

Indian History: A Narrative of Truth

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No region in the entire planet has been as misunderstood and misrepresented historically than the Indian Subcontinent. Implications of attempting to understand its history has gone as far as consequences of the Aryan Race theory in the context of Nazis and atheist Dravidian Tamils. It is high time one puts a full stop to all this by knowing truly the history of India.

On the basis of research several conclusions have been put forward: an Aryan invasion from central Asia or Europe, an indigenous origin to the Vedas, a Dravidian yet undecipherable Indus Valley Civilization. All these are correct in their own way within their own scope. The problem is not research accuracy, but narrow perspectives. Furthermore certain glaring and questionable assumptions are often made. For example, how can one validate that human migrations inferred through DNA haplogroups are the only sources by which languages spread and evolve?

In this article I shall briefly give an overview narrative of Indian Prehistory, on the basis of collating multiple sources. Some of this narrative stands proven by existing archaeological and linguistic and genetic evidences, which are strung together by logical reasoning. For those with need of more concrete proof, time shall certainly answer. For those whose minds have been so corrupted and brainwashed with dogmas from the Holy See or Aryan Dravidian prejudices, God alone shall answer. For those with honest open minds, yearning to understand the truth and for unbiased researchers trying to put together pieces, this article shall surely be of value, and that alone is the scope of this article. References will be given as website links whenever necessary.

We start with a bold statement: Vedic culture, Vedic religion and Vedic language is the ultimate origin of all civilization in the world.

Vedic language is the origin of all languages in the world, including Sanskrit, Tamil and Hebrew. This was a statement made by Mahaperiyava Kanchi Shankaracharya to a group of researchers on the subject. He also went on to prove how Vedic phonemes or Aksharas transformed and mutated into multiple forms worldwide. Another statement of Mahaperiyava records that the Adam and Eve of Genesis is a reproduction of the Vedic narrative of Atma and Jiva, even the names being derived therein.

<https://www.geni.com/discussions/112963>

<http://chandrashekharendrasaraswati.blogspot.com/2007/05/mulamagiya-vedam.html?m=1>

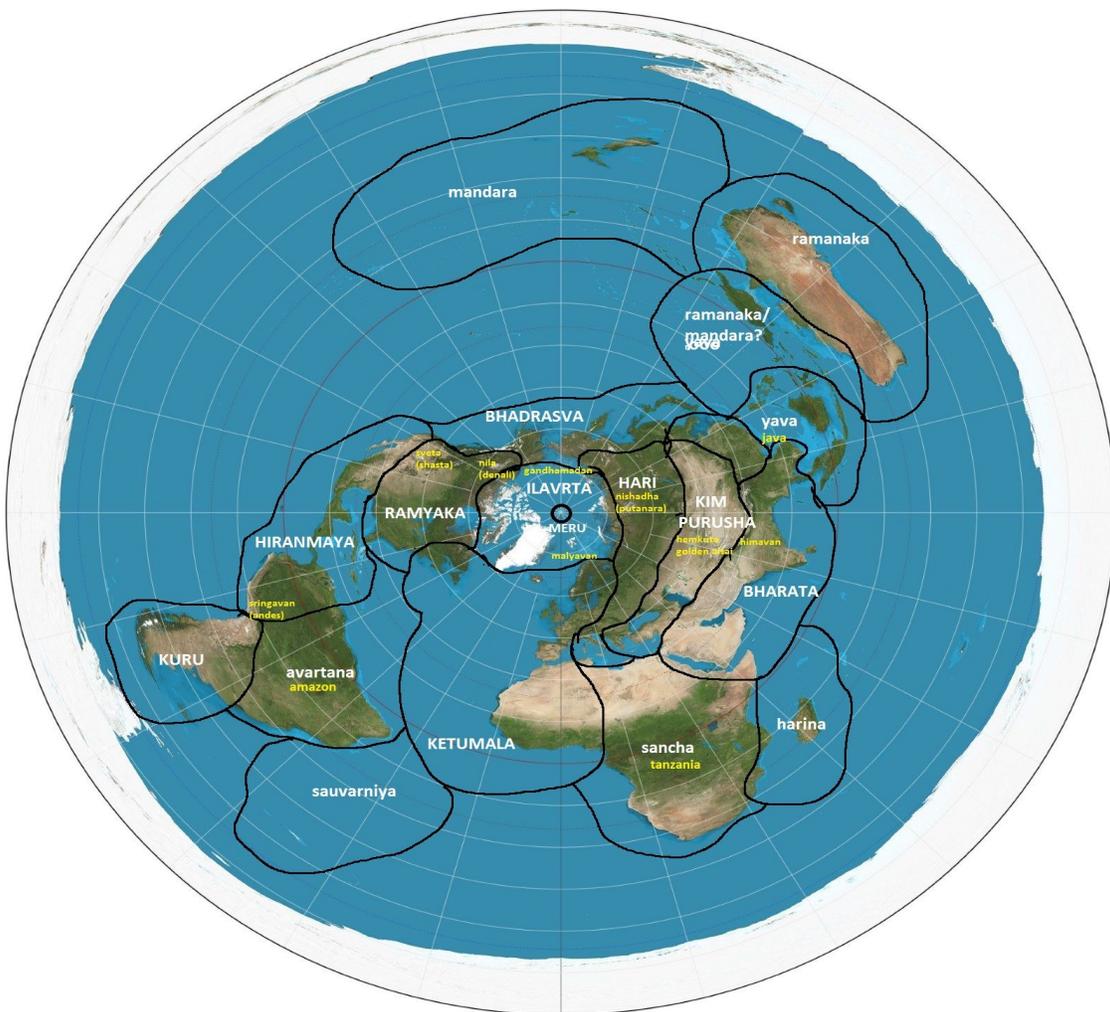
We start with this foundation - the universality of Vedic language. It was a global culture. One can see names of seers and Rishis globally, some of them pointed out by Periyava Himself. California as Kapila Aranya, Baikal from Vaikhanasa, Narodny from Narada, Balkash from

Valakhilya, Phrygian from Bhrigu, Kashmir-Kashgar-Caspian from Kashyapa, Adriatic by Atri, Palestine by Pulastya, and so on.

<http://www.srikamakshi.org/2018/01/23/kapilaranya-kshethram-california-and-sri-sri-sri-maha-pe-riyava/>

Being global, Vedic geography reflects this. Mahaperiyava mentioned that the Vedas list 32 regions making up the world, and which Rishi lived in those regions as well as how Vedic Aksharas changed in these parts. Also Vedic geography describes through nine Varshas or continents, the entire geography all the way from India to South America, with the center at North Pole, called Meru. I have attempted a mapping to present day regions, and provide it here. As it is unrelated to the main topic directly, I shall answer any clarifications regarding this by email.

<http://www.hitxp.com/articles/history/ancient-india-geography-jambudvipa-bharathavarsha-bharatha-khanda/>



One might ask how a global culture sustained, and what was the communication between each other. The answer is that the Rishis had advanced Yogic techniques to communicate with each other, exchange thoughts and Revelations etc, in a manner similar to what one can see even today among Himalayan Yogis. In fact such sharing of revealed information and thoughts over thousands of years resulted in a humongous corpus of information, which we now call the Vedas.

As this global Vedic language evolved throughout the world, transformations in phonemes occurred manifesting as new languages which further expanded and developed to language families we see today worldwide. What was the consequence?

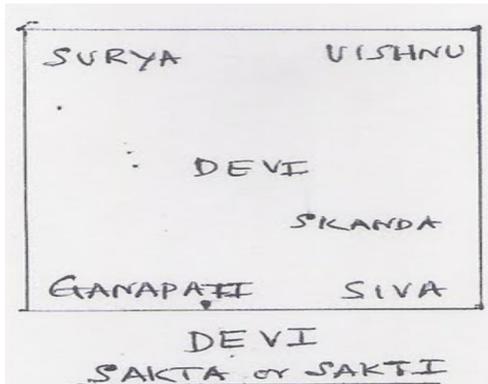
As a digression, let's take an example- Malayalam is the newest of South Indian languages, and for the most part of history, Kerala was simply Tamil speaking. But when Tamil evolved sufficiently in the region to give a distinct Malayalam identity, Tamil works like Tholkappiyam, Thirukural etc were not patronized as before, since Tamil was a different, foreign language now. In a similar context, when Vedic language transformed into regional languages, new identities were created in the minds of people, and the treasure of Vedic information was not patronized, and was eventually lost within these regions. The Subcontinent, may or may not be a lucky coincidence, was exception to this trend. How?

Linguists have always blunderously viewed India within the narrow perspective of Aryan and Dravidian families, in complete disregard to other languages or language isolates in the region. However, I hypothesize that as much as six languages grew out of the Vedic language, within various regions of the subcontinent, and their legacy is seen even today in these regions.

1. The areas around Kashmir, Baltistan, and modern day Pakistan, developed a language, whose remnant today is the Burusho language.
2. Areas around north and eastern Himalayas, as in Uttarakhand, Nepal, Sikkim, whose remnant is the Nepalese Kusunda language.
3. Areas around Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka developed a distinct language, whose legacy today is Nihali.
4. Areas around southern fringes and meeting points of Western and Eastern Ghats, developed a culture, whose remnant are the Irulas of Nilgiris, who are understood to have spoken a pre-Dravidian language.
5. The southernmost hills such as Pothigai, Palani and further south into Sri Lanka, was a culture whose remnant is the Vedda language of present Sri Lanka.
6. All regions apart from these was the mainstream subcontinent, well connected throughout by plains, rivers, kingdoms, trade and military relations, and in this region developed Tamil from the Vedic language.

