

of the Mediterranean race and subject to their civilized Aryan overlords.

Most important of all, for our recovery of exact historical and chronological data for this prehistoric period, is the fact that many of the potsherds (Scherben) were found to bear "pictographic" markings, some of which were recognized as resembling the markings or writing on the "spindle"-whorl (querl) from Early Troy,<sup>1</sup> which "whorls" I have shown to be amulets and their markings as Early Sumerian writing.<sup>2</sup>

These markings, which are engraved or scratched upon the finished Danubian pottery, are extra to the normal decorative ornament on the ware. They are obviously the owners' or proprietors' markings or writing; and are thus analogous to the "owners' marks" inscribed or scratched upon the pottery and potsherds of the Predynastic and First Dynasty periods in Ancient Egypt, as observed by Sir Flinders Petrie.<sup>3</sup> And nearly all those owners' marks on Early Egyptian pottery I have demonstrated to be Sumerian pictographic writing, and presumably bearing the phonetic values of the latter, as the same pictographic signs actually do in the contemporary Predynastic and First Dynasty Sumerian inscriptions in Egypt; and they are obviously the personal names or initial syllables of the personal names of the owners of the pottery, written in Sumerian or Early Aryan script.

The similarity or identity of these prehistoric Danubian markings with the Sumerian writing is displayed in the annexed Comparative Table. In this Table the Danubian markings from Professor Vassits' photographs are shown (in the order figured by him) in col. 1; their equivalents in the standard Early Sumerian linear writing of Mesopotamia<sup>4</sup> in col. 2; the Egyptian equivalents from the owners' marks on Predynastic and First Dynasty pottery<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Loc. cit.*, Tafel 16, pp. 31 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Phœnician Origin of the Britons*, London, 1924, 238 f.

<sup>3</sup> From W. F. Petrie, *The Royal Tombs of the Earliest Dynasties*, I, 1901, plates xlili. f. and *Formation of the Alphabet*, 1912, plates i. f.

<sup>4</sup> From G. A. Barton, *Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing*, Leipzig, 1913.

<sup>5</sup> See foot-note 4, p. 4.

OWNERS' MARKINGS ON PREHISTORIC DANUBIAN POTTERY  
 COMPARED WITH SUMERIAN, EGYPTIAN & TROJAN  
 WRITING WITH THEIR PHONETIC VALUES

Danubian	Sumerian	Egyptian Predynastic and 1st Dynasty	Trojan	Phonetic Values (through Sumerian)
1.	2.	1363.	1934.	KHAL or HAL
2.	394. (a Bow)	513 f. 859.	508, 1819 1871-4.	BAN or PAN
3.	119 (Tripartite Fields)	1146-7	1900.	GAN, GUN, KAN
4.	311 (a Hand)	181 (Ka) (Hands)	1909.	KAT, SU
5.	354.	511, 610, 611 f.	1012, 1809.	UMUN, A
6.	270. (a Bundle)	1117, 1115.	1954.	ZAG- (or AG, MES)
	278. (a Net)	633.	1987, 1873, 1974.	-TAX (or-RIKH)
7.	249. (a Sceptre)	5166, 1596.	1012.	SIG- (or ZAG, KHAT)
	278. (a Net)	(as in No. 6)	(as in No. 6)	-TAX (or RIKH)
8.	300. (royal Plume)	1065, U(S)	1928.	SA or GAL
9.	175. (Ears of Corn)	1161.	1945.	SIG or SI
10.	63. (a Canal or Cune)	136, 190 (Q)	1871.	QA
11.	53. (Crossed Spears)	866, 1105 f.	1871 f.	GUUR, KUR, PAP
12.	80.	843.	1954, 1991.	BIR or MASH

