ a snake, a cobra. (Śmd. 338)

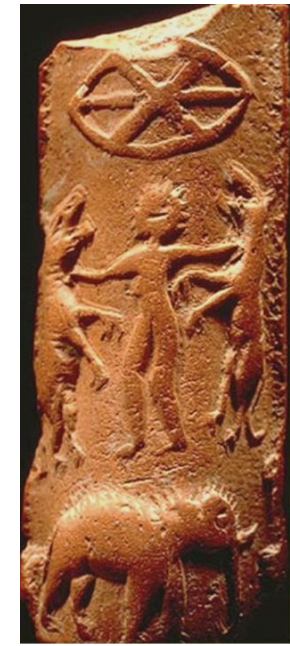
Rebus: paṇaḥ Business, transaction; निरस्य समयं सर्वे पणोऽस्माकं भविष्यति Mb.3.7.9.A shop. A seller, vendor. paṇ Ā. (पणते, पणित) To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; विततं वणिजापणोऽखिलं पणितुं यत्र जनेन वीक्ष्यते N.2.91. -2 To bargain, transact

business. पणितृ paṇitṛ m. A trader, dealer. *paṇi* m. a bargainer, miser, niggard (esp. one who is sparing of sacrificial oblations), RV. ; AV.; market (Monier-Williams) Paṇiya Paṇiya (adj.) [ger. formation fr. paṇ, see paṇati & cp. BSk. paṇya in tara-paṇya fare AvŚ i.148] to be sold or bought, vendible, nt. article of trade, ware A ii.199; Vv 847 (=bhaṇḍa VvA 337); J iv.363 (=bhaṇḍa C. 366); Paṇati [cp. Sk. paṇati] to sell, barter, bargain, risk, bet J v.24 (=voharati attānaṇ vikkīṇati C.). (Pali) vāṇijā m. ‘ trader ’ TBr., °aka -- m. MBh. [vaṇij --]

Pa. vāṇija -- , °aka -- m. ‘ trader ’, NiDoc. vaniye pl., Pk. vāṇia -- , °aya -- m.; K. wōñu m., wāñuru m. ‘ pedlar ’; S. vāṇyāñī, vāñāñī (f. of vaṇyo ‘ shopkeeper ’ vaṇijā --); P. bāniā m. ‘ trader ’, B. bāniyā, bene, Marw. bāṇyō, OG. vāṇīu, vāṇīḍu m., G. vāṇiyō m., M. vāṇī m., Ko. vāṇi, Si. veṇaṇḍa, veṇeṇḍa, veṇada, veḷaṇḍa, veḷeṇḍa. WPah.poet. baṇe, baṇia m. ‘ shopkeeper ’; J. bāṇiyā m. ‘ banker ’. (CDIAL11484)



Narrative of kicking & spearing a buffalo recurs on the molded tablet of Harappa



Plano convex molded tablet showing an individual spearing a water buffalo with one foot pressing the head down and one arm holding the tip of a horn. A gharial is depicted above the sacrifice scene and a figure seated in yogic position, wearing a horned headdress, looks on. The horned headdress has a branch with three prongs or leaves emerging from the center.

On the reverse, a female deity is battling two tigers and standing above an elephant. A single Indus script depicting a spoked wheel is above the head of the deity.

Material: terra cotta

Dimensions: 3.91 length, 1.5 to 1.62 cm width

Harappa, Lot 4651-01

Harappa Museum, H95-2486

Meadow and Kenoyer 1997

kāṇā 'wealth, goods, possessions' Meluhha inscriptions on Molded Tablets, Harappa

kāṇā 'one-eye' Rebus Meluhha *kāṇā* 'wealth, goods, possessions'



خرخ *tsarkh*, A wheel (particularly a potter's, or of a water-mill or well). 2. A grindstone. 3. Circular motion, turn, revolution, the act of turning. خرخ *tsarkh*, (P چرخ). 2. A wheeled-carriage, a gun-carriage, a cart. (Pashto) *āre* 'potter's wheel' rebus: *āra* 'brass' *eraka* 'knave of wheel' rebus: *arka*, *aka* 'gold, copper'; *eraka* 'metal infusion'.



kād काड् 'stretched arms' rebus *kād* 'stone' (WPah), *khaḍ* 'iron stone mine'.

kola, *kul* 'tiger' rebus: *kol* 'working in iron, blacksmith' *kolhe* 'smelter'.

karibha, *ibha* 'elephant' rebus: *karba*, *ib* 'iron'

कुंठणे *[kunṭhaṇēm]* *v i* (कुंठ S) To be stopped, detained, obstructed, arrested in progress (Marathi) Rebus: *kunṭha munda* (*loha*) 'hard iron (native metal)'

Spine is an allograph of one-eye

कण *kaṇā*, कना *kānā* 'The spine or back-bone' Rebus: *kāṇā* 'wealth, goods, possessions'



Meluhha cognate *kammaṭa* 'mint' கண்வட்டம் *kaṇ-vatṭam*, Range of vision, eye-sweep, full reach of one's observation; கண்பார்வைக்குட்பட்ட இடம். தங்கள் கண்வட்டத்திலே உண்டுடுத்துத்திரிகிற (ஈடு, 3, 5, 2). 2. Mint; நாணயசாலை. Six locks of hair: *baṭa* 'six' rebus: *baṭa* 'iron' *bhaṭa* 'furnace'.



Molded terracotta tablet, Harappa (H2001-5075/2922-01)

The rebus readings of the narrative on Side B are: kola 'tiger' rebus: kol 'working in iron' krammara 'turn back' rebus: kamar 'blacksmith' kuṭhi 'tree' rebus: kuṭhi 'smelter' heraka 'spy' rebus: eraka 'metal infusion, moltencast'

baras, balad, 'ox' rebus: *bharata, baran* 'mixed alloys' (5 copper, 4 zinc and 1 tin); भरत *bharata* 'A factitious metal compounded of copper, pewter, tin &c.' (Marathi).

karā 'crocodile' rebus: *khār* 'blacksmith' (Kashmiri)

Hieroglyph: person seated in penance: *kamaḍha* 'penance' (Pkt.) rebus *kammaṭa* 'mint', Horned: *koḍ* 'horn' rebus: *koḍ* 'workshop'; *kūdī* 'twig' *kūdī* f. a bunch of twigs, bunch (v.l. *kūṭī*), [AV](#). v, 19, 12; Kauś. Sch. = *badarī*, 'Christ's thorn'. Rebus: *kuṭhi* 'smelter'



Harappa. Molded Terracotta tablet

Dimensions: 3.91 Length, 1.5 to 1.62 cm Width

Harappa, Lot 4651-01

Harappa Museum, H95-2486

Meadow and Kenoyer 1997

<https://www.harappa.com/blog/deity-strangling-tigers-tablet>

karā 'crocodile' rebus: *khār* 'blacksmith'(Kashmiri)

kamaḍha 'penance' (Prakritam) Rebus: *kammaṭa* 'mint, coiner'

kūtī 'twigs' Rebus: *kuṭhi* 'smelter'

mũh 'face' Rebus: *mũhā* 'ingot' (Santali

mũhā mēṛhēt = iron smelted by the Kolhes and formed into an equilateral lump a little pointed at each of four ends

