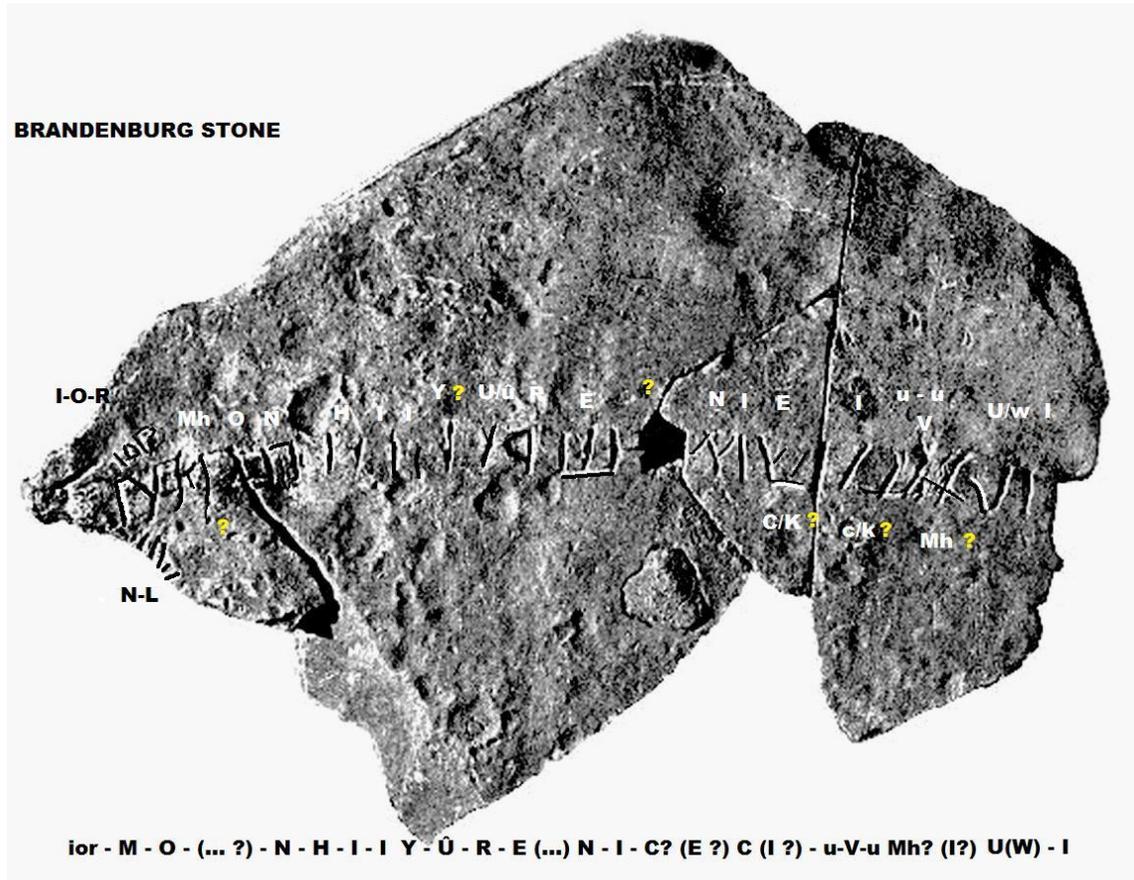


Brandenburg stone

Battletown, Meade County, Kentucky

Reading, translation and interpretation by M.-G. Boutet



Script : Early Welsh Coelbrenn < *Coiluprennoi %stick (letters) of augury+

Script closely related to other Celtic alphabets.

Compare with Gaulish, Iberic and Glazelian.

Example of Gaulish script:

𐌆 𐌚 𐌗 𐌛 𐌝 𐌞 𐌟 𐌠
M U A T A I L U

Found at Ballancourt, Essonne, France

Transliteration:

Coelbrenn : Ior - Monhii yûre(ō)niecvu VI ; ogam : NL

Ior. Monii iure (...) 'n-ecvu VI – Nel.

Translation:

Ior < ior. Abreviation of iorô < ieurô / ieuruô %to make and dedicate+
(compare with Welsh lâ´r %the Lord+n.m.f. , lâ´n n.m.).

Monhii > Monii pl. genitive for %those from Mona+; Old British Enisis Mona
%the of the Mount+; mones (pl. monis) %mount+; **Môn**" or Anglesey British
enisis mona, Welsh Ynys Môn.

Theonym : Mona < Môn as a mother earth goddess. Giraldus
Cambrensis wrote *Môn Mam Cymru* "Môn, Mother of Wales" as praise to
Môn for its fertile lands.

Yûre < iure accusative of iuros %maker (of the artifact)+

(ō)Ni < eni / ini %a+

Ecvu ecvu(s) > Ecuos / Equos < Aecuos, name of the month of July,
literally %adjusted or equalized (month)+

Mh < M. abreviantion of mins / mens month.

VI, numeral 6 (six).

NL < Nel < Neal / Neil / Nial < Neilos < *Neitslos hero, champion, leader+. Also could be the year name in ogam: V . L = year 550

English Interpretation:

“Dedicated (by) those of Mona (by) the maker (of the artifact) on (day) Six in the month of July 550 AD”

Language identification:

Old British (pre Old Welsh), circa before 500 to 700? AD.

Commentary

The inscription seems to imply a British and Irish party.

From what can be gathered, the inscription seems to predate the Madoc expedition (1170) by more than six hundred years. It also tells of a mixed Welsh . Irish contingent sailing from Innis Môn.

No mention of Madoc, nor of his brother Riryd or the port of Aber-Kerrik-Gwynant.

Michel-Gérald Boutet, Laval, Québec, Canada