The basis of this hypothesis is an intuitive one, that there are certain temples of prominence dedicated to certain deities within these areas, and the directional positions of these deities

geographically are in alignment with their directional positions prescribed for worship by Adi Shankara, in the Shanmatha system developed from Devi Panchayatana. The hypothesis stands on the understanding that through the Panchayatana or Shanmatha systems, Adi Sankara not only brought together different Agamas, but also different regions developed from Vedic culture.



One can see the correspondence between the regions listed above and deities shown in the image, north pointing upward. For example, ancient sun temples like Multan in Pakistan, and prominence of temples of Vishnu and His forms is Badrinath, Muktinath, Mathura, Ayodhya etc. Shiva temples, especially sets of temples such as Panchabhuta Lingas, Pancharama, Ashta Veerattana etc are prevalent in Tamilnadu and Andhra areas. Ganesha temples are most prominent in Maharashtra and Western Ghats/coastal Karnataka. Skanda temples are almost exclusively in Tamilnadu, Kerala and Sri Lanka.

Of course, among all these, the Dravidian languages, ie Tamil was the only one that saw expansionist growth, encompassing all of India in due course, leaving only hilly pockets of land speaking the other five languages. The pan Indian prevalence of Dravidian and its homogeneity has already been proved by genetics and also iterated by Periyava.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Aryan-Dravidian-divide-a-myth-Study/articleshow/5053274.cms>

<https://tamilandvedas.com/2013/07/17/who-are-dravidians/>

The history of Tamil is traditionally traced back to Agastya. The Ramayana describes the sage living among the banks of Godavari, in Deccan areas, whereas Mahabharata describes the sage with Lopamudra which is the legendary origin of Kaveri river, and stories of Agastya swallowing the sea. Thus one can see a southward trend in Tamil development from Ramayana to Mahabharata times. This is only reinforced by mentions of the triumvirate - Chera, Chozha and Pandya kingdoms in the Mahabharata. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agastya>

As the 6 languages grew out of the Vedic culture, just like in any other part of the world, people started losing identity and connection with Vedas and their information. However, the sages

present in this time were very alert and aware of this fact, since they were regularly reciting the Vedas which had within them error correction against transformations and mispronunciations using rules of Shiksha and Chandas. Consequently, sages noted the growing difference between Vedic recitations and the 6 spoken languages, and knew that this trend would result in losing the Vedas altogether.

For this reason, they distilled the Vedic language and created what would be known as Sanskrit. As the very name Krit indicated, it is a well created, synthesized language, taking vocabulary from the Vedic language. This is why Mahaperiyava said that Sanskrit too was a derivative of Vedic language.

<https://tamilandvedas.com/tag/paramacharya-on-sanskrit/>

As a simplification of the Vedic language, Sanskrit eschewed some of the phonemes. Periyava proves that the sounds seen sometimes as unique to the Tamil language, such as Zha, Ayutha Ezhuthu etc were present in the Vedic language. It's just that Sanskrit eschewed these sounds as separate alphabets, but considered them variants of other alphabets. Ayutha Ezhuthu was thus the Visarga Ah, while Zha is seen as phonetic variant of retroflex Da.

<http://www.kamakoti.org/hindudharma/part6/chap6.htm>

While passed on from teacher to disciples orally, it was only much later, post-Vedic age of Mahabharata that the Vedas were compiled and written, by Veda Vyasa using the created Sanskrit language. Relying on oral transmission, Vedas had developed a foolproof method of averting errors within the tradition of recitation, apart from having as integral parts of Vedangas, the science of Shiksha, Chandas and Niruktha. This is the reason Vedic phonemes, words and content were preserved without change from the era of global Rishis all the way to Veda Vyasa till even the present day.

To summarize, we have two layers of scenarios in Indian Prehistory this far:

- A. The Vedic age saw the Vedic language, called Chandas by Panini - it was a global language, global culture worldwide, including India too.
- B. The Puranic age- six languages, headed by Tamil spoken throughout India, while Rishis created Sanskrit to preserve Vedic wisdom.

Apart from the Brahmins who were entrusted with reciting Vedas, Sanskrit was also used as a link language. Kings who learnt from sages in Gurukulas learnt Sanskrit. This was the lingua franca used between regions and cultures in military and trade contexts. This is the scenario corresponding to the Ramayana age. There's a description of Hanuman hesitating on linguistic lines before communicating with Seetha in Ashoka Vana of Lanka, which shows the language heterogeneity.

<https://www.tamilbrahmins.com/showthread.php?t=10746>

In this same duration of time, other regional cultures too started developing from the Vedic culture, such as Nilo Saharan, Pama Nyungan etc.

<https://www.quora.com/When-and-where-was-the-Proto-Nilo-Saharan-language-spoken>

From the narration this far, one understands that Tamil was a direct daughter of Vedic language along with many other proto languages of every language family in the world. However, unlike every other region in the world, it was only here that the Vedas were preserved, and recited throughout the period of evolution of Tamil. This meant that even as thousands of years passed, the divergence from Vedic language was kept minimal.

This justifies the statement that Tamil is the oldest continually spoken language of mankind, and is the closest natural language one can get to the proto human ie Vedic language. The same can't be said of Sanskrit, since it is a synthesized language and not naturally evolved. Consequently, researchers throughout history have attempted to understand possible origins of various world languages as Tamil, which must be subsequently concluded as Vedic, as already proven by Periyava.

1. David McAlphin outlines the relationship between Tamil and the ancient Iranian language of Elamite.
2. Dr.Alfred Toth explores the connections between Tamil, and various other agglutinative languages worldwide, including more than 30 languages such as Hungarian, Sumerian, Maori, Malay, Japanese, Thai, Aymara, Caucasian Hebrew, Uralic, Chukchi and many others.
3. Victor details out the various linguistic, archaeological and mythological connections between Tamil and the various civilizations of West Asia, in particular the Babylonians, the Sumerians and the Semites, including the Egyptians. He has also discussed elaborately on the connections between Hebrew and Tamil, and the presence of Hebrew root-words in Tamil.
4. Susumu Ohnu has discussed the relationship between Japanese and Tamil, and Prof.Kambe also suggested such a connection.
5. Andrew Butcher mentions of a possible connection of Tamil to the Australian aboriginal languages and other languages like Chukchi. He says — Perhaps most similar to Australian languages are the Dravidian languages of southern India. Tamil, for example, has five places of articulation in a single series of stops, paralleled by a series of nasals, and no fricatives (thus approaching the Australian proportion of sonorants to obstruents of 70% to 30%). Approaching the question from the opposite direction: according to the latest WHO data on the prevalence of chronic otitis media (Acuin 2004:14ff), Aboriginal Australians have the highest prevalence in the world – 10-54%, according to Coates & al (2002), up to 36% with perforations of the eardrum. They are followed – at some distance – by the

Tamil of southern India (7.8%, down from previous estimates of 16-34%) to develop.

6. An article of arutkural details the cultural and linguistic relationship between Tamil and Africans.
7. An article by Gene Matlock, suggests the connections between Tamil, Turkic and the Mayan languages.

Elamite and Dravidian: Further Evidence of Relationship || , David McAlphin, Current Anthropology, Volume 16, No 1, March 1975.

Are all agglutinative languages related to one another? || , PROF. DR. ALFRÉD TÓTH, Mikes International, The Hague, Holland, 2007.

"The Babylonian Thamizh", Ma. So Victor, Naller Publications, 2007.

The Genealogy of the Japanese Language – Tamil and Japanese || , Susumu Ohnu,

<http://arutkural.tripod.com/tolcampus/jap-tamil.htm>

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-01-18/chennai/28356882_1_kamaprofessor-gakushuin-university

Australian aboriginal languages: consonant-salient phonologies and the place-ofarticulation imperative, Butcher, Andrew, ISBN – 9781841694375, Pub 2007.

<http://arutkural.tripod.com/tolcampus/drav-african.htm>

<http://viewzone2.com/ancientturksx.html>

The Vedic heritage of Tamil and Tamil speaking areas is unparalleled. Mahaperiyava quoted the Bhagavatham that Manu, the primordial progenitor of the Vedas, lived along the banks of Vaigai near Madurai.

யுபர ருப ரு

தொன்றுதொட்டு வேத நெறியின் வீடாக இருந்திருப்பது தமிழகமே. மனித குலத்தின் முதல்வராக மநு, வைகை அருகேயுள்ள கிருதமாலைக் கரையில் வசித்ததாகவே பாகவதம் கூறுகிறது. வேத தர்மம் இங்கேதான் பிறந்தது.