(Santali)) *mēṛhēt*, *meḍ* 'iron' (Mu.Ho.)

kunta 'spear'. 2. **kōnta* -- . [Perh. ← Gk. *konto/s* 'spear' EWA i 229]Pk. *kumta* -- m. 'spear'; S. *kundu* m. 'spike of a

top' Si. *kutu* 'lance'. Pk. *koṃta* -- m. 'spear'; H. *kōt* m. (f.?) 'spear, dart'; -- Si. *kota* 'spear, spire, standard' perh. ←

Pa.(CDIAL 3289)Rebus: *kuṇṭha munda (loha)* 'hard iron (native metal)'

kolsa 'to kick the foot forward, the foot to come into contact with anything when walking or

running'; *kolsa pasirkedan* = I kicked it over (Santali) Rebus: *kol* 'furnace, forge' (Kuwi) *kol* 'alloy of five metals,

pancaloha' (Ta.) •*kolhe* 'iron-smelter' *kol*, *kollan-*, *kollar* 'blacksmith' (Tamil).



Impression of an Indus-style cylinder seal of unknown Near Eastern origin in the Musee du Louvre, Paris. One of the two anthropomorphic figures carved on this seal wears the horns of water buffalo while sitting on a throne with hooved legs, surrounded by snakes, fishes and water buffaloes.

Copyrighted photo by M. Chuzeville for the Departement des antiquites orientales, Musee du Louvre. <http://www.aakkl.helsinki.fi/melammu/pdf/vidale2004.pdf>

<http://www.harappa.com/script/gif/parpola8.gif> Impression of an Indus-style cylinder seal of unknown Near Eastern origin.

<http://www.akhabataku.com/IndusScript.htm> (After Fig. 6)

<http://www.harappa.com/script/parpola0.html> (Note 11)

Harappa Script message: Brassworker's guild, smelter metalwork catalogue, pewter, laterite castings, hard alloys, implements, smithy/forge working in iron, lead, metal hard alloys.

The complete pictorial motif may be read: dul sal 'two bos gaurus'; rebus: metal cast(ing) workshop.



Hieroglyph multiplexes of the hypertext of the cylinder seal from a Near Eastern Source can be identified: aquatic bird, rhinoceros, buffalo, buffalo horn, crucible, markhor, antelope, hoofed stool, fish, tree, tree branch, twig, roundish stone, tiger, rice plant.



Hieroglyph components on the head-gear of the person on cylinder seal impression are: twig, crucible, buffalo horns: kuThI 'badari ziziphus jojoba' twig

Rebus: kuThi 'smelter'; koThAri 'crucible' Rebus: koThAri 'treasurer'; tattAru 'buffalo horn'

Rebus: ṭhāṭhāro 'brassworker'. koD 'horns' rebus: koD 'workshop'. Thus, the hypertext message is: a brassworker's workshop with a smelter.



This hypertext ligatures head of an antelope to a snake: ಪಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪಣಿ paṇi 'market, trader' PLUS फड, phaḍa 'hood of cobra' rebus: फड, phaḍa 'metalwork artisan guild in charge of manufactory' karaḍū or ṇkaraḍēm] n A kid. कराडू (p. 137) [karādūm] n (Commonly करडू) Akid. (Marathi) Rebus: करडा (p. 137) [karaḍā] 'hard alloy' ranku 'antelope'

Rebus: ranku 'tin'. tuttināgamu is a Prakritam gloss meaning 'pewter, zinc'. A comparable alloy may be indicated by the hieroglyph-multiplex of antelope-snake: rankunAga, perhaps a type of zinc or lead alloy. Cobra-hood is ligatured to the face of a young bull: kunda 'youngbull' rebus: kundana 'fine gold'.-contd.



Two fish hieroglyphs flank the hoofed legs of the stool or platform signify: warehouse of cast metal alloy metal implements:

khuṭo 'leg, foot'. khūṭ 'community, guild' (Santali) Alternative:

फड, phaḍa 'throne' rebus: फड, phaḍa 'metalwork artisan guild in charge of manufactory'

Ta. kuracu, kuraccai horse's hoof. Ka. gorasu, gorase, gorise, gorusu **hoof**. Te. goriya, gorise, (B. also) goriye, koriye id. / Cf. Skt. khura- id.; Turner, CDIAL3906(DEDR 1770)

Ta. kurappam currycomb. Ma. kurappam, kurappan id. Ka. korapa, gorapa id. Te. kurapamu, korapamu, gorapamu id. / ? Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 3730, kṣurapra- ('scraper'-meanings). (DEDR 1771)

Hieroglyph: kaṇḍō a stool Rebus: kanda 'implements'

Hieroglyph: maṇḍā 'raised platform, stool' Rebus: maṇḍā 'warehouse'

dula 'pair' Rebus: dul 'cast metal'

ayo 'fish' Rebus: aya 'iron' (Gujarati) ayas 'metal' (Rigveda)

barad, barat 'ox' Rebus: भरत (p. 603) [bharata] n A factitious metal compounded of copper, pewter, tin

&c.(Marathi).



This multiplex hypertext is flanked by 1. kolom 'rice plant'
 Rebus: kolimi 'smithy, forge'; 2. *kuṭhi* 'tree' rebus: *kuṭhi* 'smelter'.
 Thus the message is that the warehouse of cast metal alloy metal
 implements is complemented by a smelter and a smithy/forge --
 part of the metalwork repertoire. khuṭo 'leg, foot'. khũṭ
 'community, guild' (Santali)



The http hypertext or hieroglyph-multiplex of a woman thwarting two rearing tigers is also signified on other seals and tablets to signify: *Hieroglyph: kola 'woman'*

Rebus: kol 'working in iron'

dula 'pair' Rebus: dul 'cast metal' PLUS kola 'tiger' Rebus: kolle

'blacksmith'; kolhe 'smelter'; kole.l'smithy, forge'. The kolmo 'rice-plant'

Rebus kolimi 'smithy, forge' is a semantic determinant of the cipher: smithy with smelter. taTu 'thwart' rebus: dhatu 'mineral'. Thus, 'mineral smelter'. Together the hieroglyph-multiplex or hypertext of a woman thwarting two tigers signifies: smithy/forge with smelter for dhatu, minerals.