SUMERIAN WRITING IN DANUBE VALLEY 603

TABLE OF DANUBIAN POTTERY MARKS—continued

Danubian	Sumerian	Egyptian Predynastic and 1st Dynasty	Trojan	Phonetic Values (through Sumerian)
13.	298.	1305, 1366.	1939, 1857.	ASH
14.	481.	1185; 1150.	1953	DUK, DUR, KHUN
15.	(as in No. 14) (as in No. 6)	(as in No. 14) (as in No. 6)	(as in No. 14) (as in No. 6)	DUR- (or DUK- -TAX (or RIKH)
16.	70. (as in No. 15)	606, 124, 494. (as in No. 15)	1843, 1984. (as in No. 15)	ETIL- (or TIL, BIL) -TAX (or RIKH)
17.	532 (a Jar) (as in No. 15)	714, 717. (as in No. 15)	1972f. (as in No. 15)	GAR- -TAX (or RIKH)
18.	12. (a Tree-branch) (as in No. 15)	1434f, 305, 788. (as in No. 15)	1878, 1973. (as in No. 15)	DAR- (TAR, KUD) -TAX (or RIKH)
19.	443. (a Circle with a line) (as in No. 15)	670f. 517, 513. (as in No. 15)	1972. (as in No. 15)	GIR, KIR, or KUR
20.	81. (Tree growing by Water) (as in No. 15)	595f. (as in No. 15)	1984. (as in No. 15)	ZI- (or ŠI) -TAX (or RIKH)
21.	373.	1158f.	1945.	U or KUS
22.	77. (Wood of great sceptre)	1109, 1926f.	1871, 1926.	BAR, MASH
23.	365. (Setting Sun)	346f. 349f.	1918, 1850.	U, BURU, MUN
24.	490.	1013, 1270-1.	1265.	SHU
25.	94.	114f. 1371f.	1965.	NUN or SIL
26.	(In Urquhart's inscription of 3162B)	94.	1849f.	

n col. 3; the Trojan equivalents from whorls<sup>1</sup> in col. 4; and their phonetic values as recovered through the Sumerian are given in col. 5. The authorities for all these comparative signs are duly attested by the reference numbers attached to each sign in each of the columns. Thus the numbers in col. 2 indicate the corresponding Sumerian script signs of Mesopotamia in the standard lexicon; those in col. 3 the Egyptian owners' marks in Petrie's work; those in col. 4 the Trojan whorl markings from Schliemann's work; and the phonetic values in col. 5 will be found in the works cited under the numbers in col. 2. Here it will be noted that the same pictographic sign often possesses several different values in the polyphonous imperial Sumerian language—the same sign bearing often different word-forms in different dialects of the great Sumerian empire, though those words usually possess the same meaning in those different dialects.

From this comparison, the substantial identity in the forms of the Danubian signs with the Sumerian, primitive Egyptian and Trojan writing is evident. The Danubian signs, like those of the primitive Egyptian and Trojan, are seen to be written at a period when the Sumerian pictographic writing had become through rapid writing and long usage converted into mere conventionalized diagrams which had largely lost their detailed naturalistic and objective pictographic features. Though, as seen in Nos. 5, 6, 8, 16, 17, 18 and 20, the writing still retained, to some extent, the early curved form which in the Mesopotamian Sumerian writing became altered into angular lines, from the exigencies of writing by impression with a flat style on moist clay-tablets. And the realistic pictographs of the Net in Nos. 6, etc. are noteworthy.

These palæographic features fix *the Date* of this Danubian writing at between *about* 3300 and 2700 B.C.

The *Personal Names* of the owners of this Danubian pottery, as seen from the phonetic values of the signs in Sumerian, are more or less common personal Sumerian names or titles, or the initial syllables of personal names in the Sumerian; as well as in the names of the Early Aryan kings and heroes preserved in the Indian epics. This con-

<sup>1</sup> From H. Schliemann, *Ilios*, London, 1880.

firmly the inference that they were the personal names of the owners of the pottery in question. Many of these names, such as Sig, Dar or Tar, Dur, Duk, Tus, Tax, Khun, Guur and Etil, I have shown in my latest work to be the Sumerian originals of Gothic personal names in The Eddas and in later Gothic and Nordic history. And the title of *Tax* or *Rikkh*, meaning "The Supervisor or Ambassador," borne by the owners in Nos. 6, 8, 16, 17, 18 and 20, is an official title borne by the colonial governors in the Sumerian empire,<sup>1</sup> and suggests that those Danubian sites in question were colonies of, or tributary to, a central civilized power which used the Sumerian writing and language. Whilst No. 8 bears the title of "Prince or Great Ruler" (*Sa* or *Gal*).

