

## WENDISH IN ANCIENT GAUL

**The main subject of my address to you today is evidence that Wendish was spoken in Roman and pre-Roman times also in Ancient Gaul, particularly in the area called by Romans *Tres Galliae*, the Three Gauls.**

The areas covered by ancient Gaul, that is, the Keltic areas in which Wendish was spoken before and during the Roman imperial times, were:

1. **Alpine Regions:** Alpes Maritimae; Regnum Cottii [**Kotni**, in a corner, *of a mountain valley*]; **Alpes Graiae** [**krajne**, *on the border, on the edge (of the Alps)*] with Vallis Poenina.
2. **Gaul Proper:** Narbonensis; Aquitania; Lugdunensis; Belgica; Germania Inferior; and Germania Superior. As I already mentioned, most of the inscriptions were found in these areas.
3. **Middle Rhine and Upper Danube:** Agri Decumates; Vindelici, today's German Bavaria.

This evidence consist mainly of surviving ancient Gallic inscriptions from pre-Roman and Roman times, originating between 250 BC and 600 AD. Most of these inscriptions are badly damaged and fragmented. The stone monuments, plaques and household items on which they are written, were deliberately destroyed. Some of them were vandalized already by Caesar's soldiers in the wars he had led against Gallic tribes. Half a millennium later, Christian zealots, as soon as their religion had become the official religion of the Roman Empire, broke up into small fragments anything which had to do with our ancestral pagan religion. Inscriptions honouring pagan priests and gods, appeals for their help and their gratitude when heard, whether inscribed on stone or metal plaques, were smashed to pieces and made illegible. Regarding them the devil's work, they buried these fragments in the ground or threw them into lakes and rivers where they eroded further.

However, even the little that is left - particularly personal names incised on pottery and other household articles - suffices to prove that many of them were written in Wendish or, in later centuries, Wendish mixed with Latin. Most of them were found in Southern France and in present Belgium, Holland and the lower Rhine Valley.

Before I proceed to give you examples of these inscriptions, I must first explain what I understand to be the origin of the many names I am using throughout my text: **Wends, Winds, Solwen(d)s, Slowen(d)s, Kelts** and **Gauls**. I will touch also upon a few other, connected matters, that you may find interesting. [*I ought to mention here, that in my written texts on this subject on my website, I usually use in names, like Wends, the English "w" instead the letter "v" used by Wends in their corrupt literary language, because this sound is in their spoken language the same as in English "w", not the Slavic "v" which they were forced to accept. However, I am not quite consistent. I use "v" also because of the spelling of historic names in Latin and other languages.*]

I will start with **the term Wend**, and **Wind**. These are the general names for all those people who speak **today** - or have spoken at **any time** in the past, **anywhere** in the world - dialects closely related to today's **Wendish**, i.e., the **Slowensk** dialects. Wendish is an **ancient language**, its roots reach back into the Ice Ages. It was perfected already at the end of the last Ice Age. Miraculously, much of its ancient vocabulary remained unchanged until today.

The oldest, original meaning of names **Wind** and **Wend**, may have been simply “**a human, a person**”. An intelligent creature capable of observing - **Vi(n)di** means, *he sees*. A creature capable also of accumulating knowledge - **Ve(n)da**, means *knowledge*. It seems that in the most distant past in their evolution, human tribes chose this word to identify themselves, not as much as a separate group of people, but to distinguish themselves from other primate and animal species. For example, both names - **Inuit** and **Ainu** - have in their language this meaning, *a person, a human*.

Both these terms, **Wends** and **Winds** have retained their original form as the name for all Wendish people. Later, when their religion had evolved, these words **lost their nasal form**, when used in terms connected to knowledge and religion. The nasals no longer existed at the time when the **Sanskrit Vedas** were put down in writing some 3 thousand years ago.

However, Wends may have got their name much later, from the names of their impressive, highly educated, **Druids/Trovids**, who were divided into two classes, **Veds**, *sages, scholars*, and **Vids**, *priests, prophets and seers*. Their education was long, and demanding, and they had to possess a photographic memory. To qualify as a druid, boys and girls were trained for more than 20 years, learning everything by heart. However, they were allowed to use writing for personal correspondence and business.

We know that their knowledge was so profound that it qualified them to teach various subjects at Roman universities – even after they were already forbidden to practice their religion. Although writers like Cicero, who mentions this, did not go into any detail, it is likely that they taught subjects in which ancient Wends excelled: astronomy, mathematics, physics, agriculture and geography. Roman prohibition of their practising religion was founded on Romans' fear that Wendish priests, trusted and respected by their own people, would organize further uprisings against them.

All previous Gallic revolts against Rome were namely led by druids/trowids and members of Wendish aristocracy. For instance, **Vindex** was obviously a **Videž**, *a priest and prophet*. The letter x was used by Romans for spelling Wendish sibilants, ch (č), zh (ž) and sh (š), for which they did not have any letters in their own alphabet. And the famous ancient “French” hero, **Vercingetorix**, as Romans spelled his Wendish title, **Vršni Redarič**, was, as Romans report, **a Gallic Chief Justice**.