The bottom register of the cylinder seal impression lists the products traded: smithy/forge forged iron, alloy castings (laterite PLUS spelter), hard alloy implements.

goṭa 'roundish stone' Rebus: goṭa 'laterite, ferrite ore' 'gold-lace braid' This also signifies 'circle'

hieroglyph: कौंड **kōṇḍa** m C A circular hedge or field-fence. 2 A circle described around a person under adjuration. 3 The circle at marbles. 4 A circular hamlet; a division of a मौजा or village, composed generally of the huts of one caste, i.e., guild.

dula 'pair' Rebus: dul 'cast metal' PLUS rāgo 'buffalo' Rebus: rāṅgā 'zinc alloy, spelter, pewter'. Thus, cast spelter PLUS laterite, ferrite ore.

markhor PLUS tail --miṇḍāl 'markhor' (Tōrwālī) meḍho a ram, a sheep (Gujarati)(CDIAL 10120)

Rebus: mēṛhēt, meḍ 'iron' (Munda.Ho.) koṭe meṛed = forged iron, in contrast to dul meṛed, cast iron

(Mundari) PLUS Kur. xolā tail. Malt. qoli id. (DEDR 2135) Rebus: kol 'working in

iron' Ta. kol working in iron, blacksmith; kollan blacksmith. Ma. kollan blacksmith,

artificer. Ko. kole'l smithy, temple in Kota village. Rhinoceros PLUS aquatic bird [implements and

hard alloy (ingots)] Hieroglyph: kāṇṭā 'rhinoceros. gaṇḍā m. ' rhinoceros ' Rebus: kāṇḍa 'tools, pots and pans and metal-ware' (Gujarati)

karara 'large aquatic bird' (Sindhi) Rebus: *karaḍā* 'hard alloy of metals' (Marathi)
Two water-buffalos flanks a hieroglyph: something round, like a seed.
Hieroglyph: *rāgo* 'buffalo' Rebus: *rāṅgā* 'zinc alloy, spelter, pewter'. What does the
hieroglyph 'something round' signify? I suggest that it signifies *goTa* 'laterite (ferrous ore)'.
Orthographic variants of tails of 'animal' hieroglyphs, particularly those of ram or antelope are
deciphered as rebus-metonymy layered Meluhha (Proto-Prakritam) words related to
blacksmithy or smelters of iron and other metals including metal infusion and cire perdue lost-
wax castings. The 'tail' hieroglyph also gets normalised as a sign on texts to connote *kolA* 'tail'
Rebus: *kolhe* 'smelter' *kolle* 'blacksmith'.
Some hieroglyph components are: hooded snake or short-tail generally on antelopes.
meḍho-kolhe 'iron smelter-merchant'

मेढो vi. 138 वणिक्सहायः, one who helps
a merchant.

Deśīnāmamālā Glossary, p. 71 The early meaning of the lexeme *meḍh* can be traced from the semantics recorded in the following lexemes of Indian linguistic area; as Pischel notes, the word *meḍh* can be identified as substratum semantic for 'helper/assistant of merchant): MBh. [mēṭha -- 1, mēṇḍa -- 3 m. ' elephant -- keeper ' lex., Pa. hatthimeṇḍa -- m. ' elephant -- driver ', Pk. memṭha -- , mimṭha -- , mimṭhala -- , mahāmettha -- (note final -- th in P. below), metthapurisa -- m. (Pischel PkGr 202) may point to a non -- Aryan word for ' elephant -- driver ' which became associated with mahāmātra -- : EWA ii 611. -- mahā -- , mā'trā --] (CDIAL 9950). *meṇḍa*, मेण्डः मेण्डः An elephant-keeper (Apte. lex.) a groom, elephant -- driver in cpd. hatthi° elephants' keeper J iii.431; v.287; vi.489. (Pali).

A. semantics 'iron': meḍ 'iron' (Ho)meṛed (Mundari);mēṛed iron; enga meṛed soft iron; sandi meṛed hard iron; ispāt meṛed steel; dul meṛed cast iron; i meṛed rusty iron, also the iron of which weights are cast; bica meṛed iron extracted from stone ore; bali meṛed iron extracted from sand ore; meṛed-bica = iron stone ore, in contrast to bali-bica, iron sand ore (Mu.lex.)

B. semantics 'ram or markhor': A variety of forms एड, ēḍa, mēḍa, mēṣá -- point to collision with Aryn mēḍhra (providing a form bhēḍra), Austro-Asiatic mēḍa and Dravidian ēḍa:

menda(A) {N} ``^sheep". *Des.menda(GM) `sheep'. #21810. me~Da o~?-Doi {N} ``^lamb".
 |me~Da `^sheep'. @N0747. #6052. gadra me~Da {N} ``^ram, ^male ^sheep". |me~Da
 `sheep'. @N0745. #7240. me~Da {N} ``^sheep". *De. menda (GM). @N0744. #14741.
 me~Da o?~-Doi {N} ``^lamb". |o~?-Doi `young of an animal'. @N0747. #14750.
 gadra me~Da {N} ``^ram". |gadra `male of sheep or goat'. @N0745. #14762.
 peti me~Da {N} ``^ewe (without young)". |peti `young female of sheep or goat'. @N0746.
 #14772.me~Da o~?-Doi {N} ``^lamb". |me~Da `^sheep'. @N0747. #6053.peti me~Da {N}
 ``^ewe (without young)". |me~Da `sheep'. @N0746. #14773. menda(KMP) {N} ``^sheep [MP],
 ewe [K], ram, ^wether [P]". Cf. merom `goat', boda `?'. *O.menda, B.mera, H.merha, Sk.lex,
 ~medhra, ~mendha, Sa.bheda `ram', ~bhidi `sheep', MuNbhera, MuHbera `ram', Mu., Kh
 bheri(AB) `sheep', H., O. bhera `ram', H. bhera `sheep'. %21781. #21611.
 menda kOnOn (P) {N} ``^lamb". |konon `child'. *\$Ho mindi hon . %21790. #21620.
 mendi (P) {N} ``^sheep". *\$Mu., Ho, Bh. mindi . %21800. #21630. meram (P),, merom (KMP)
 {N} ``^goat [MP], she-goat [K]". Cf. menda `sheep'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho merom , So. k+mmEd/-
 mEd , Nic. me ; cf. O., Bh. mera `goat'. %21821. #21651. meram kOnOn (P),, merom kOnOn (P)
 {N} ``^kid". |konon `child'. merom (KMP),, meram (P) {N} ``^goat [MP], she-goat [K]". Cf.
 menda `sheep'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho merom , So. k+mmEd/-mEd , Nic. me ; cf. O., Bh. mera `goat'.
 %21851. #21681. bheri (D),, bheri (AB) {NA} ``^sheep [ABD]; ^bear [D]". *@. ??VAR. #3251.
 menda ,, mendi {N} ``^sheep". @7906. ??M|F masc|fem #19501.