In fact even beyond Tamilnadu there was the Kumarikandam or Lemuria, a now submerged piece of land, also mentioned by Periyava. He says there were Tamil speaking three eyed Rudras living there. The three eyes refers to activation of the Ajna Chakra, the seat of insight and spiritual wisdom as per Vedic Yoga science. Kumarikandam with detailed geography and history has always been mentioned and revered in Tamil literature. However, the very fact that India and Lanka weren't connected and that Rama had to build a bridge means that Kumarikandam was submerged even before the times of Ramayana.

<https://mahaperiyavaa.blog/2013/04/16/rudra-mahimai-english-translation/>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tamil-nadu/Lemuria-and-Kumari-Kandam/article16265441.ece>

Kalittokai-104

Maduraikkandam, verses 17-22

"Ancient World", North Mahalingam. International Society for Investigation of Ancient Civilization. 101 Mount Road, Guindy, Madras, India 50032.

Before proceeding further it is imperative to note one crucial consequence of the discussion so far. Languages did not evolve hand in hand with the earliest human migrations out of Africa. In fact the discovery of skeletons in Europe might put the Out of Africa Theory itself in jeopardy.

K. TallBear, Narratives of Race and Indigeneity in the Genographic Project, Journal of Law, Medicine and Ethics, 35, 2007.

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/jun/07/oldest-homo-sapiens-bones-ever-found-shake-foundations-of-the-human-story>

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/2017/05/22/europe-birthplace-mankind-not-africa-scientists-find/>

Either way, what was the Vedic language, was a sophisticated development including advanced perceptions of non duality and liberation, and advanced Yogic techniques involving telepathy. All this took thousands of years to develop. All the while there were contributions from various Rishis across the globe. It took several millennia of settlement after migration to reach this level of human thinking. So too the evolving of different distinct languages from the Vedic language was again a millennia long process.

India from ancient history was always well known for its resource richness, and was always a hotspot for trade. However, this would largely be dictated by India's location and borders. Throughout the north and East were the impenetrable Himalayas. Most of the south was a peninsula, bordered by seas, and the Indian Ocean which was known for its turbulence. This only left the northwest, which was plain land and the Indus river, and this was the gateway for trade, with regions in central Asia and Europe.

These names are mentioned in Mahabharata - Afghanistan and Kandahar as Gandhara, Persia as Pahlava, Baluchistan as Rishika, Bactria as Bahlika, Xinjiang and Xion as Huna, Saka as Scythia, and Yavana as Ionian Greece and Anatolia. The last one in particular deserves mention, where the King Kalayavana was tricked by Krishna to bring burnt to death by King Muchukunda.

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mleccha>

Since Sanskrit was the communication language, and since there were frequent interactions between India and these regions, there was a prevalence of Sanskrit literacy among these regions.

But side by side, the Vedic language was also evolving into the regional languages in those regions. Thus, we see Sanskrit as a key source of influence in this development of languages. As a result, we see the languages such as Armenian, Persian, Tocharian, Greek and Anatolian, all grouped linguistically as the Indo European languages, because of the similarities with Sanskrit.

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-European_languages

Thus, we get the picture of the state of affairs in the Mahabharata times - India as a compilation of kingdoms, mostly Dravidian with pockets of 5 other languages, with Sanskrit as lingua franca, scripturally, militarily and commercially, and surrounding regions to the northwest developing their own Vedic derived languages, but with similarities to Sanskrit.

Of course, there are overwhelming evidences beings doubt for the historicity of Ramayana and Mahabharata, from Artefacts in the submerged Dwaraka, to melted walls in Kurukshetra due to nuclear weaponry. Going by astronomical sources, one could date the war to around 3137BC, and this has been discussed by researchers such as Chandler and Kak.

Origin of Vedic Civilization || by Kenneth Chandler,
(<http://sanskrit.safire.com/pdf/ORIGINS.PDF>)
<http://www.ece.lsu.edu/kak/Mahabharatall.pdf>

K. Chandler, Modern science and Vedic science: An introduction, Consciousness-Based Education and Literature, 491, 1987.

H. Jacobi, On the date of the Rig Veda, Indian antiquary, 23, 1894.

The next stage in history is the Indus Valley Civilization, whose artefacts are available starting around 3300BC. So this civilization either overlapped or succeeded the Kuru culture ie Mahabharata.

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_Valley_Civilisation

There are stark differences between the Kuru and Indus cultures. First, Kuru, descending from Vedic culture, abided in preferences to minimal materialism. Construction was made often using mud, wood and straw, which would easily disintegrate into nature. Even weapons of war involved more usage of energy vibration rather than material resources, for example Ashvathama invoking the Brahmastra using a blade of grass.

However, one sees copious usage of stone and metal in the Indus culture. Thus this is a post Mahabharata offshoot culture characterised by more inclination towards materialism, which was also seen in other cultures in the same time period, such as Sumeria.

But the most noteworthy feature of the Indus culture would have to be the Indus script used in seals, and has been a puzzle to decipher until today.

But before we examine that, we need to reflect on writing in the Mahabharata era. Of course the Vedas were by and large oral transmissions but Veda Vyasa penned them in writing using the aid of Lord Ganesha. Additionally, various Tantric worship systems were in vogue, which would have necessitated Yantras encribed with the Aksharas. There are also descriptions of kings sending messages to other kingdoms through scrolls. Krishna Himself sent a scroll message through Uddhava to the Gopikas of Vrindavan. Thus, it would be wrong to say that writing was not discovered or used in the Mahabharata era.

The script though, was Brahmi, the ancestor of all Indic scripts, as Periyava confirms. I had earlier written an article which depicts results of a small scale cymatic experiment, proving a remarkable match between the sounds of Aksharas and corresponding Brahmi alphabet patterns. This would make Brahmi impossible to derive from any earlier script except the sounds of the Aksharas themselves. The excerpt containing images from the cymatic experiment are given as appendix here.

<http://vixra.org/abs/1510.0484>

<http://vixra.org/abs/1601.0116>

But what we see in the Indus script is vastly different. There are over 500 symbols, looking like a pictographic writing system. If course within this are the 50 symbols which make up the Brahmi alphabet. I had earlier written a paper saying how Indus symbols included the Brahmi as a subset, and these accounted for around 20 percent of all discovered samples.

<http://vixra.org/abs/1507.0212>

If an excellent writing system such as Brahmi was in vogue, then why was the Indus script necessary? What language did the people speak?

The answers will be revealed if we look closely at the Indus Civilization. First, they were contemporary or successive to the Kuru culture. Thus, they mostly spoke Tamil along with Sanskrit as a lingua franca.

But it is clearly seen that the Indus people traded with Sumeria, Mesopotamia and possibly Egypt - a feature we particularly do not see among the people of Mahabharata. We do not know what prompted this relation - Whether it was adventurous land and sea exploration, or climatic changes, or thirst for more money, or a more liberal outlook towards people who were called "Mlecchas".

The areas of West Asia such as Sumeria started civilizations as early as 5000 or 4000BC, and by the time the Indus Valley developed, these were flourishing with their own languages derived from Vedic. So the question is, in what language did the Indus people communicate to them?

Certainly they couldn't use Sanskrit, since west Asia wasn't exposed to Sanskrit and the trade practices, unlike Greece or central Asia. It is this reason that prompted and fueled the development of Indus Script- a pictographic sign language of sorts used for trade with these regions. Of course, Brahmi Aksharas were Incorporated whenever names would be written. And since Sanskrit was close to useless in the context of West Asian trade, the pictographic symbols communicated the Dravidian language Tamil, just as many researchers such as Parpola had concluded.

I. Mahadevan, The Indus Script: Texts, Concordance and Tables, Archaeological Survey of India, 1977.

I. Mahadevan, Dravidian Models of Decipherment of the Indus Script: a case study, Tamil Civilizations, 4, 1986.

A. Parpola, Deciphering the Indus Script, Cambridge, UK, 1994.

S. C. Kak, A Frequency Analysis of the Indus Script, Vivekananda Kendra Patrika, 40, 2011.

S. C. Kak, Indus and Brahmi - Further Connections, Cryptologia, 14, 1990.

R. P. N. Rao, N. Yadav, M. N. Vahia, H. Joglekar, R. Adhikari, I. Mahadevan, Entropic Evidence for Linguistic Structure in the Indus Script, Science, 324, 2009.

R. P. N. Rao, N. Yadav, M. N. Vahia, H. Joglekar, R. Adhikari, I. Mahadevan, A Markov model of the Indus script, PNAS, 106, 2009.

From various studies, one understands unfavorable climatic changes occurred in the region, and this spelt doom to the Indus Valley Civilization. Once in its decline, the area became ripe for military conquest, especially being the gateway to the resource rich India. This attracted waves of invasions from Central Asia and Europe, which has been recorded very well through Y-DNA Haplogroups. Invasions continued over centuries, even until the times of Alexander.