Just to make you more proud of your pagan Wendish ancestors, I will give you a basic outline of their contributions to Wendish and Roman history. Later in my address, I will mention further famous pagan Wends.

The mentioned **Vršni Redarič** - whose badly misheard and misspelled profession, in Latin, was **Vercingetorix (82 BC – 46 BC)** - was a nobleman of the Celtic **Arverni** tribe. He united all Gallic tribes in a revolt against Caesar's forces in **52 BC**. In previous attempts of revolt, such as that led by **Ambioric in 54 BC**, the uprising had only local support. Vercingetorix, however, had led united Gauls in their most significant revolt – causing great losses to Romans – and defeated Caesar's legions at the Battle of Gergovia. Applying the divide and rule tactics, Caesar created internal divisions among various Celtic tribes and thus defeated Vercingetorix' force in the Battle of Alesia. He took him prisoner in **46 BC** and had him strangled in revenge. Vercingetorix' father's name was **Celtill**. Napoleon III

erected in Alesia a 7-meter-tall statue of Vercingetorix in 1865, with the inscription: La Gaule unie, formant une seule nation, animée d'un même esprit, peut défier l'Univers. Slovenes, who still speak his language, on the other hand, do not even mention him in their history books. Brainwashed, as they no longer know who they are and that Vercingetorix spoke their own language.

Another leader of an uprising against the Roman rule was **Vindex**. His name is obviously the Wendish *wi(n)dezh* or *we(n)dezh*, i.e., a sage. (“Zh(Ž), as we know, was transcribed as “x” in Latin, which had no special letter for this sibilant sound.) He was a member of an aristocratic Gaulish family of Aquitania and a senator under Emperor Claudius. He even held the position of a Roman governor in an important province, Gallia Lugdunensis. Its capital was Lyon, the second most important city of the Empire, next to Rome. In **67/68 AD**, he rebelled against Nero's tax policy and supported Galba, to replace Nero as the new Emperor. Vindex was defeated in a battle near modern Besançon. Historian Cassius Dio wrote about him: “Vindex was powerful in body and of shrewd intelligence, was skilled in warfare and full of daring for any great enterprise; and he had a passionate **love of freedom** and a vast ambition.” Galba, when Emperor, struck coins to commemorate Vindex, to whom he owed his position.

Now, let us return to my comments on **Druids**, i.e., **Trowids** and **Troweds**, whom I call genuine ancient Wendish scholars. The present generally accepted interpretation of the name **Druid**, that it is derived from the Sanskrit “*drwo*”, *a tree*, makes no sense whatsoever. Ancient Wends did not venerate only trees, they respected and venerated everything mother nature was providing - springs, rivers, mountains, as well as trees. The present interpretation, showing pagan druids in a rather ridiculous light, is obviously slanted to please Christians who demonized everything pagan – as victors always demonize those they had overthrown.

The real meaning of the druids' name, in my opinion, implies that they were devoting their lives to the study of various **trinities**: **Veds** in sciences, **Vids** in philosophy, and religion. **Tro** in Wendish means triple, as in **Tromostovje**, *the triple bridge*, in Lublana. The name **Druids** itself, is the Roman spelling of the Wendish name of these highly educated Wendish **Trovids** and **Troveds**, who devoted their time to the study of trinities and sub-trinities. [Christians may have had some advantage in their conversion of Wends by presenting them with their own trinity: god father, god son, god holly ghost. Considering their determination to enlarge their empire, they may have even purposely, for that reason, introduced it into their religion.]

By the way, I have noticed that Keltic scholars stress that the national Keltic symbol – as David's star is for Jews - was the **Triskeles**, a Greek word, meaning three-legged. It looks like a **3-branched swastika**. Because they have found it on the Isle of Man, in Sicily and as far away as the Philippines, it may have belonged to just one branch of Kelts. I suspect the **4-branched swastika**, found in a much larger area, was more likely to have been the ancient Wendish symbol.

**Troveds** were ancient *scholars*. They studied everything connected with the **secular world**:

1. the past (study of history),
2. the present (all arts and all sciences) and
3. the future (plans and hopes for their people's future activities).

**Trovids**, were *priests, prophets and seers*, explorers of the **spiritual world**:

1. the lower realm of the dead, headed by **Chrni Bog**,
2. human environment, in which humans and various spirits/deities exist, ruled by **mother-earth Goddess**, usually called **Baba**; and
3. The upper realm, presided by the life sustainer, **sun-god Sol**, also called **Belin, Bel** and **Baal**.

At least since they had started settling down to farming in Mezopotamia some 18,000 years ago, to express their national identity, Wends **started referring to themselves** as a special kind of Wends, a special kind of people. They started calling themselves **Solwends** and **Solwinds**, *people of the sun-god Sol*. Already in Megalithic times, they had reached the apex of their sun-god veneration, which included the mother-earth goddess, usually called Baba, and the Chrni bog of the nether world. This was also the time when Wends had completed their exploration of our globe. Because, wherever one finds astronomic megalithic structures and solar stone circles – and one finds them on all continents – one finds also a larger or smaller linguistic imprint of Wendish in native languages spoken there today.