menda (B)F {N(M)} `` (male) ^sheep". Fem. mendi . *Loan. @B21460,N760. #22531.Ju menda (KMP) {N} `` ^sheep [MP], ewe [K], ram, ^wether [P]". Cf. merom `goat', boda `?'. *O. menda , B. mera , H. merha , Sk. lex , ~ medhra , ~ mendha , Sa. bheda `ram', ~ bhidi `sheep', MuN bhera , MuH bera `ram', Mu., Kh. bheri (AB) `sheep', H., O. bhera `ram', H. bhera `sheep'.Ju meram (P),, merom (KMP) {N} `` ^goat [MP], she-goat [K]". Cf. menda `sheep'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho merom , So. k+mmEd/-mEd , Nic. me ; cf. O., Bh. mera `goat'.Ju merego (P),, mergo (P),, mirigo (M) {N} `` ^deer". *Sa. mirgi jel `a certain kind of deer', H. mrgo `deer', antelope, O. mrgo , Sk. mrga . Ju merom (KMP),, meram (P) {N} `` ^goat [MP], she-goat [K]". Cf. menda `sheep'. *Kh., Sa., Mu., Ho merom , So. k+mmEd/-mEd , Nic. me ; cf. O., Bh. mera `goat'.Go menda (A) {N} `` ^sheep". *Des. menda (GM) `sheep'.Gu me~Da {N} `` ^sheep". *Des. menda (GM).Re menda (B)F {N(M)} `` (male) ^sheep". Fem. mendi . *Loan.(Munda etyma. STAMPE-DM--MP.NEW.84, 20-Jun-85 13:32:53, Edit by STAMPE-D Pinnow Versuch and Munda's thesis combined).

mēṭam (Ta.);[← Austro -- as. J. Przyluski BSL xxx 200: perh. Austro -- as. *mēḍra ~ bhēḍra collides with Aryan méḍhra -- 1 in mēṇḍhra -- m. ' penis ' BhP., ' ram ' lex. -- See also bhēḍa -- 1, mēṣá -- , ēḍa -- . -- The similarity between bhēḍa -- 1, bhēḍra -- , bhēṇḍa -- ' ram ' and *bhēḍa -- 2 ' defective ' is paralleled by that between méḍhra -- 1, mēṇḍha -- 1 ' ram ' and *mēṇḍa -- 1, *mēṇḍha -- 2 (s.v. *miḍḍa --) ' defective ']

ऐड coming from the sheep एड MBh. viii. इडिक्क [p= 164, Monier-Williams] A wild goat. इडविडा 1 A species of she-goat. mother of कुवेर VP. BhP. [Kuvera, Kubera is king of the yakshas and god of wealth (buried treasure, nidhi)]. -2 The bleating of a goat; सोऽपि चानुगतः स्त्रैणं कृपणस्तां प्रसादितुम् । कुर्वन्निडविडा- कारं नाशक्नोत्पथि सन्धितुम् ॥ Bhāg.9.19.9. इडा idā ला lā 3 Ān offering, libation (coming between प्रयाज and अनुयाज); अग्निश्चते योनिरिडा च देहः Mb.3.114.28. -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech; इडोपहृताः क्रोशन्ति कुञ्जरास्त्वङ्कुशेरिताः Mb.12.98.26.(Apte lex.)

Ta. yāṭu, āṭu goat, sheep; āṭṭ-āṭ shepherd. Ma. āṭu goat, sheep; āṭṭukāran shepherd. Ko. a·ṛ (obl. a·ṭ-) goat. To. o·ḍ id. Ka. āḍu id. Koḍ. a·ḍī id. Tu. ēḍū id. Te. ēḍika, (B.) ēṭa ram. Go. (Tr. Ph. W.) yēṭī, (Mu. S.) ēṭi she-goat (Voc. 376). Pe. ōḍa goat. Mand. ūḍe id. Kui ōḍa id. Kuwi (Mah. p. 110) o'ḍā, (Ḍ.) ōḍa id. Kur. ēṛā she-goat. Malt. ére id. Br. hēṭ id. / Cf. Skt. eḍa-, eḍaka-, eḍī- a kind of sheep(DEDR 5152)eḍa m. ' a kind of sheep ' KātyŚr., ēḍī -- f., ēḍaka -- 1 m. ' a sheep or goat ', aiḍa -- ' ovine ' MBh., aiḍakā m. ' a kind of sheep ' ŚBr., iḍikka -- f. ' wild goat ' lex. [← Drav. EWA i 126 with lit.]Pa. eḷaka -- m. ' ram, wild goat ', °akā -- , °ikā -- , °ikī -- f.; Aś. eḍaka -- m. ' ram ', °kā -- f. ' ewe ', NiDoc. heḍ'i ' sheep (?) ' Burrow KharDoc 10 (cf. h -- in Brahui hēṭ ' she -- goat '); Pk. ēla -- , °aya -- m. ' ram ', ēliyā -- f., ēḍayā -- f., ēḍakka -- m., Paš. weg. ēṛā', kuṛ. e_ṛó, ar. yeṛó, že° m. ' ram ', weg. ēṛī, kuṛ. e_°, ar. ye° f. ' ewe '; Shum. yēṛə, yeṛólik m. ' sheep ', yeṛélik f., Gaw. ēṛa, yē° m., ēṛī, yē° f., Bshk. īr f., Tor. öi f. (less likely < ávi --), Mai. "ī" Barth NTS xviii 123, Sv. yeṛo m., ēṛia f., Phal. yīṛo m., °ṛi f., Sh. jij. éṛi; S. eli -- pavharu m. ' goatherd '; Si. eḷuvā ' goat '; <-> X bhēḍra -- q.v.*kaiḍikā -- .(CDIAL 2512).

*mēṇḍharūpa ‘ like a ram ’. [mēṇḍha -- 2, rūpá --]Bi. mēṛhwā ‘ a bullock with curved horns like a ram's ’; M. mēḍhrū n. ‘ sheep ’.(CDIAL 10311)mēṣá m. ‘ ram ’, °ṣī’ -- f. ‘ ewe ’ RV. 2. mēha -- 2, miha- m. lex. [mēha -- 2 infl. by méhati ‘ emits semen ’ as poss. mēḍhra -- 2 ‘ ram ’ (~ mēṇḍha - - 2) by méḍhra -- 1 ‘ penis ’?]1. Pk. mēsa -- m. ‘ sheep ’, Ash. mišalá; Kt. məṣe/l ‘ ram ’; Pr. məṣé ‘ ram, oorial ’; Kal. meṣ, meṣalák ‘ ram ’, H. mes m.; -- X bhēdra -- q.v.2. K. myā -- pūtu m. ‘ the young of sheep or goats ’; WPah.bhal. me\i f. ‘ wild goat ’; H. meh m. ‘ ram ’. (CDIAL 10334)*mēṣakuṭī -- ‘ hut for sheep ’ [mēṣá -- , kuṭī --] or †*mēṣamaṭha -- ‘ fold for sheep ’. [mēṣá -- , maṭha -- 1]WPah.kṭg. mhō`r m. ‘ shed for sheep at high altitudes ’ or poss. rather < maṭha -- (CDIAL 10334a) meṣam (Skt.) miṇḍāl ‘markhor’ (Tōrwālī) meḍho a ram, a sheep (G.)(CDIAL 10120) miṇḍ ‘ram’ (Pktl.); mēḍha (G.) cf. mēṣa = goat (Skt.lex.) மேடம்¹ mēṭam, n. < mēṣa. 1. Sheep, ram; ஆடு. (பிங்.) 2. Aries of the zodiac; ராசிமண்டலத்தின் முதற்பகுதி. (பிங்.) 3. The first solar month. See சித்திரை¹, 2. மேடமாமதி (கம்பரா. திருவவதா. 110) ēḍika. [Tel. of Tam ஆడు.] n. A ram (Telugu)