<https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/how-genetics-is-settling-the-aryan-migration-debate/article19090301.ece>

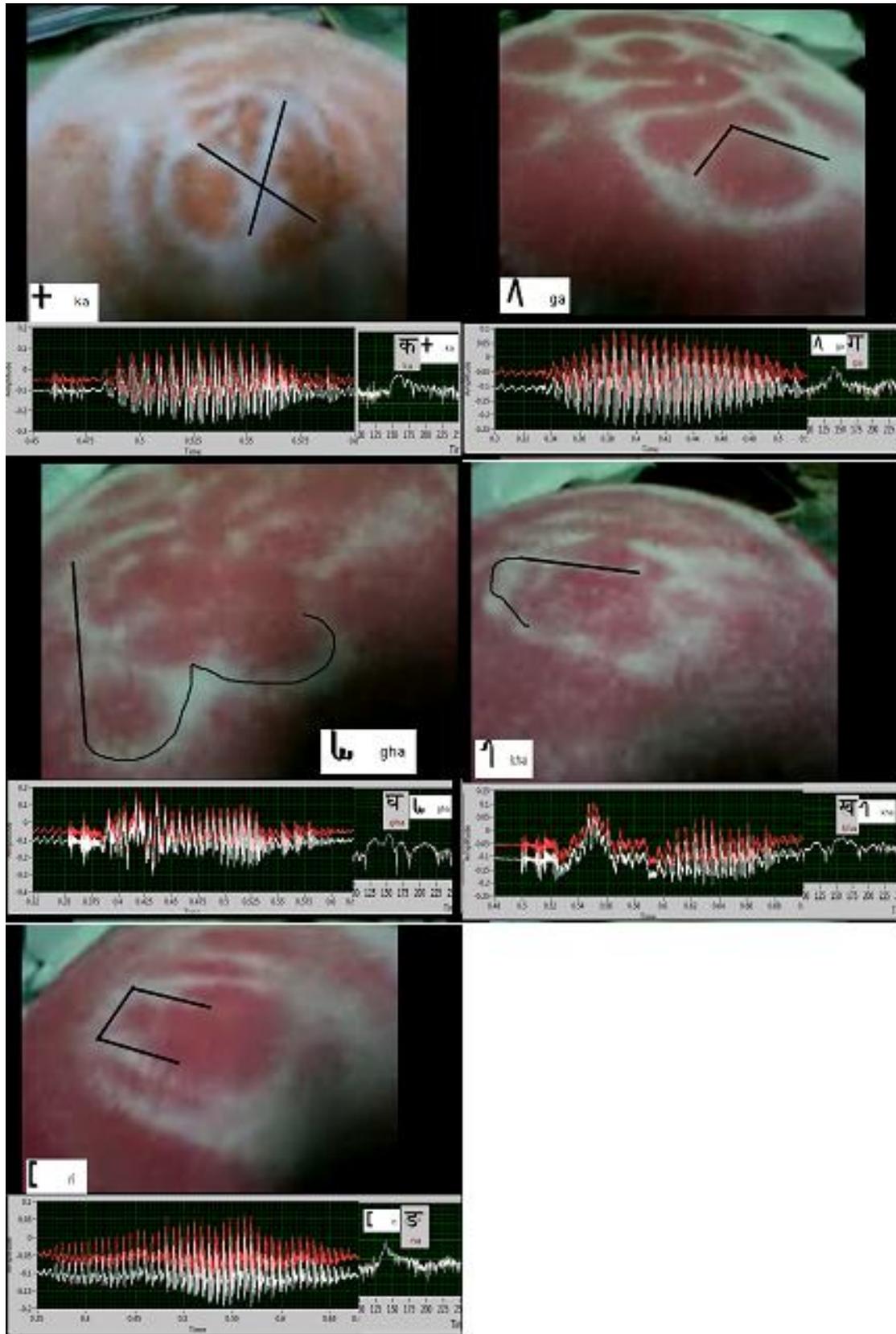
The invaders spoke Indo European languages, and a lot of intermixing through marriages happened. The invasions centered mostly around north India. In these regions, the usage of Tamil declined seeing how the European languages were closer to Sanskrit, and the latter alone was spoken in North India. Soon though, by the time of Gautama Buddha, this Sanskrit would degrade into a number of regional vernaculars such as Prakrit and Pali.

It is unfortunate that this last section of European invasions alone has been highlighted by Europeans and labeled as the complete picture of Indian history, and the neglect of all the earlier layers of history, each with their own evidences, is a blunder beyond excuse. It is hoped that atleast now, in the spirit of atonement, researchers approach the topic with integrity and honesty, and without bias, try to understand Indian history and enlighten others too.

Tracing the origins of India

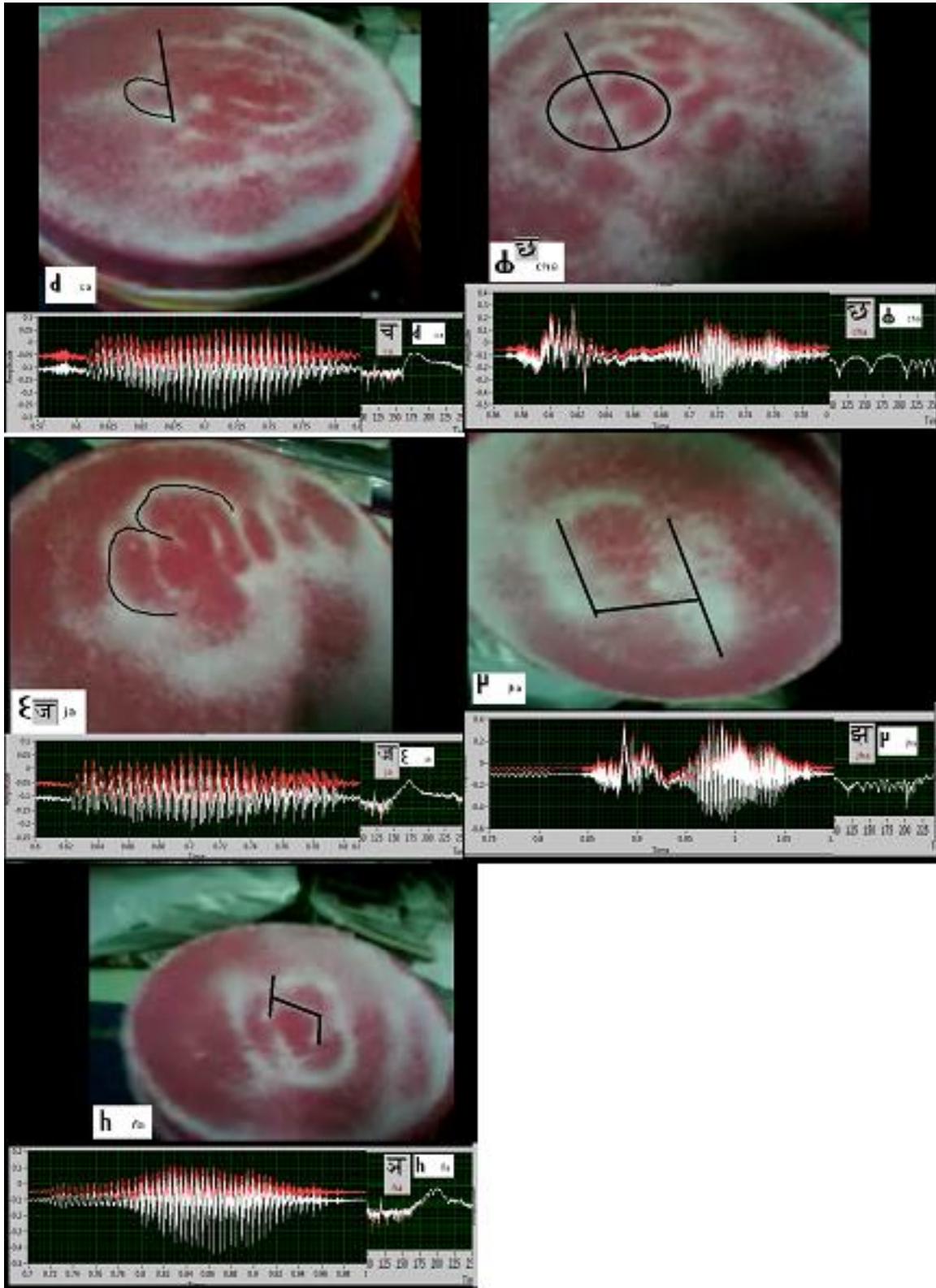
Observed Cymatic patterns - Cymatic patterns of the Brahmi Alphabet