APPEAL TO ARCHÆOLOGISTS & HISTORIANS IN MIDDLE,  
SOUTH-EASTERN & NORTHERN EUROPE FOR AN ACTIVE  
SEARCH FOR FURTHER MARKINGS ON PREHISTORIC  
POTTERY

In view of the enormous historical importance of these discoveries in opening up a new and promising source of exact scientific contemporary information on the Racial Affinities and Chronology of the Early Civilizers of Middle Europe in times hitherto regarded as Prehistoric, it is confidently hoped that all archæologists and historians resident in the Danube Valley and its associated valleys will now take up without delay an active search for further specimens of Sumerian Writing on the Prehistoric Pottery and Potsherds in these regions. Search should also be made of all prehistoric pottery from the other valleys of the Euxine or Black Sea in South-Eastern Russia, and in the associated valleys of the Danube corridor in Northern Europe, the Rhine and Neckar, Elbe, Oder and Vistula and in Scandinavia, not to mention Switzerland, Italy, France, Spain and the British Isles.

All specimens of prehistoric pottery and potsherds in local museums and private collections should, therefore, be

<sup>1</sup> See my *Indo-Sumerian Seals Deciphered*, 35 f., and compare Brünnow, *List of Classified Ideographs*, Leyden, 1889, 6162-4, and Muss-Arnolt, *Assyrian Dictionary*, Berlin, 1905, 756.

carefully scrutinized for such Owners' Marks ; and photographs be taken of all markings found.

#### POINTS TO BE NOTED REGARDING THE MARKED POTTERY

The following points should be noted regarding all further specimens of Marked Prehistoric Pottery which may be found in addition to their photographs :—

1. Finder or Excavator of the Marked Pottery or Potsherd (Scherben), and Date of Find.
2. Find-Place (Fundort), with direction and distance in kilometres from the nearest well-known town.
3. Depth of stratum in metres in which found.
4. Colour and texture of the ware, polished, decorated or not.
5. Any stone or metal tools or weapons or bone relics in same stratum.
6. Any ancient mine-workings in neighbourhood, and if so, what mineral ; and any ancient Stone Circles or Megaliths.
7. Location and name of Museum where specimen is now deposited, and museum number, if any.
8. Observer's Name and Address.

#### DECIPHERMENT AND PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF NEW FINDS

I shall be glad to receive and to undertake the task of decipherment of all photographs of further specimens of such marked prehistoric pottery which may be sent to me at the address below ; and I shall promptly communicate the results to the sender. And in the event of publication the names of the observers or discoverers of the markings will be duly acknowledged therein.

Dr. L. A. WADDELL,

55 Campbell Street,

Greenock,

SCOTLAND.

THE MASS OF NEW BASIC HISTORY ON THE UNKNOWN ORIGIN OF THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION AND ITS AUTHORS AND THEIR RACE NOW RECOVERED

This great mass of new basic History on the unknown Origin of the World's Civilization and its Authors and their Race, now recovered in the foregoing Appendixes, as well as in the text of this work, affords striking testimony to the richness of the wide fields of new History opened up by our new method of scientific historical research, by comparing the ancient monumental inscriptions of the Sumerians with the literary remains of our Aryan ancestors.