मेंढा [mēṇḍhā] m (मेष S through H) A male sheep, a ram or tup. (Marathi) meṇḍa The Ved. (Sk.) word for ram is meṣa] 1. a ram D i.9; J iv.250, 353 (°visāṇa -- dhanu, a bow consisting of a ram's horn). -- °patha Npl. "ram's road" Nd1 155=415. -- °yuddha ram fight D i.6. -- मेष [p=833, Monier-Williams]m. (√2. मिष) a ram , sheep (in the older language applied also to a fleece or anything woollen) RV. &c. मेढ्रः [मिह्-ष्ट्रन्], मेढ्रकः mēḍhrakḥ, मेण्डः mēṇḍhḥ मेण्डकः mēṇḍhakḥ A ram (Apte.lexicon)bhēḍa1 m. ' sheep ', bhaiḍaka -- ' of sheep ' lex. [bhēḍra- X ēḍa - - ?] Ash. biar ' she -- goat ', Pr. byār, Bshk. бүр; Tor. birāṭh ' he -- goat ', Phal. bhīro: all with AO viii 300 doubtful. (CDIAL 9604). bhēḍra -- , bhēṇḍa -- m. ' ram ' lex. ḍ. bēḍa f. ' sheep ', K.ḍoḍ. bhēḍā pl., L. bheḍ f., awāṇ. bheḍ, bhiḍ, P. bheḍ, °ḍī f., °ḍā m.; WPah.bhal. (LSI) ḍhleḍḍ, (S. Varma) bheṛ, pl. °ṛā f. ' sheep and goats ', bhad. bheḍḍ, cur. bhraḍḍ, bhēḍḍū, cam. bhēr, khaś. bhiḍṛu n. ' lamb '; Ku. N. bheṛo ' ram ', bheṛi ' ewe '; A. bherā, bhērā ' sheep '; B. bheṛ ' ram ', °ṛā ' sheep ', °ṛi ' ewe ', Or. bherā, °ṛi, bhērī; Bi. bhēr ' sheep ', °ṛā ' ram '; Mth. bhērō, °ṛī; Bhoj. bherā ' ram '; Aw.lakh. bhērī ' sheep '; H. bheṛ, °ṛī f., °ṛā m., G. bheṛi f.; -- X mēṣá -- : Kho. beṣ ' young ewe ' BelvalkarVol 88. bhēḍra -- : WPah.kṭg. (kc.) bhēr m. ' sheep ', bhēṛi f., J. bheḍ m. (CDIAL 9606) Note: It may not be mere coincidence that a temple of the ram-god was found in Mendes (ca. 4th millennium BCE). The word, Mendes is read as: mend + ayo (ram + fish) rebus: iron (metal) merchant. Worshipping ancestors, the Mendes might have signified the memory of the metalwork and trade in metalwork of ancestors.

See more on Mendes: <http://www.personal.psu.edu/users/d/b/dbr3/mendes.html> Excavations at Tel er-Rub'a (Ancient Mendes)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mendes> On the ram deity of Mendes: 'The chief deities of Mendes were the ram deity Banebdjedet (lit. Ba of the Lord of Djedet), who was the Ba of Osiris, and his consort, the fish goddess Hatmehit. With their child Har-pa-khered ("Horus the Child"), they formed the triad of Mendes. The ram deity of Mendes was described by Herodotus in his History[1] as being represented with the head and fleece of a goat: "...whereas anyone with a sanctuary of Mendes or who comes from the province of Mendes, will have nothing to do with (sacrificing) goats, but uses sheep as his sacrificial animals... They say that Heracles' overriding desire was to see Zeus, but Zeus was refusing to let him do so. Eventually, as a result of Heracles' pleading, Zeus came up with a plan. He skinned a ram and cut off his head, then he held the head in front of himself, wore the fleece, and showed himself to Heracles like that. That is why the Egyptian statues of Zeus have a ram's head, is why rams are sacred to the Thebans, and they do not use them as sacrificial animals. However there is just one day of the year—the day of the festival of Zeus--when they chop up a single ram, skin it, dress the statue of Zeus in the way mentioned, and then bring the statue of Heracles up close to the statue of Zeus. Then everyone around the sanctuary mourns the death of the ram and finally they bury it in a sacred tomb." Presumably following Herodotus' description, the occultist Eliphas Levi in his *Dogme et Rituel de la Haute Magie* (1855) called his goat-headed conception of Baphomet the "Baphomet of Mendes"

Tributes of wealth to Shalamaneser on Black Obelisk-1



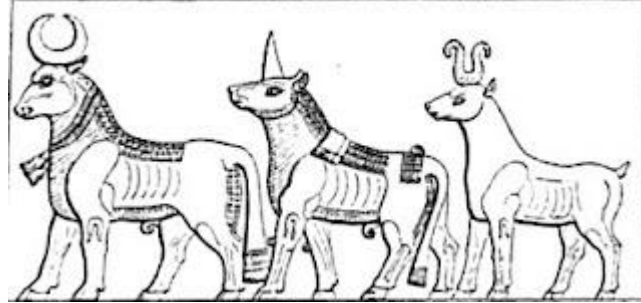
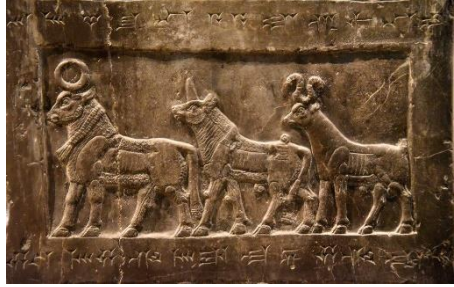
Side A, B, C, D on Row 3 from the top of the Black Obelisk (British Museum)

Wolfgang Heimpel confirms symbolic depiction of camels, elephant, monkeys (*bazitu/uqupu*), unicorn (*sakea*), water-buffalo (river-ox), antelope (*susu*) on Shalamaneser III Black Obelisk of 9th cent. BCE.

I have argued deciphering over 8000 Indus Script inscriptions that the animal symbols signify metalwork wealth and that the inscriptions constitute metalwork wealth-accounting ledgers. Indus Script signifies रत्नी *ratnī* 'female monkey dressed as woman' rebus *ratnin* 'possessing gifts' (Rgveda)

<https://tinyurl.com/y4cjtwwfa>

Tributes of wealth to Shalamaneser on Black Obelisk-2



591. III. Tribute of the land of Musri. Camels, whose backs are two humps, a river-ox (buffalo), a *sakêa*, a *sûsu*, elephants, monkeys, apes, I received from him.