1. Velar Consonants - Ka, Kha, Ga, Gha and Nga



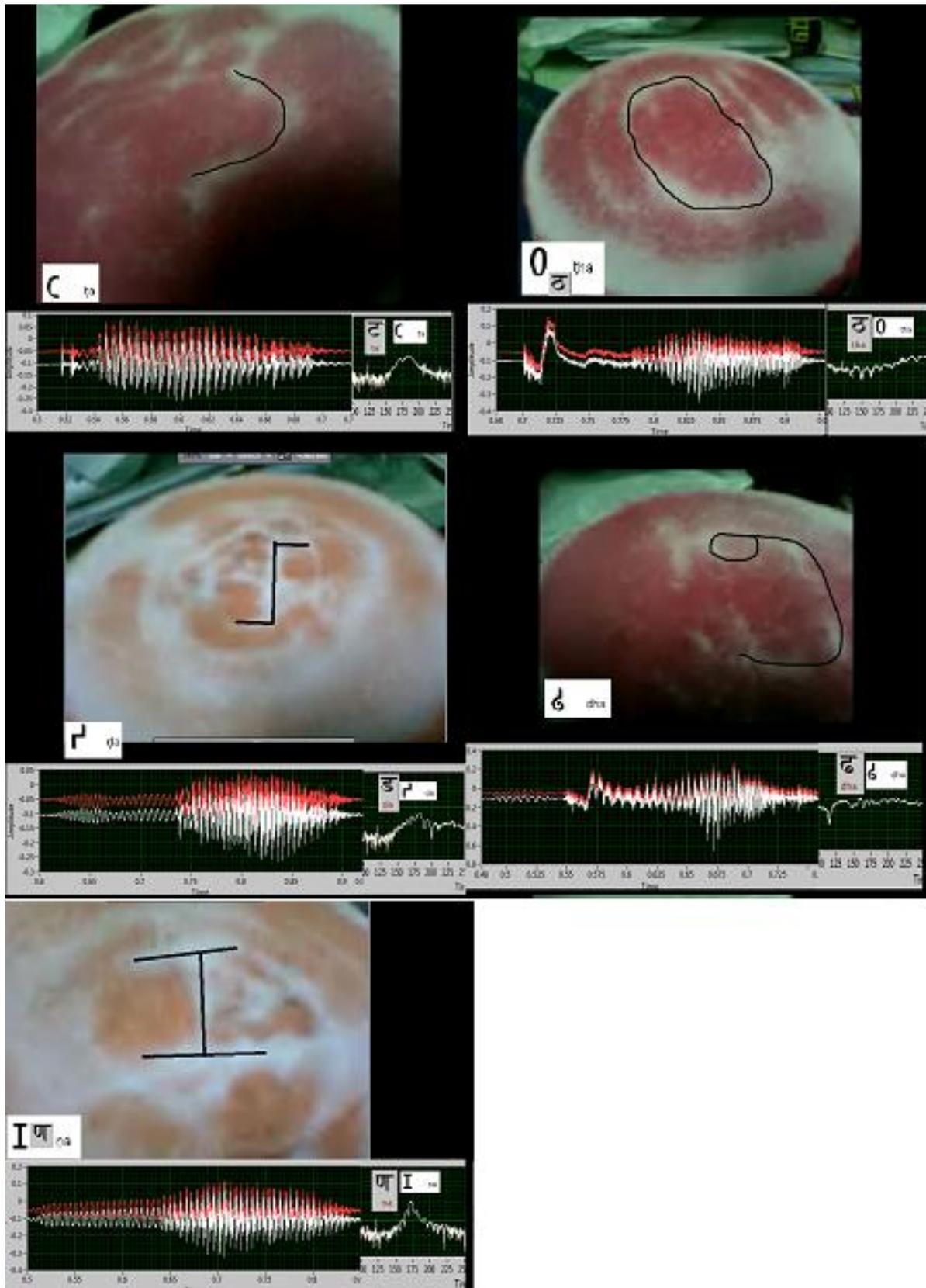
Tracing the origins of India

2. Palatal Consonants - Cha, Chha, Ja, Jha and Nja



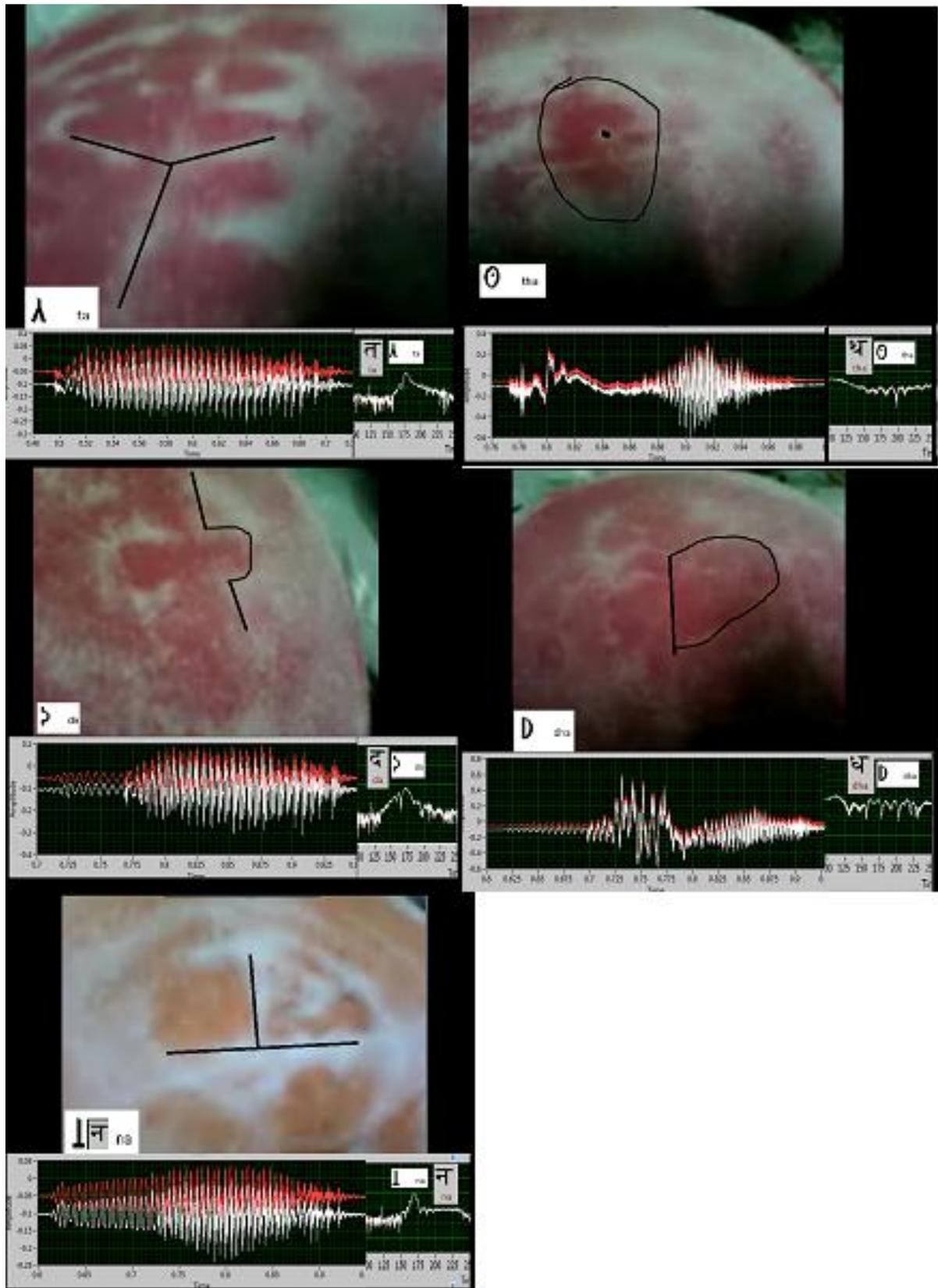
Tracing the origins of India

3. Retroflex Consonants - Ta, Tha, Da, Dha and Na



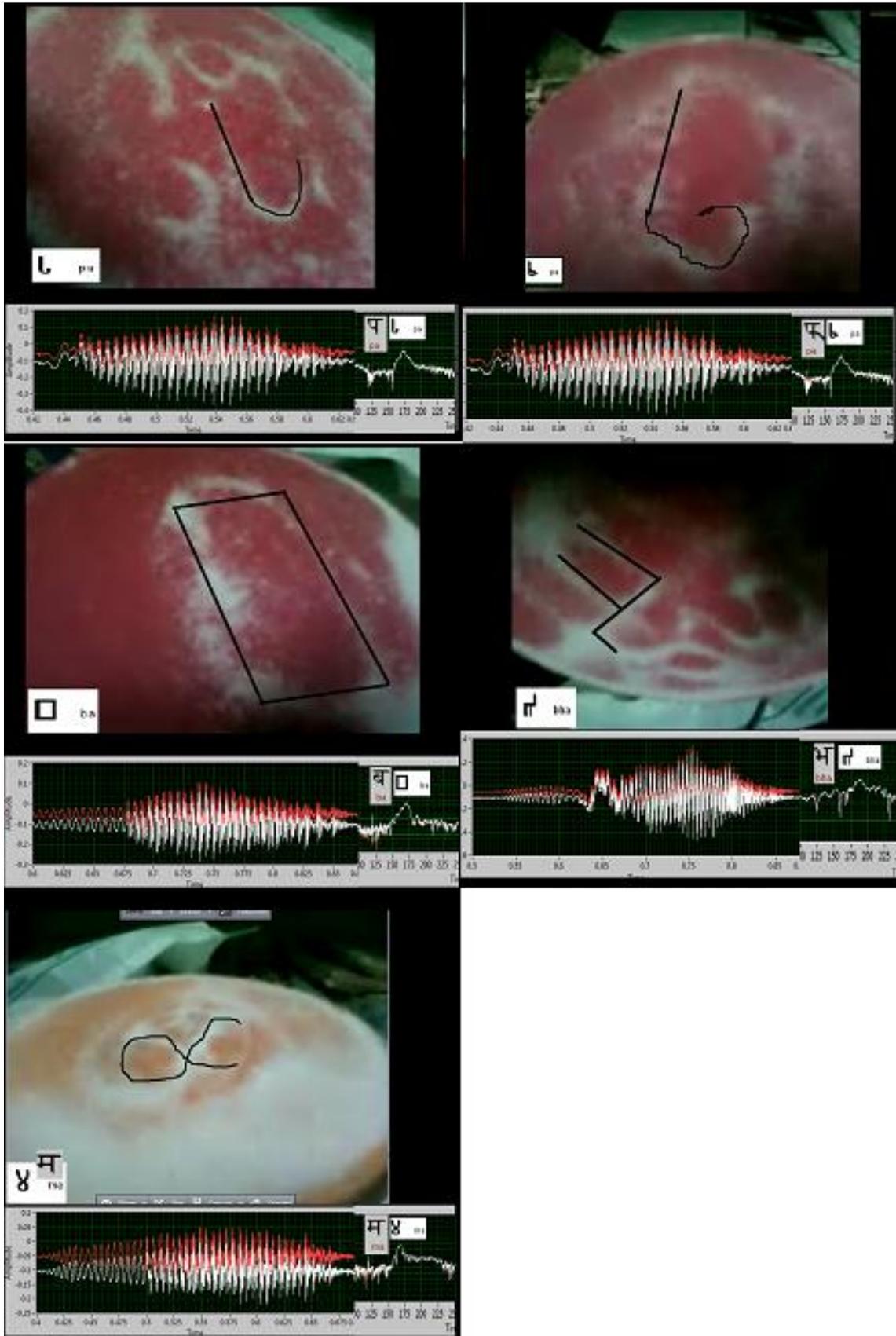