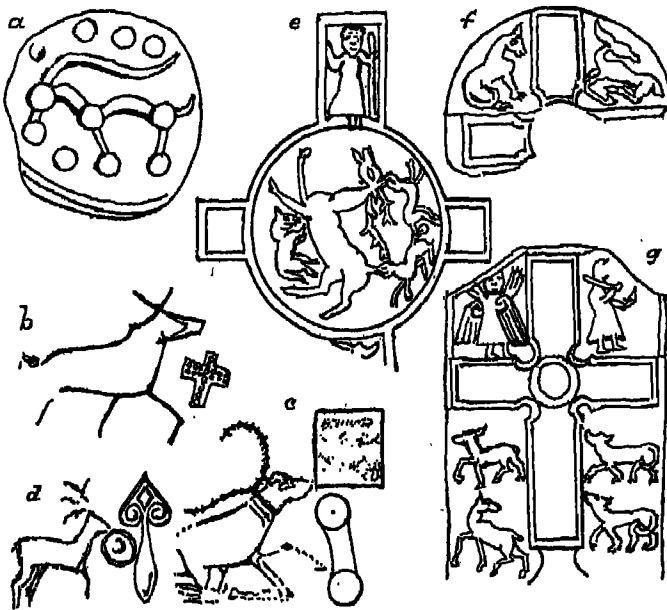


FIG. 141.—Ancient Briton pre-Christian monuments and pre-Roman coins showing Goats and Deer as "Goths" protected by the Sun Cross and In-Dara or Thor and his Archangel Tasia-Michael against the Lion and Wolf demonist totems of the Chaldees (or "Kelts").

For detailed descriptions see WPOB. 335 f. And compare with Sumerian and Hitto-Phoenician examples on p. 607 ; and Egyptian on pp. 30, 347.

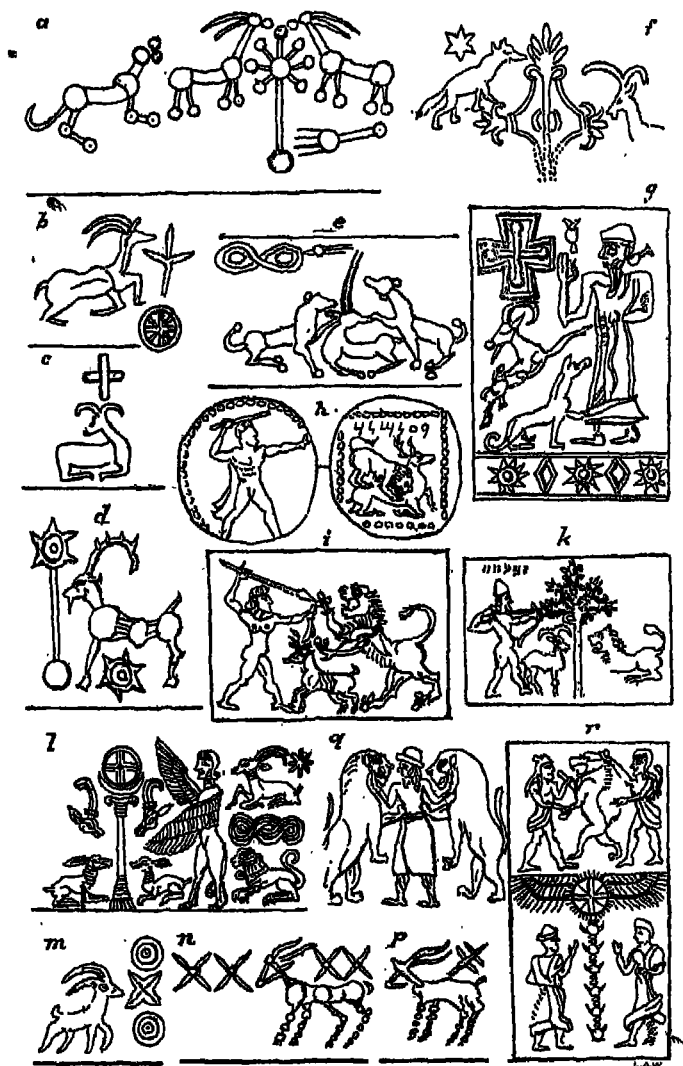


FIG. 142.—Goats and Deer as "Goths" protected by the Sun-Cross and In-Dara or Thor and his Archangel Tasia-Michael against the Lion and Wolf-cult demonist totems of the Semitic-Chaldees, on Sumerian, Hittite, Phoenician and Kassite sacred seals, etc. (After Ward WSC, etc.).

For detailed description see WPOB. 334 f. And compare with Ancient Briton representations of same (pp. 195, 607), and with Egyptian (pp. 30, 347).