पोळ [pōḷa] 'zebu'पोळ [pōḷa] 'magnetite, ferrite ore'; **kāṇḍa** 'rhonoceros' rebus: **kāṇḍa** 'tools, pots and pans and metal-ware' (Gujarati); mēḍhā m. 'markhor' Rebus: mēḍh 'iron' (Mu.), med 'copper' (Slavic languages) mēḥēt 'iron' (Santali), *meḍho* 'helper of merchant'.

The bull, the rhinoceros and the chikara (perhaps, wild goat or ram) or large Indian antelope(?) depicted on obelisk, Nimrod. (Sir Austen Henry Layard, 1849, [Nineveh and its remains](#): *with an account of a visit to the Chaldaean christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezidis, or devil worshippers, and an enquiry into the manners and arts of the ancient Assyrians, Volume 2*, J. Murray, p.435) This remarkable depiction of animals from the Indus script glyphs is a remembered legacy from Meluhha trader interactions. An alternate reading for the bull is: water buffalo. Water-buffalo: Hieroglyph: rāgo 'water-buffalo' rebus: Pk. raṅga 'tin' P. rāg f., rāgā m. 'pewter, tin' Ku. rāñ 'tin, solder' Or. rāṅga 'tin', rāṅgā 'solder, spelter', Bi. Mth. rāgā, OAw. rāṅga; H. rāg f., rāgā m. 'tin, pewter' raṅgaada -- m. 'borax' lex.Kho. (Lor.) ruñ 'saline ground with white efflorescence, salt in earth' *raṅgapattra 'tin foil'. [raṅga -- 3, páttra --]B. rāñ(g)tā 'tinsel, copper -- foil'. (CDIAL 10562) ranga 'alloy of copper, zinc, tin'. River ox: Hieroglyph, short-horned bull: *barad*, *balad*, 'ox' rebus: bharata 'metal alloy' (5 copper, 4 zinc and 1 tin).

Bull-men Anthropomorphs of Indus Script Cipher-1



Ugarit relief, 2nd-1st millennium, BCE. Mountain-god and two bulls with human heads and arms. Basalt bas-relief on a socle (13th BCE) from Ain Dara, north of Aleppo, Syria. National Museum, Aleppo, Syria

Bull-man hypertexts in Ancient Near East including Meluhha *Bhāratīya sprachbund* (speech union) signify a blacksmith. Upraised arms signify eraka. Signified rebus word is eraka 'metal infusion' (workers).

The legs of the horned persons signify bovine legs.

kūṭa, 'horn' is the signifier. Signified is kūṭa 'company, guild'. Thus, Meluhha blacksmith guild. See: Deciphered two-sided Harappa tablet h179 karā 'wristlets' खार् khār 'blacksmith' kūṭa, 'horn' kūṭa 'company, guild'

<https://tinyurl.com/y9sn4l5t>

Bull-men Anthropomorphs of Indus Script Cipher-2



British Museum number 103225 Baked clay plaque showing a bull-man holding a post. Ligatures are bovine legs, and tail.

Old Babylonian 2000BC-1600BCE Length: 12.8 centimetres Width: 7 centimetres Barcelona 2002 cat.181, p.212 BM Return 1911 p. 66

The trading proclamation is the post topped by churning container: कण्ठालः kaṇṭhālah 'churning vessel' rebus कण्ठालः kaṇṭhālah 'maritime, cargo boat'. See similar trading proclamation posts held by Meluhha merchants on the jasper cylinder seal of Sharpum, son of Shallum ca. 2220 BCE. The seal signifies ಪಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪಣಿ paṇi 'market, trader'

ಪಣಿ paṇi. Tbh. of ಪಣಿ a snake, a cobra Rebus ಪಣಿ paṇi ‘market, trader’



Red jasper H. 1 1/8 in. (2.8 cm), Diam. 5/8 in. (1.6 cm) cylinder Seal with four hieroglyphs and four kneeling persons (with six curls on their hair) holding flagpoles, c. 2220-2159 B.C.E., Mesopotamia. Akkadian (Metropolitan Museum of Art) Cylinder Seal (with modern impression). Cuneiform inscription: Sharpum, son of Shallum. The rest of the hieroglyph-multiplexes are a cypher signifying Sharpum's occupation as a merchant with diverse metallurgical competence.

See: Jasper cylinder seal Mesopotamia c. 2220 BCE
deciphered Indus script proclamations of iron,
copper-, gold-smithy, mint-work
<http://tinyurl.com/j3eo3dh>

bata ‘six’ rebus: *baṭa* ‘iron’ *bhaṭa* ‘furnace’
PLUS मेढा *mēḍhā* A twist or tangle arising in
thread or cord, a curl or snarl. Rebus: *meḍho*
‘merchant (Gujarati)’

Snake and cobra-hood are hieroglyphs of Indus Script

मेढो vi. 138 चणिवसहायः, one who helps
a merchant.

Traded wealth products: alloy metal, metalware copper-gold, amour. blanket/garment

Traded wealth products are signified by Indus Script hieroglyphs:



ayo ‘fish; rebus; aya ‘iron’; ayas ‘alloy metal’

lo ‘overflowing’ + khanda ‘pot’ rebus” lokhanda ‘metalware’

خرخ *tsarkh*, s.m. A wheel, potter's wheel (Pashto) *arka* ‘sun ‘s rays’ + *cāl* ‘furrow’ rebus: *arkasal* ‘copper-goldsmith workshop’

koṭhārī ‘crucible’ rebus: Or. *koṭhārī* ‘treasurer’; Bhoj. *koṭhārī* ‘storekeeper’,
H. *kuṭhiyārī* m. *kōṣṭhāgārika* -- : G. *koṭhārī* m. ‘storekeeper’ (CDIAL 3551) Moon hieroglyph
(سيوگمي *kamar* ‘moon’ (Pashto) Rebus: *kamar* ‘blacksmith’; *kamari* ‘blanket or garment’
(Sindhi.Maithili.Bhojpuri)

arkasal ‘copper-goldsmith workshop--*deśī*’ guild artificer pronunciation variants’

ಅಕೆ **aka. 2.** ಅಕ್ಕ 2, q.v., ಅಗ 1. a Tbh. of ಅರ್ಕ 1, in ಅಕಸಾಲ etc. ಅಗಸಾಲ **agal-sāla.** = ಅಕಸಾಲ etc. (Si. 337; C.; Te.)

ಅಕಸಾಲ **aka2-sāla.** = ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲ, ಅಗಸಾಲ a gold or silver smith (C.).

ಅಕಸಾಲಿಕೆ **aka2-sālike.** = ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಕೆ the business of a gold or silver smith (C.).

ಅಕಸಾಲಿಗೆ **aka2-sāliga.** = ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗೆ, ಅಗಸಾಲಿಗೆ a gold or silver smith (C.).

ಅಕಸಾಲೆ **aka-sāle.** ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆ = q. v., ಅಗಸಾಲೆ the workshop of a goldsmith. 2, a goldsmith (C.).

ಅಗಸಾಲಿಗೆ **agal-sāliga** = ಅಕಸಾಲಿಗೆ etc. (Si. 338, 345; C.).