By a simple slip of the tongue, the first syllable in **Solwinds** and **Solwends** was later inversed, and they became **Slowends** and **Slowinds**. Most likely this occurred when they were already converted to Christianity, and had already forgotten their meaning.

Today, I will be also constantly mentioning some other names by which Wends were known: **Celts**, **Gauls**, **Galli** and **Gallati**. Those of you who may think that these names refer to different people, as I once did, I must explain that **all of them refer to the same ancient people, the Wends**.

In his *De Bello Gallico*, **Caesar** states clearly: “We, Romans, call them **Gauls**, but they call themselves **Celts**”. **Celts**, seems to have been their general name, whether they lived in Europe or in Asia, or anywhere else.

Thus, due to Romans, they became generally known under yet another name, **Gauls**. This name is derived from **Galati/Galli**, the name Romans gave them when they first came across them - in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC in Asia Minor, after Hannibal's wars. Less than a century later, Romans were confronted in Southern France with a people who spoke the very same language as the Galati, whom they had previously encountered in Mezopotamia and Anatolia. Romans needed the Cote d'Azur and the coastal regions in Southern France, to gain easy access to Spain, where they were fighting Carthaginians.

There, the third group of European Wends experienced Roman aggression. The first Wendish population which was affected by the expansion of Rome were Cis-Alpine Gauls of Northern Italy and Switzerland. There were frictions between them and Rome from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC on.

The second group of Gauls/Wends to suffer from Rome's expansion were Gauls in Illyricum and Dalmatia, where the Wendish **Tolenti/Dolenci** resided.

As I said, both these names, **Galli** and **Galati**, are simply typical latinized spellings of **Wends'** general name, **Celti**. If the word **Celti** is pronounced dialectically, with an open e-vowel, it can easily be heard and spelled as **Calti**. We know that Romans constantly misheard sounds in foreign words. In this case, they also heard a **G** sound where Wends had a **K** sound. Romans always pronounced **C** as **K**. Thus **Calti** became **Galti**. And, as Romans also habitually inserted vowels between two consonants in foreign words - to make them easier to pronounce - in Latin texts **Galti** became **Galati**, or **Galli**. That is the only reason why **Celts** are known to us also as **Gauls**.

I would like to mention in passing that, after I had realized the connection between Wends and Celts, I was not at all surprised when, a few years ago, a German Wend, whose name is Kell, got in touch with me and mentioned that he was perplexed about his family name, because, he said, his family was no doubt Wendish, not Keltic. He lives in **Leipzig**, to which he always refers as **Lipsko**, even on the envelopes of his letters. With such patriots, there is still a chance that Wends in Germany may survive.

[I have recently heard from him, letting me know that **he had just succeeded in gaining cultural heritage status from UNESCO for his Wendish community, their heritage and language**. This is the first time such status was granted by them to anyone. I hope the rest of the Wends will soon follow his example, and organize a common movement of all remaining Wends.]

Now let us get back to how Romans' spelling of Wendish words make it hard for us to recognize them as such in Latin texts. Romans did not only mix up **G**s and **C**s, they also mixed up **V** and **B** sounds, **B** and **P**, **G** and **K**, etc. For example, they spelled the name of the heroic British queen **Bodicca**, instead of her Wendish title, **Vodilka**. It took me ages before I realized that this was not her personal name but a Wendish military title, which was simply "a female leader". She was the queen of the British **Ikeni** tribe. Together with neighbouring tribes, she organized and led an uprising against Romans and destroyed an entire legion in **60/61 AD**. It is equally hard to guess who she really was when one looks at the name under which she is now remembered in Wales - where a Wendish dialect was once spoken but is now hardly recognizable as such, because of it having served for 500 years as home of Roman legions. In Welsh, this Vodilka is now known as **Buddug/Vuduk**.

Considering Romans' constant misspelling of Wendish words, Vodilka's tribe may have been called Yekleni (**jekleni, steely, strong**), not **Ikeni**, as Romans spelled it. They may have arrived on the English east coast from the continent, perhaps even from Noricum. There, already in the early Iron Age, Wendish Hallstatters, in present Austrian Alps, were producing **jeklo**, *stainless steel*. And **jekleni** means *made of stainless steel* (a strong people, a suitable name of a tribe). Wends, living in the kingdom of Noricum - an ally of Rome - were supplying Roman legions with weapons, including swords of superior quality. It was likely that Vodilka's warriors succeeded in destroying the Roman legion, because, in addition to being inspired by patriotism, her charioteers' weapons equalled in quality those that the Romans were using.