Tracing the origins of India

4. Apico-Dental Consonants - Ta, Tha, Da, Dha and Na



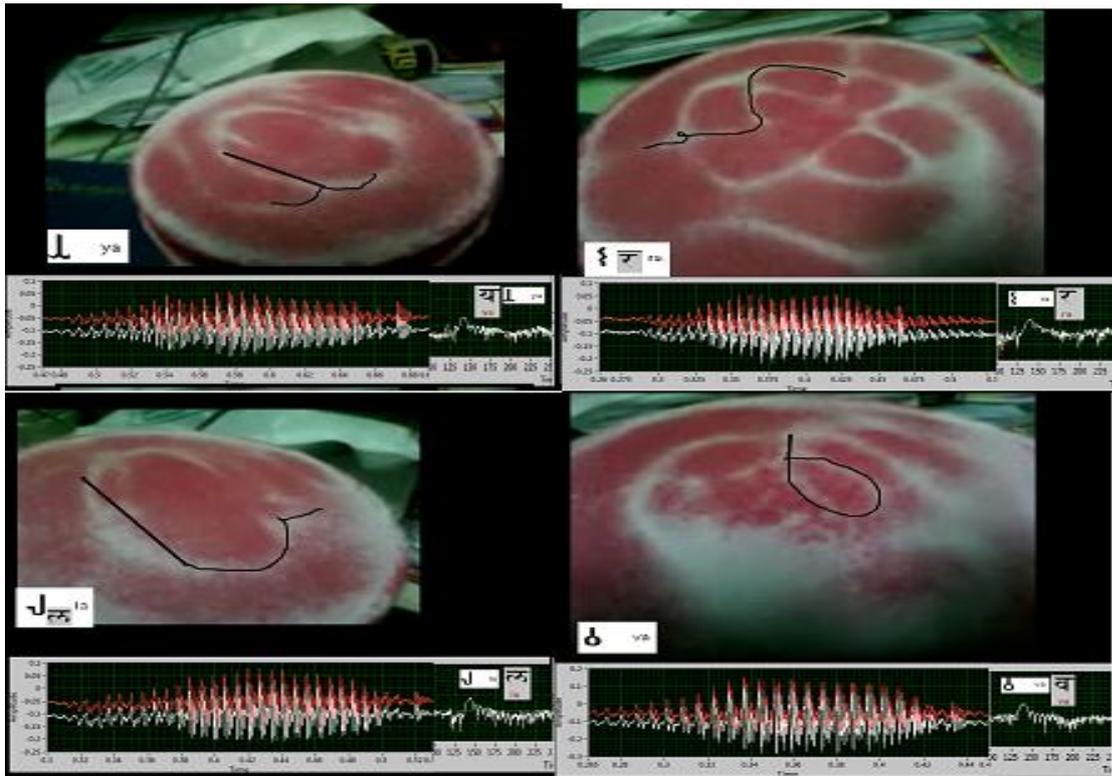
Tracing the origins of India

5. Labial Consonants - Pa, Pha, Ba, Bha and Ma

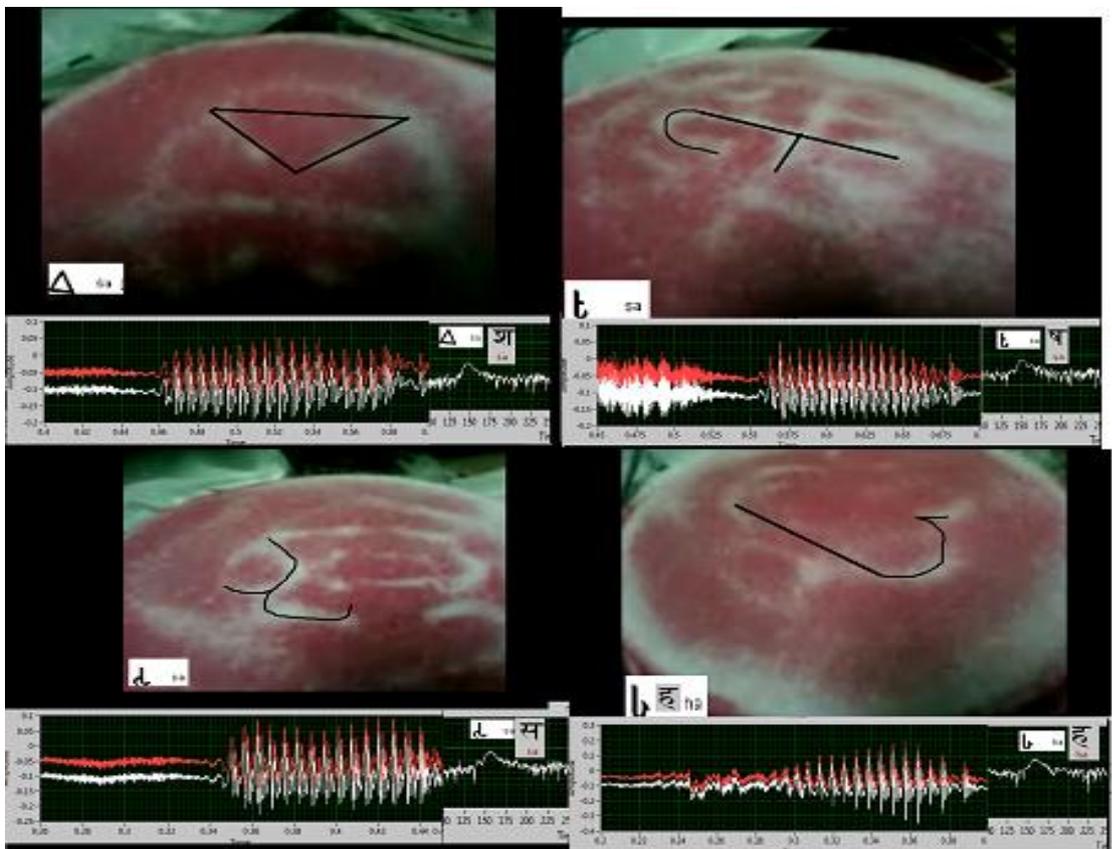


Tracing the origins of India

6. Approximants - Ya, Ra, La and Va