ಅಗಸಾಲೆ **agal-sāle.** = ಅಕಸಾಲೆ etc. (C.; Te.). ಅಗಸಾಲೆಯವ-ಅವ. = ಅಗಸಾಲ (My.). ಅಗಸಾಲೆಯವರ. -ಅವ. =

ಅಗಸಾಲ (ರುಕ್ಕುಕಾರಕ G.) ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲ **akka-sāla.** = ಅಕಸಾಲ etc. (C.) ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಕೆ **akka-sālike.** = ಅಕಸಾಲಿಕೆ.

(C.). ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗೆ **akka-sāliga.** = ಅಕಸಾಲಿಗೆ etc. (C.; Si. 108; B. 4, 147). ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿಗಿತ್ತಿ **akka-sāligitti.** = ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿತಿ.

(My.). ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲಿತಿ **akka-sāle-iti.** (Śmd. 244). a woman of the goldsmith caste. ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆ **akka-sāle.** = ಅಕಸಾಲೆ etc.

the workshop of a goldsmith (T. ಅಕ್ಕಚ್ಚಾಲೈ, a shop where metals are worked). 2, a goldsmith (ನಾಡಿನ್ಡಮ,

ಸ್ವರ್ಣಕಾರ, ಕಲಾದ etc. Nr.; Hlā.; Mr. 376; C.). ಪದಕಮ್ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯಿಂ ಮಾಡೆ ಪಟ್ಟುದು (Śmd. 157). ಮಾಡಿದಂ ಅದಕಮನ್

ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆ (301). ಕೊಳುವು ಕೊಡುವ ಮಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿದಡೆ ಮೊಳಗಳಂ ಹೊ ನೊಂಕಿ, ಒಳ್ಳಿಹ ಮೊಳೆಯನ್ ಒರೆಗೊಮ್ಮ ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯು (Bp.

21, 30). ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಗಿಂತ ಕಳ್ಳನಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಕ್ಕಗದ್ದೆಗಿಂತ ಬೆಳೆಯಿಲ್ಲ (Priv.). 3 = ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯ ಅ3 = ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲ (My.;

T. ಅಕ್ಕಚ್ಚಾಲೈಯ) ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯರ ಸಲಾಕೆ (G. 62, 65). ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯನ್ ಉರಿಗೊಕ್ಕಲ್ ಎನ್ನೆನಬೇಡ! ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಬನ್ನಿಲಿಯ ಹೆಡಿವಂತೆ; ಉರಿಂಗೆ


ರಕ್ಕಸನಹನು (Sp.). ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯವ mdash; ಅವ = ಅಕ್ಕಸಾಲೆಯ (My.; ಕಂಸಾಳಕ, ಕಂಸಾಳೆ, ತಲಾದ, ನಾಡಿನ್ಡಮ G.).

kambalá m.n. ‘woollen blanket or upper garment’ AV., *°laka* -- m. ‘a woollen cloth’ Suśr., *°likā* -- f. Pāṇ. [If ← Austro -- as. (EWA i 161 with lit) perh. cf. also *ámbara* -- , in Pa. once *ambala* --] Pa. *kambala* -- m.n., *°līya* -- n. ‘woollen stuff, garment or blanket’; Pk. *kambala* -- m.n. ‘woollen blanket’, Sh. *kāmālū* m., K. *kamāli* f., S. *kamari* f.; L. *kammal* f. ‘fine blanket’; P. *kammal*, *°mlī*, *kambal*, *°blī* f. ‘coarse blanket’ (→ H. *kambal*, *kammal* m. ‘blanket’, *kamlī* f. ‘small do.’, Aw. *kābarī*, Bhoj. *kamarā*, *°rī*, Mth. *kammal*, *°ar*, *kamari*, *kamariā*, Bi. *kammal*, *°ar*, *kamrā*, *°rī*, *°riyā*, B. *kambal*), WPah. bhad. *kammal* n., jaun. *kāmaḍ* (LSI = -- *ḷ*?), *kāmo*, Ku. *kāmlo*, gng. *kāmaw*, *kāmalo*, N. *kāmlo*, A. *kāmali*, Or. *kambaḷa*; G. *kābḷo* m., *°lī* f. ‘loosely woven woollen stuff’, *kāmaḷi*, *kāmḷī* f., *°ḷo* m. ‘blanket’ (early ← NW *kammal* --); M. *kābḷi* f. ‘coarse woollen stuff’, *°lē* n. ‘depreciative term for prec.’, *°lā* m. ‘coarse blanket of two breadths’, *kābḷī* f. ‘a poor flimsy blanket (← H.?)’; Si. *kambāla* ‘woollen clothing’. WPah.kṭg. (kc.) *kambəl* m. ‘blanket’ (← H.), J. *kāmmaḷ*; Garh. *kāmḷu* ‘rug’; Md. *kanbaḷi* ‘blanket, sheep’ (or ← M. G. *kābḷī*).

Person with a staff on shoulder and bovine legs is *dhangar* 'blacksmith'

Positional analysis of phrases



Fig. 6.3. (a–c) The three sides of an amulet from Harappa (3305), each side showing a deity and the same single Indus sign. The god with bull's legs and a raised club (cf. fig. 14.12b) compares directly with the sign  (fig. 5.1 no. 9).

Harappa prism tablet. Indus Script Corpora signifies bovine legs as a hieroglyph: *dhangar* 'bull'
rebus: *dhangar* 'blacksmith' Repetition three times on the prism tablet: *kolmo* 'three' rebus: *kolimi* 'smithy, forge'

Cudgel on the shoulder is ಬಡಿಗೈ, baḍige rebus: ಬಡಿಗಿ baḍigi. = ಬಡಗಿ a carpenter; baḍhi ‘worker in iron and wood’ (Santali)-1

Ṭaṅkapati (टङ्कपति), *ṭaksāḷī* ‘master of the mint’; sculpture atop Sanchi gateway

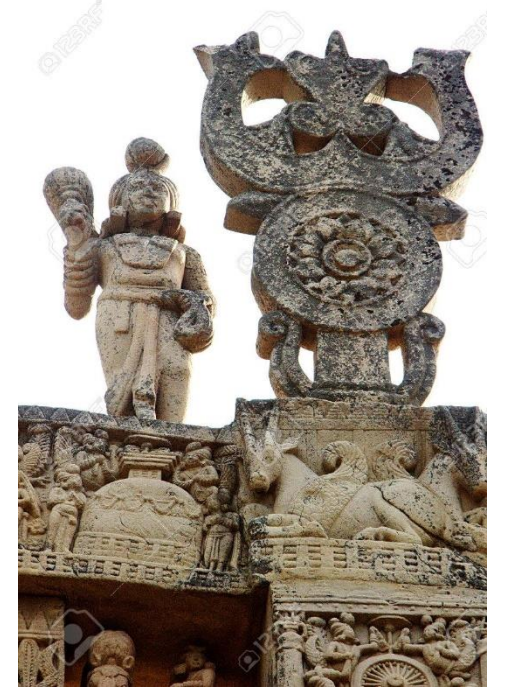
ಕೋಲ್ **kōl.1.** = ಕೋಲ್ 3, ಕೋಲು a stick, a staff, a rod; rebus: ಕೋಲ್ **kōl**,
ಕೋಲ **kōla** = ಕಲ್ 3, etc. a raft, a float (T.; Te., Sk. ಕೋಲ) Rebus: kol ‘working in iron’; blacksmith; kolhe ‘smelter’

Kol. } The Koles, an aboriginal tribe
Kolhe. } of iron smelters speaking a
language akin to that of the
Santals.