Many noble Wendish families of the **Veneti, Sabini** [i.e., Slavini/Sloveni] and **Etrusci** tribes – all of whom spoke Wendish dialects - were, no doubt, also among the ranks of **early Roman patrician families, members of the Etrusci and Sabini aristocracy**. A large number of names, popular among them, imply Wendish origins. Names like **Videus, Vedeus, Ovid**, point to an old connection to Wendish priesthoods. And we know that all Roman priests, up to the very end of the Empire, performed their religious ceremonies in the Etruscan tongue.

The bilingual Roman historian **Livy** (a **Venet**, a Venetian, as Romans spelled **Wend**) tells us in his *Roman History*, that Etruscans spoke the same language as his own people, Veneti. "Only", he writes, "they spoke a more refined version of the Veneti dialect". Therefore, even the great Roman historian, Livy, may have been called at home **Libi/Lubi**, *darling*.

Even names like **Tacitus** make me wonder whether they are not derived from originally Wendish names. Any name that starts with a **Ta, Ti** or **To** (*the* - the Wendish definite article) draws my attention and arouses my suspicion that it has a Wendish origin. Hittites called their sun god, **Talepi**, obviously **Ta Lepi**, *the beautiful one*. The famous "Germanic", but in fact Wendish Cheruscan prince, called Arminius in Latin texts, was actually called Rmeni (the golden or yellow-haired one). His little son was called, in Roman texts, **Tamali**. No doubt, he was a Wendish **Ta Mali**, *the little boy*. In Charlemagne's times, Charles's relative, the duke of Bavaria, former **Vindelicia**, was called **Tassillo**, obviously **Ta Silni**, *the powerful/mighty one*. In an 11<sup>th</sup> century Bavarian chronic, a local administrator had the pleasant Wendish name **Talubi, Ta Lubi**, *the darling*. I read about several names of Easter Island natives, whose names started with a **ta**. Unfortunately, I had made no notes of them. Talking about Easter Island, it is interesting that the white **Chachapoya** natives of Eastern Andes mountains, a blond

and red-haired tribe, produced statues that seem to be exact replicas of the giants that Easter Islanders had erected - though on a much smaller scale. There too, the earliest explorers report, that many of the natives were red-heads.

So the famous Roman historian, **Tacitus**, may have been the descendant of a Cis-Alpine Wendish family. They may have been called **Ta Hitri**, *the speedy one*. Or, if a syllable was reversed with passing of time, **Ta Tih**, *the quiet one*. We know that all ancient Wendish toponyms and personal names were highly descriptive. One example, that immediately comes to my mind, is the toponym **Krtine o(m)b peči**, *mole hills at the rock*. It describes that place perfectly. There is a chain of tree-covered small hills, with an enormous, mountain-high bare white rock in the background. It is today a famous Italian Alpine tourist resort, with an ostensibly Italian name, **Cortina D'Ampezzo**. In Italian, this name has no meaning whatsoever.

As we are talking about names, I might as well mention that I was delighted when I realized – particularly as historians claim that Wends had no history worth mentioning - that the oldest book ever written, **the Gilgamesh Epic**, was also written in a Wendish dialect. As you know, Egyptian **pharaohs** were corresponding with ancient **Mesopotamian kings** in the **Akkadian** language, which was a Wendish dialect, and for thousands of years the *lingua franca* of the Ancient Middle East.

The Gilgamesh Epic was written in the cuneiform script, which, as the Hebrew script today, used no vowels. Therefore, modern historians and linguists inserted vowels randomly between Akkadian consonants. They did not suspect that the Epic was written in Wendish, they only knew that it was a tale about an ancient Mesopotamian hero.

I suspected that this name, Gilgamesh, had likely Wendish roots, because it appears in an Akkadian text. And I knew that in Akkadian Wendish words appear, such as **taca**, *the paw, the foot*, **kovan**, *made of metal*, and **kositer**, *tin*. The last syllable in Gilgamesh's name, **-mesh**, is obviously the Wendish **mosh/mož**, *man* and the **Gilga** in this name is most likely *the Galski Mož*, *the Gallic man*. I knew how often ancients and foreigners failed to hear certain sounds in Wendish words that contain groups of consonants, and, therefore, failed to write them down, like the “s” in this instance. Like Roman writers, Akkadian scribes likely also wrote **g** instead of **k**. Therefore it is quite possible that even Wends in the Near East called themselves **Caltsi/Celtski**. Gilgamesh could have been simply **Calski** or **Celtski Mož** (*a Celtic Man*), an ancient Mesopotamian Wendish hero.

While we are discussing various Wendish names, I would also like to mention my own interpretation of the names **Slovinc** and **Slovan**. The present theory, which attempts to reduce Wends to just another member of the Indo-European Slavic language family, makes no sense. It claims that these words, **Slovinc** and **Slovan**, are derived from the word which appears in all Slavic languages and makes them form a separate group of people, Slavs, because they understood each other's “words”. This is supposed to be proven by the Slavic word **slòvo**, *a word*, from which the names **Slovinc** and **Slovan** are supposedly derived.