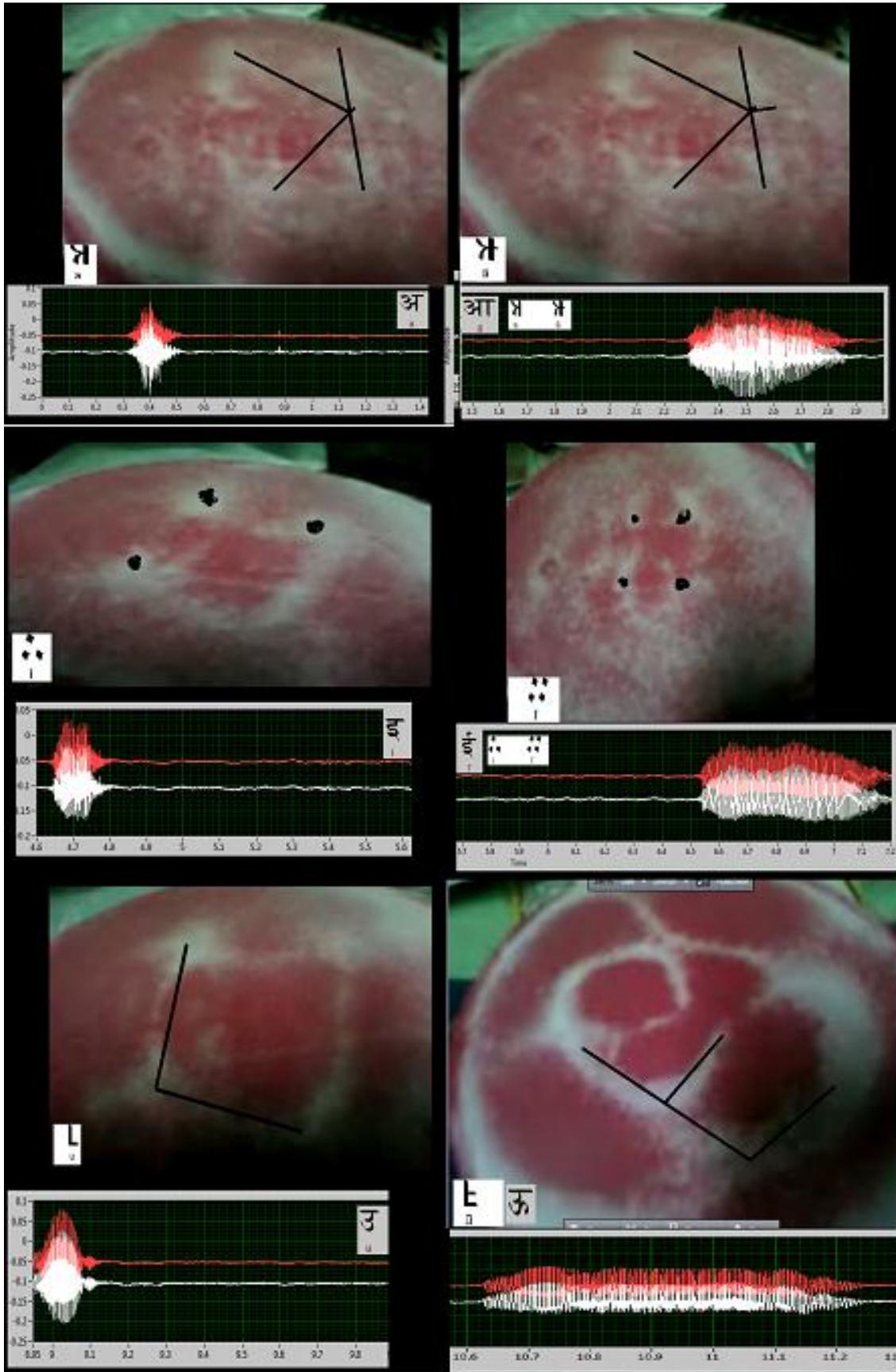


7. Sibilants - Sha, Shha, Sa and Ha



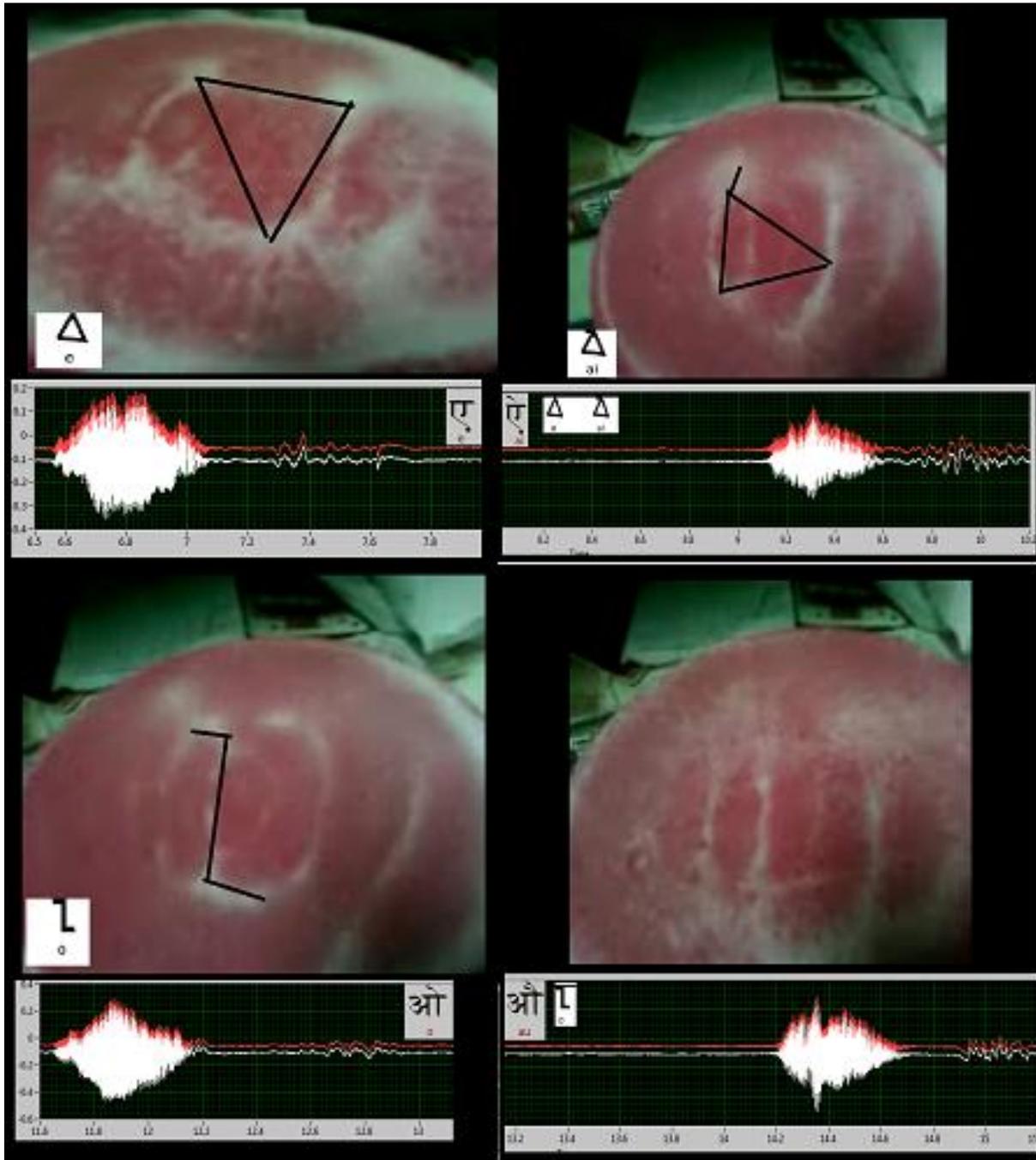
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8. Vowels 1 - A, Aa, I, Ii, U and Uu



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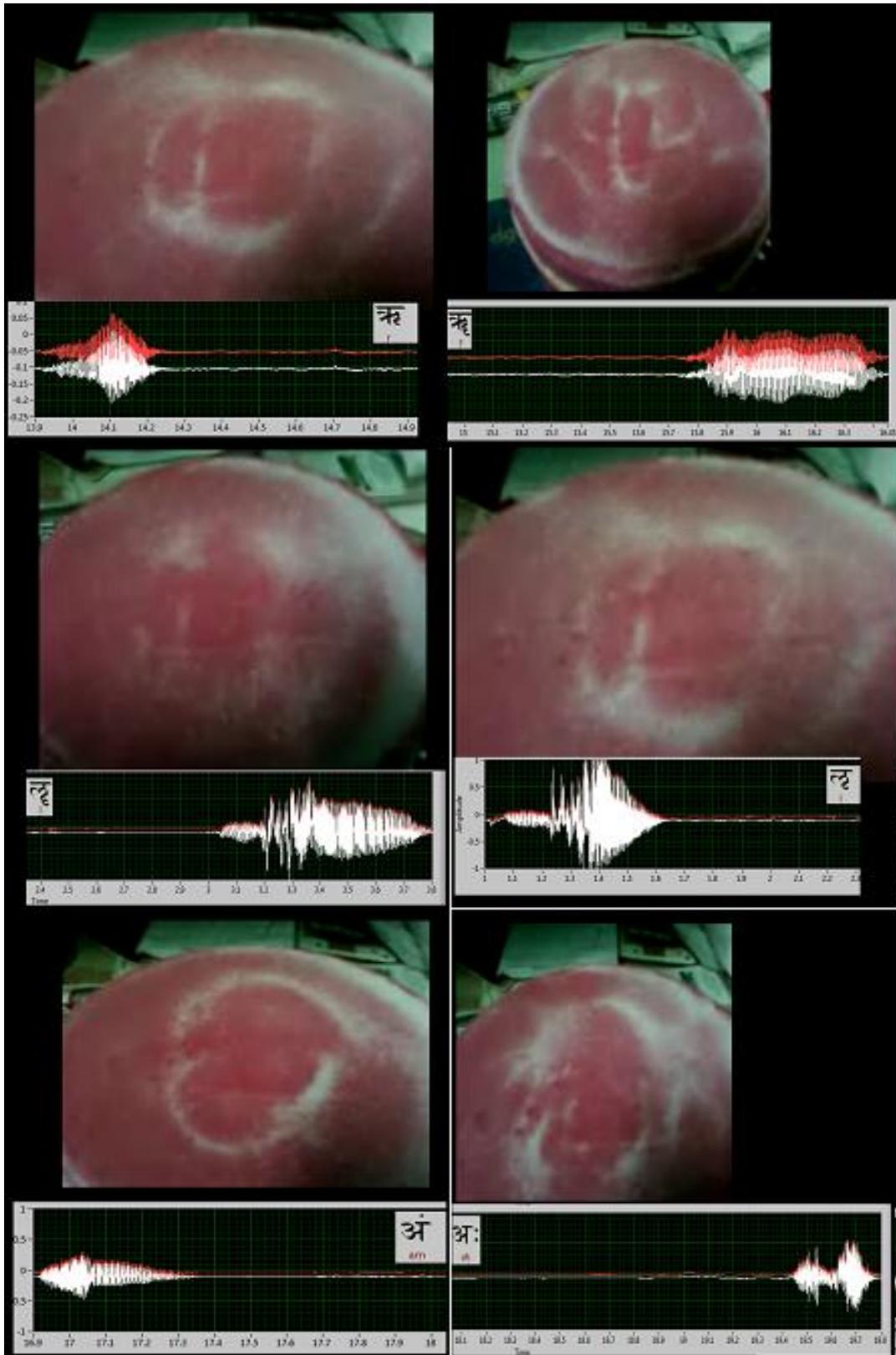
9. Vowels 2 - E, Ai, O and Au