ḍāḡ ‘mace’ ḍhangra ‘bull’ ḍhangar
‘blacksmith’

ಟಂಕೆ ṭaṅke. = ಡಂಕೆ, ಡಂಗಿ, ಡಂಗಿ a **staff**, a cudgel, etc. (ಬಡಿಕೋಲ್, ಡಂಗಿ Śm. 31; M.
ಟಂಗ; **ṭaṅka**3 (a) ‘*rod, spike’ (CDIAL 5428) Rebus: **ṭaṅkaśālā** -- , **ṭaṅkakaś**° f. ‘
mint’ lex. [ṭaṅka -- 1, śālā --]

N. *ṭaksāl*, °ār, B. *ṭāksāl*, *ṭāk*°, *ṭek*°, Bhoj. *ṭaksār*, H. *ṭaksāl*, °ār f., G. *ṭāksāl* f.,
M. *ṭāksāl*, *ṭāk*°, *ṭāk*°, *ṭak*°. -- Deriv. G. *ṭaksāḷī* m. ‘mint -- master’,
M. *ṭāksālyā* m. Brj. *ṭaksāḷī*, °sārī m. ‘mint -- master’. (CDIAL 5434)



Cudgel on the shoulder is ಬಡಿಗೆ badige rebus: ಬಡಿಗಿ baḍigi. = ಬಡಗಿ a carpenter; baḍhi 'worker in iron and wood' (Santali)-3

On Sanchi gateway, the architect is shown with a cudgel on his shoulder. Ayo kammata dvara are Sanchi and Bharhut gateways signified by the fish-fins tied atop a lotus which are read as: ayo 'fish' rebus:" aya 'metal, iron' PLUS khambharā 'fin' rebus: *Ta.* kampaṭṭam coinage, coin. *Ma.* kammaṭṭam, kammiṭṭam coinage, mint. *Ka.* kammaṭa id.; kammaṭi a coiner.(DEDR 1230) ಕಮ್ಬಾಱ kambāṛa. = ಕಮ್ಬಗಾ/?/ etc. a blacksmith. (S. Mhr.).ಕಮ್ಬಾಱಗಿತ್ತಿ kambāṛa-gitti. = ಕಮ್ಬಾ/?/ಗಿತ್ತಿ, ಕಮ್ಬ/?/ತಿ (S. Mhr.).ಕಮ್ಬಾಱಿಕೆ kambāṛike. = ಕಮ್ಬಾ/?/ಕೆ a blacksmith's business (S. Mhr.).



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Cudgel on the shoulder is ಬಡಿಗೈ badige rebus: ಬಡಿಗಿ badigi. = ಬಡಗಿ a carpenter; badhi 'worker in iron and wood' (Santali)-2

ಬಡಿ **baḍi**. 1. = ಬಡೈ 1, ಬೌಡಿ, ಬೌಡೈ 1. to beat, to strike, to thrash, to bang, to pound (ತಾಡನ Smd. Dh.; Sm. 92; My.; M. ವಡಿ; Mhr. ಬಡಿವಿಣೇಂ; ಬಡಿಗೈ **baḍige**. a stick, a staff, a cudgel (B. 4, 55; Bp. 16, 21; My.; Tu.; Te. ಬಡಿಯೈ; Mhr. ವಡಗಾ). 2, a hammer, a mallet. ಕಬ್ಬುನದ ಬಡಿಗೈ (ಕೂಟ Nr.; ದ್ರುಘಣ, ಮುದ್ದರ Nr.). ಬಡಿಗೈಯಿಲ್ಲದೈ ಚಿನ್ನ ಕಡಗಮಾಗುವದೇನೋ? (Dp. 148). Rebus: ಬಡಿಗ **baḍiga**. = ಬಡಗಿ, etc. (ತಕ್ಷ G.; B. 2, 24; 5, 80). ಬಡಿಗನ ಉಳಿ (G. 82). ಉರ ಬಡಿಗ (ಗ್ರಾಮತಕ್ಷ G.). — ಬಡಿಗನ ಹಕ್ಕಿ. (ದಾರ್ವಾಘಾಟ, ಶತಪತ್ರಕ G.).

ಬಡಿಗಿ **baḍigi**. = ಬಡಗಿ q. v., etc. a carpenter. (B. 4, 122). ಕೈಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಡಿಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕುಣ್ಣೆ ಕೈತ್ತಿದ (Prv.). see ಹಾವು-
-ಬಡಿಗಿ ಕೈಲಸದವನು. = ಬಡಿಗಿ. (ತ್ವಷ್ಟು Si. 414). — ಬಡಿಗಿಯವನು. -ಅವನು. = ಬಡಿಗಿ. (Si. 399). ಬಡಗಿ **baḍagi**. = ಬಡಾಯಿ 1, ಬಡಿಗ, ಬಡಿಗಿ, ಬಡಿಗೈ, ಬಡಿಗ್ಯಾ, ಬಡಗಿ. Tbh. of ವರ್ಧಕಿ (Smd. 370). a carpenter (ವರ್ಧಕಿ, etc. Nr., Hlā.; Mr. 376, o. r. ಬಡಿಗಿ; Bp. 16, 13; 21, 29; Rām. 5, 8, 50; My.). [ನೃಪತಿ ತನ್ನ ಬಡಗಿಗಳ ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮನುಂ ವಿಶ್ವಮತಿಯೈಮ್ಪಾರಂ ಕರೈಯಿಸಿ Vr. 147, 4]. ಸ್ವರ್ಗಲೋಕದ ಬಡಗಿ (ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ Nr.). ದೇವರ ಬಡಗಿ (ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ಮ, ದೇವವರ್ಧಕಿ, etc. Hlā.). ದಣೀ ಹೇಳಾಟ, ಬಡಗೀ ಮಾಡಾಟ (Prv.). — ಬಡಗಿಮಾಚಲದೇವಿ. N. (Bp. 55, 14). — ಬಡಗಿಯರ ಹಕ್ಕಿ. the hoopoe, Upupa epops (Pr.). ಬಡಗಿತನ **baḍagitana**. = ಬಡಿಗಿತನ. carpentry (My.).

Badhoe. A carpenter, a worker in wood.

Badhi. A caste who work both in iron and wood.

ḍāg 'mace' ḍhangra 'bull' ḍhangar 'blacksmith'