Although this theory is endlessly repeated even by our own enlightened scholars, it has no logical basis. The word, **slòvo**, *a word*, does not even exist in Wendish. There is a similar word in Wendish, but it is stressed on a different syllable, and has a totally different meaning. Wendish **slóvó**, means *farewell, adieu, good-by*. A most unlikely candidate to have been chosen by an ancient people as their identifying name.

The name **Slovani**, is most likely derived from the ancient Scandinavian **vannen/váni/Vani**, *friends*.

Thus, **Slovani** would be derived from **Solvani**, *Sun-god's friends*. In Norse legends, Vani are described as a powerful race of giants. Perhaps it was originally a Norse nickname for their Wendish sun-worshipping compatriots and neighbours, who were a tall people, men and women alike. *There is an interesting connection between them and the earliest American settlers, who are described as being giants, although many of their skeletons were only 6 to 8 feet tall. Many of my relations in Carinthia were 7 feet tall and one of my own sons is 6'4". They were giants only compared with today's majority population. [Van may be a cognate of Wend. Or the original name name was shortened in later sagas, as Scandinavian version of "Veda" was changed to "Edda".]*

The literary Slovene language, taught in all official educational institutions, is an artificial language, construed recently by our official political and scholarly elites. These scholars continue to be misled and brainwashed by the **falsified Wendish history**, taught today in all their own, as well as all European, schools. As mentioned above, this fictional version of Wendish history claims that Wends had contributed nothing whatsoever to Western civilization, having only arrived in central Europe, as barbarians from the East, **after the fall of Rome**.

**Wends** in Germany were supposed to have arrived in their present homelands in the **9<sup>th</sup> century, together with Sorbs**, speaking Sorbish. And **Alpine Wends in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, together with Serbo-Croatians**, speaking the common Serbian language. The present linguistic difference was supposedly caused by Slovenes' contact with their various new neighbours. This theory envisions an unprecedented, outright miraculous, evolution of an ancient language, with a complicated grammatical structure, which Wendish is, into a modern Slavic language, with a substantially different vocabulary and a simplified grammar.

This fictional Wendish history was invented by our enemies - Christian governments, and their secular followers and, more recently, by the Serbian government. They invented it, in order to destroy our identity. Without knowing who we really are, believing that we are newcomers, with no historic right to the land on which we have settled, we would put up no resistance to their establishing a ruling position over us. Our enemies would thus easily reach their goal: to incorporate into their own states even the last remaining Wendish territories.

Unaware of their true identity or the antiquity of their language, believing their fictional history to be based on facts, Wendish political and scholarly elites have been changing our unique ancient language into a mongrelized Slavic language. They have removed from its vocabulary tens of thousands of our ancient Wendish words, still used by Wendish farmers in various Wendish communities - from Northern Italy to Northern Germany. I hope that all words appearing in our dialects will shortly be collected and included in our literary language. This task must be carried out now, before the last Wendish farmer who still uses these words, had died.

In this mongrelized Slovene literary language, our scholars have replaced ancient Wendish words with foreign words and foreign forms, to make it sound more Slavic. Disgracefully, they have changed even such basic Wendish words as **ja**, *yes*, to the Serbian **da**, and **mogoče** to **možno**, etc. Even our own capital, **Lublana** - most likely originally **Lobiana**, the name of a Celtic deity - was changed to **Ljubljana**, to make it look and sound more Serbo-Croatian.

Tragically, this hybrid language is now being taught – I fear quite deliberately, at least in Austria - **to all** Wendish children. This destruction of the Wendish identity even among the last remaining Wends, has been going on for more than a hundred years now, not only in Alpine Wendish communities, but in **Wendish schools in Germany** as well. There, Wendish children are forced by the German government

to learn their neighbour's **Sorbish**, so that they too can no longer understand their grandparents, and are thus also losing their historic identity.

I am repeating myself, but it seems to me so important to make, as soon as possible, everyone aware of what is happening to Wends now. By falsifying Wendish history, our enemies have destroyed our identity. If they succeed also in destroying the last remaining pockets of our language, they will have completed our genocide, as they have always intended.

I apologize to those of you who regard Christianity as a humanizing and civilizing factor. I strongly disagree. Our official version of history was deliberately created, over a few millennia, by our secular and religious enemies, the proselytizers and promoters of the three Biblical religions, who were determined to acquire our land and turn Wends themselves, with the help of these religions, into their compliant servants.