Tracing the origins of India

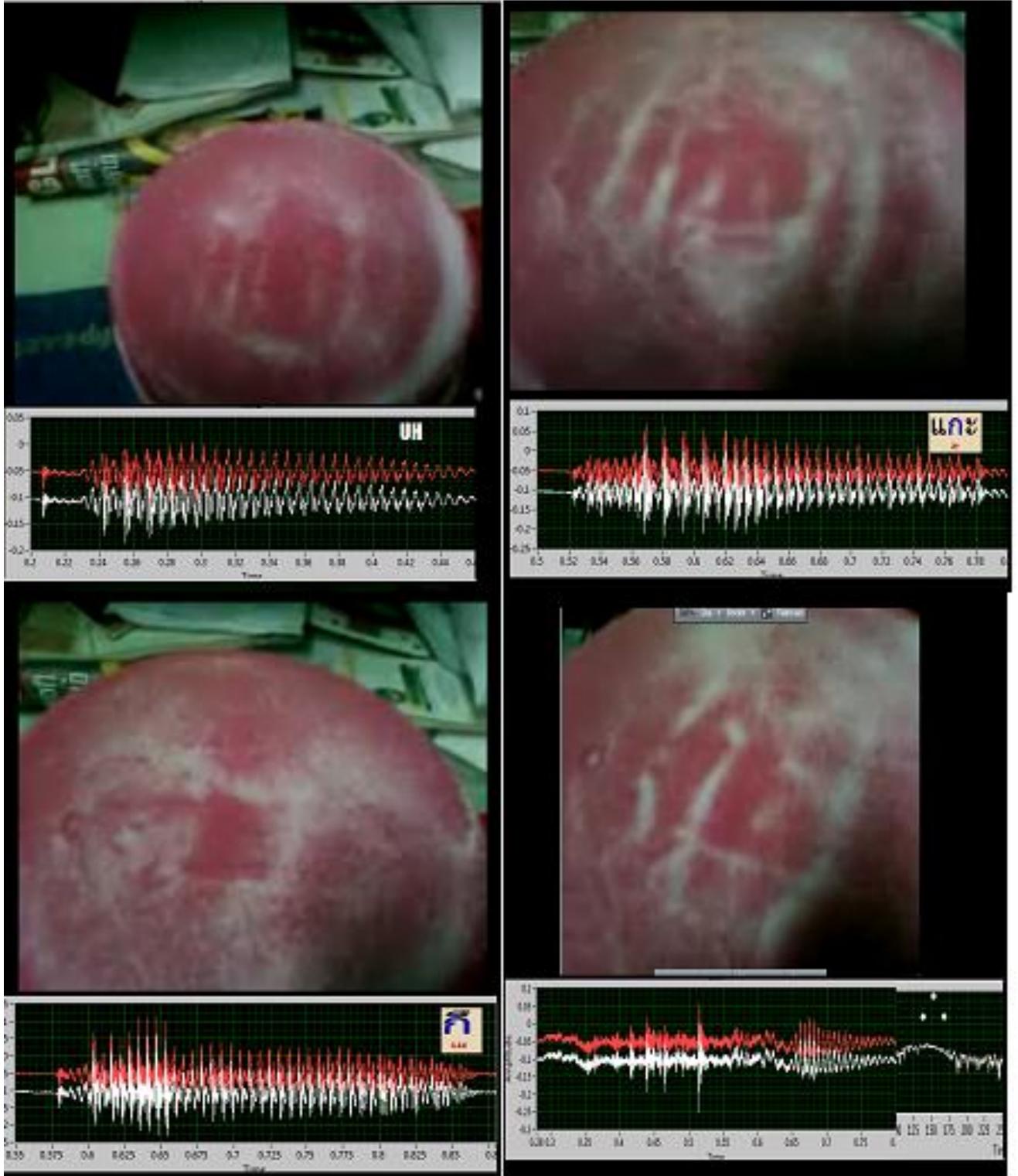
Observed Cymatic patterns - Cymatic patterns of select phonemes not found in the Brahmi Alphabet

1. Vowels R, Rr, L, ll, Am and Ah



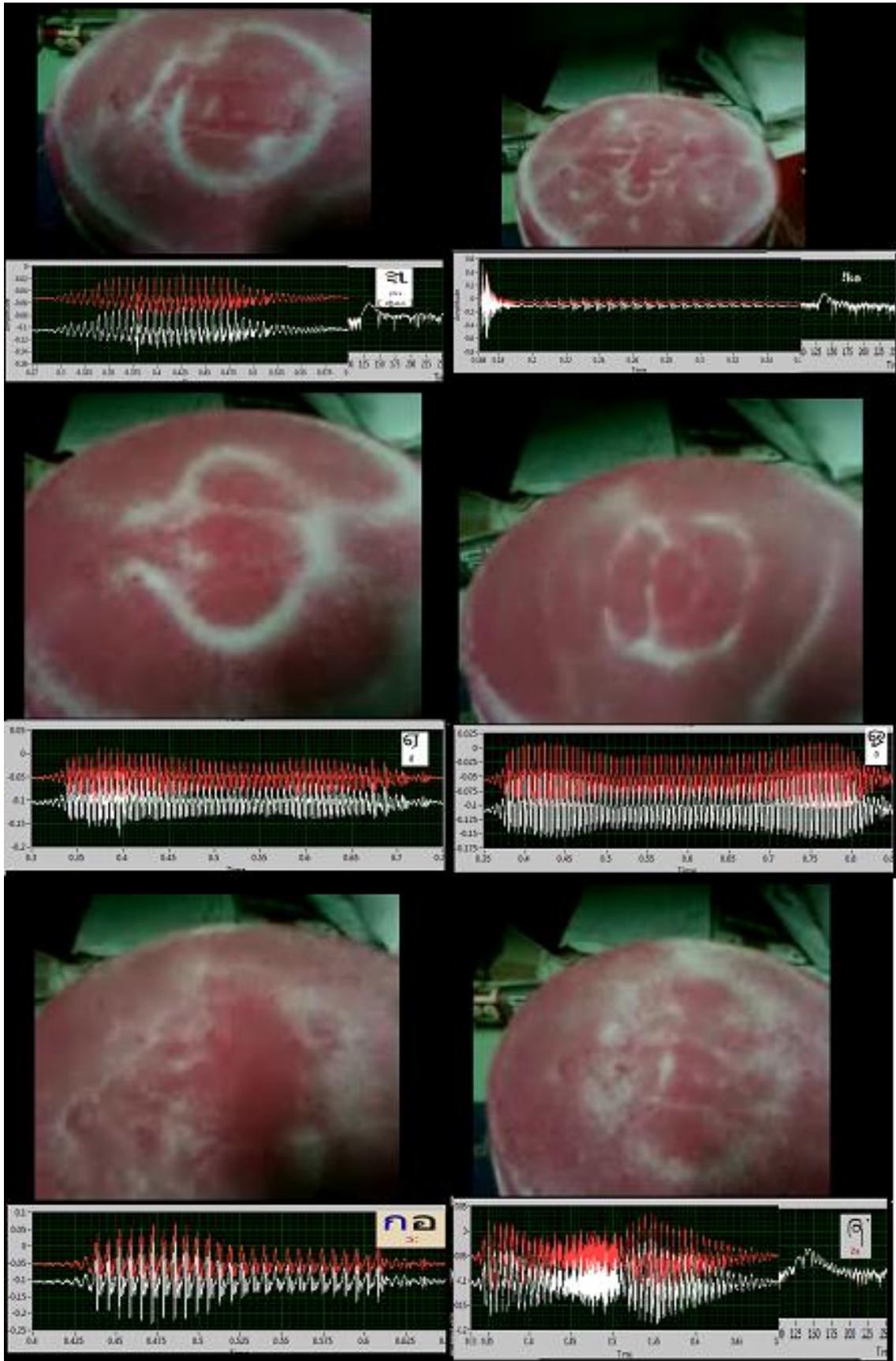
Tracing the origins of India

2. Vowels Uh, Ae, Ew and Gluttural letter (Aytam in Tamil)



Tracing the origins of India

3. Letters Jna, !Xa (click), E, O, Aw and Za (French Je sound)



Tracing the origins of India

4. Letters Z, F, Guttural Qaf, La, Rra, Zha