**In the Middle East and Northern Africa, Arabs, with their Quran and Islam**, overran Wendish territories. **In Europe, Christianity, proselytized by Franks and their German successors**, in addition to creating **(establishing?)** Germanic languages in formerly Wendish speaking territories, introduced to the advanced and tolerant Wendish pagans their witch-hunts, inquisitions, genocides, hypocrisy, intolerance of independent and rational thought, and restrictions on free speech. As Soviets did in Russia and the Ukraine, Christian rulers eliminated, killed and dispossessed first the entire Wendish aristocracy, which included their intellectuals, the Wends, and trades - to ensure no leaders were left to organize an uprising against them. The new religion, created for that very purpose, thereby transformed a formerly proud and free population into frightened, politically correct servants of their new ruling class. They forced the rest of Wends to accept a foreign tribal, totalitarian, merciless god, who favours his own tribe, his chosen people. A god from whose total surveillance there is no escape and nowhere to hide. A god who punishes every dissident and competitor, not only with death, but with eternal damnation. A macho god, who does not even tolerate his own wife, Astarte, to stand at his side, let alone with equal rights. A god whose inventors had, already in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, her statue removed from his second temple in Jerusalem.

Jesus's teachings made believers' lives even harder. He promoted a life of total surrender of all basic human rights. He tells us not only to obey Caesar, our new governments, and serve them until we die, when we receive our earned rewards, he goes a step further and asks us to humbly offer the other cheek - when struck on one. An attitude rightly despised by our pagan ancestors. No doubt, the Old and the New Testaments are a most perfect and useful ideological tool to transform a once proud and free people into **hlapci**, *subservient slaves*.

Many of **George Orwell's** insights and visions have proven prophetic. He also stated that “**The easiest and most effective way to carry out the genocide of a people is to destroy its history and the awareness of its identity.**” 3,000 years before him, the Spartan sage, Lycurgus, had already come to the same conclusion. He said “**A people without a past also does not have a future.**” What he says certainly applies in our case.

Today, Wends have reached the lowest point in their existence. If their eyes are not opened to reality now, not only the amazing achievements of their ancestors will be forgotten, their unique ancient language will be also lost for ever. We owe **our** ancient forebears the preservation of the memory of their achievements. They were one of the most creative and adventurous people in the world. They exerted substantial influence, linguistic and cultural, on many civilizations, not only in Europe and the Middle East, but in almost every part of our globe.

Many European nations point proudly to the fact that their ancestors were these famous Celts. In the introduction of a recently published book on Kelts, written by **Ian Barnes**, *The Great Historic Atlas of Kelts*, he writes: “**Kelts made an outstanding contribution to World's Art and Culture, and many European cultures continue to be influenced by their Celtic roots.**” Barnes praises them, although he is not even aware of the real extent of their influence, their real history.

So many nations pride themselves of having Celtic roots (English, Irish, Scots, Bretons, Frenchmen, Spaniards, even Germans). Their archaeologists and historians have written thousands of books describing their heroic history, their art and their other achievements. I truly appreciate their work, because they have collected vast amounts of factual data about Celts, their history, their art and their society. We would not have had the time, nor resources, to have done such thorough research on our ancestors. However, all these scholars and proud nationalists carefully avoided mentioning our name, although we are the only remaining direct descendants of those Celts they are writing about and praising.

No doubt, many of these official scholars know the truth but prefer not to rock the boat, afraid to provoke the anger of their secular and religious leaders who finance them, and lose their well-paid and secure jobs. Today, individuals like Snowden are rare, and like him unwelcome, even hated. I am sure that many professional European scholars know the truth, because it is so obvious. After all, even I, a lay person, with very little time to spend on the subject, managed to discover some of the truth about Wends. And that quite accidentally – without really trying.

Perhaps, before I proceed with my main topic, I should give you a **very short summary of some other discoveries I have made about Wendish origins, Wendish history and Wendish language. I deal with them in more detail on my website, [GlobalWends.com](http://GlobalWends.com)**. Whenever I find time to go through my pile of rough notes, haphazardly collected over three quarters of a century, I will be adding further information.

**My main conclusions, reached totally independently** – and using a different approach and different sources - support and confirm discoveries made by other researchers in these fields, those of **Dr. Šavli, Matej Bor, Rev. Tomažič and Ambrožič** - as well as your own, which I hope to be able to get acquainted with soon. The main reason I decided to publish my own insights is to give support to their findings, because, so far, their outstanding research has been totally ignored by all official Wendish institutions, let alone others. Another generation of Wends is growing up misled, unaware of their origins and their true identity, indoctrinated into believing a falsified version of their history. It is high time for Wends to learn the truth about their real origins, and prevent their nation's and their language's demise. It will be too late in a couple of generations.

In addition to the discoveries made by Dr. Savli and other independent researchers, I came across information which opens up **a much wider range for research on these subjects. As far as I am aware, in areas covered by no one else previously.**

I will summarize here **my conclusions in these subjects which differ from conclusions arrived at by others, as well as those discoveries which open doors to new areas of research for future Wendish scholars and patriots.** My conclusions are:

1. That Wendish dialects which continue to be spoken by some 2 million Wends in 5 central European countries (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Croatia, and Slovenia) are what linguists

call today **the extinct Continental Celtic language**. That, therefore, **Celtic is Wendish**.

2. That **Continental Celtic** is not simply **a member of another Indo-European linguistic family** - the Celtic Indo-European linguistic family - as official scholars insist. Fortunately, it is also **not yet an extinct language** either, as they claim. **Continental Celtic**, that is, **Wendish**, is, in fact, this **original Indo-European language**, on which all classical and modern Indo-European languages are based – including Sanskrit and Latin. Wendish is **the mother of all Indo-European languages**.
3. That Wendish is likely the oldest language spoken by white populations, its roots reaching back into the Ice Ages. Because it was perfected so long ago, it has hardly needed to change since then. **Wendish** vocabulary, and some of its ancient grammatical forms, appear in ancient **Akkadian, Ancient Persian (even in today's Farsi), Babylonian, Phrygian, and many other ancient Middle Eastern languages. It appears also in Ainu and modern Japanese and many American native languages, particularly in the 24 Algonquian languages**. The Wendish vocabulary in these languages is frequently identical to that we are using today.
4. That Wendish **is not** just some **pre-Indo-European or proto-Indo-European language** - which official scholars are bound to declare it to be - because it is **the only** language that is amply represented **in all classical and modern Indo-European languages**. No other language, let alone Norse/Germanic, appears in all of them. Only Wendish does.
5. That, considering these facts, Wendish people have been part of the first global society. They have explored the entire globe already **in Megalithic times**, including **East Asia, North America, Central America, South America, the eastern coast of Australia, and Northern and sub-Saharan Africa**. Proof: Wherever Wends left their megalithic and astronomically oriented structures, influenced by their sun-god veneration, one can find also the linguistic imprint of their language in native languages that are spoken there today.

[Note: I discuss these topics in more detail on my website, [GlobalWends.com](http://GlobalWends.com). I call my website **GlobalWends**, not **Indo-Europeans**, because of this world-wide impact of Wends and their language. The term Indo-European is obviously a misnomer, **Indo-Germanic** even more so. These names limit the actual spread of Wends and the amazing influence their language had on other languages throughout the globe. They reduce it solely to Europe, the Middle East and India. And these terms do not convey the fact that only Wendish vocabulary, not German vocabulary appears, and that in large numbers, in all classical and modern so-called Indo-European languages.]

To the 5 subjects mentioned above, which, so far, only I may have noticed, I should add some more, though I will not expand on them in this presentation. (Again, if interested, you can find them discussed further on [GlobalWends.com](http://GlobalWends.com).)

6. That German historians have, most likely deliberately, misunderstood and misinterpreted Roman historians, particularly **Tacitus**, with regard to their interpretation and use of the word **Germani** - perhaps intentionally;
7. That German history, and that of several other European nations - as presently formulated - is as fictional and wildly misleading, as the presently generally accepted version of Wendish history.

[Note: I have already posted on my website Lists of Wendish words I have detected in both languages spoken in Japan, native Ainu and modern Japanese. A short list of Aztec military weapons, clearly indicating their Wendish influence, is also on it. I will add two long lists of Wendish words appearing in Algonquian Migmaw and Cree, as soon as I have time to edit and type them. I will also add shorter lists of Wendish words, appearing in other native American languages, which I had no time to study in any detail, and encourage others to look at. Several of these languages may qualify as Indo-European languages.]

8. That Germans have embellished their history with Wendish cultural and military achievements, by declaring them to be their own. For example, they proclaim, as their own, the heroic Celtic/**Wendish** Cheruscan prince and warrior, **Arminius**, the blond **Rmeni** (*gold-, yellow-haired one*). **And they declared the Celtic Cherusci to be a Germanic tribe.** And
9. that Germans also continue to proclaim obviously Wendish **ancient inscriptions** as their own oldest Germanic writings. One appears on the Negev helmet and another on some jewellery found in Northern Germany. I checked and found that even the most recent German history books continue with this self-aggrandizing propaganda, which started in the 'Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation' founded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. and peaked in Hitler's Third Reich.

As you see, **my contentions contradict, almost in every respect, the current officially accepted theories that European historians and linguists are disseminating.** Because they have always been financed by their various governments and religious institutions, they have created for their masters versions of history which supported their policies and helped them to arrive at their desired goals, acquisition of land, wealth and power which from times immemorial belonged to Wends.

**Some of you may regard some of my assertions farfetched.** I admit, even I myself find them at times hard to accept. Our indoctrination has left deep marks on our perceptions. I hope, that further research will find that most of my assertions are not idle hypothetical conjectures, but facts.

Of course, I do sometimes resort to conjectures and guesses as well, because I have no time to spend on further research. For instance, I am almost certain that the **Rezian** dialect is not a Slovene but a Swiss Wendish dialect, and that the name Rezian was originally **Raetian**, by which Swiss dialects were known to Romans.

I am also convinced - although I cannot prove it at the present time, without further research - that all the **Roman Emperors** whom I will mention next, and I will not mention all potential Wends among them, **have a Wendish background:**

For example, one of the names of the highly popular Roman Emperor, **Antoninus Pius, (86 AD – 161 AD)** was **Boianus**, the Wendish **Bojan** (pronounced 'Boian'), derived from Wendish **boj, boi, a battle.** We know that his ancestors were an aristocratic **Gallic**, i.e., Wendish family from the Provence. They may have belonged to the Wendish warrior cast, because only members of Celtic aristocracy were trained as warriors. Further research may prove me right. But, at this point in time, this is only what I would call **a fairly reasonable hypothesis.**

I call it **reasonable** – because I take into account that Gallic/Wendish aristocracy, including their highly educated **druids** and **druidesses** (*troveds* and *trovedas*, *trovids* and *trovidas*), were respected by Romans and treated as equals - as soon as their territories had become an integral part of the Roman Empire. Many of them were immediately granted the senatorial status. Others were admitted into high military positions. As were, for example, both Wendish princes of the Keltic Cherusci tribe, **Arminius/Rmeni (18/17 BC – 21 AD)**, whom I have already mentioned, and his brother **Flavus**. (Their names indicate, one in Wendish, the other in Latin, a person with golden yellow or reddish-yellow hair. This shows that, at that time, many names – Wendish, as well as Roman - were actually nicknames, descriptive, as were their toponyms.) We know that within a couple of generations, the most competent and respected members of these noble Wendish families had become Roman consuls and Roman caesars. Why not also emperors?

Another Wend was **Emperor Traianus Decius (249 AD – 251 AD)**. He was the first romanized **Illyrian** who had reached this status. He was born in the village Budalia near the city **Sirmium**, now **Sremska Mitrovica**, 55 miles west of Belgrade. Sirmium was a very important city in the Roman Empire, a home of many Roman Emperors. It was **the capital of the Wendish Illyricum** which originally covered **the Pannonian Plain and Dalmatia**, the home of the **Tolenti**, as Romans spelled the name of the Wendish **Dolenci**. Decius was the first Roman Emperor to die in a battle against a foreign enemy, and lost in it also his son, fighting Goths in Bulgaria.

A generation later, **Roman Emperors Diocletian, *Devi zakleti* (pledged to the divinity) (284 AD - 305 AD)** was also a Wend. He was born in a village in present **Dalmatia**, which, in Roman times, was settled by Wendish **Dolenci**, spelled **Tolenti** on early Roman maps. There are no reports of Roman farming colonies having ever been established there.

There were also several **less important later emperors and caesars** – who **had a Wendish background**, particularly during the existence of the so-called **Gallic Empire** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. There is no plausible reason why non Gallic politicians should have tried to regain freedom and become independent of Rome to create an independent state, and then call it the Gallic Empire. The initiative for this Gallic Empire came from the lower Rhine area, in which the second largest number of Wendish inscriptions was found, the largest being the French Mediterranean Coast.

Marcus **Cassianus [Kozjani/koziani?] Latinius Postumus** was a Gallic general, likely from the tribe of the Batavians, in present Holland, who was proclaimed emperor of the **Gallic Empire/Imperium Galliarum**. It was a breakaway part of the Roman Empire that functioned *de facto* as a separate state from **260 AD to 274 AD**. It originated during the so-called Roman 'Crisis' of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, in the wake of barbarian invasions and instability in Rome. At its height, it included the territories of Germania, Gaul, Britannia and (for a time) Hispania. After Postumus' assassination in 268, it lost much of its territory, but continued under a number of emperors and usurpers. It was retaken by Roman emperor Aurelian after the Battle of Châlons in AD 274.

The Roman “Crisis” continued as the Emperor Valerian was defeated and captured by Persians in the battle of Edessa, together with a large part of the Roman field army in the east. This left his son Gallienus in very shaky control. Shortly thereafter, the Palmyrene Empire, which came to encompass Egypt, Syria, Judea and Arabia Petraea, also broke away. **The governors of Wendish Pannonia also staged unsuccessful local revolts**. The Emperor left for the Danube to attend to their disruption. This left **Postumus**, the governor of Germania Superior and Inferior, in charge at the Rhine border. An exceptional administrator, **Postumus** had also protected Germania Inferior against an invasion led by

the Franks in the summer of 260. He defeated the Frankish forces at Empel decisively, there were no further Germanic raids for another 10 years. All this made Postumus one of the most powerful men in the west of the Roman empire.

**The Gallic Empire** was at its greatest territorial extent, after its creation by Postumus. The imperial heir, Saloninus, and the praetorian prefect Silvanus stayed at Colonia Agrippina, today's **Cologne**, to check on Postumus' ambitions. Postumus layed a siege on it, and put both of them to death, making his revolt official. His capital was either Cologne, Trier or Lyon.

The Gallic Empire had its own praetorian guard, two annually elected consuls (not all of whose names have survived) and probably its own senate. According to the numismatic evidence, Postumus himself held the office of consul five times. The last emperor of the Gallic Empire was **Tetricus** (271AD – 274 AD).

Postumus successfully fended off a military incursion by **Gallienus in 263**, and was never challenged by him again. However, in early 268 he was challenged by **Laelianus**, probably one of his commanders, who was declared emperor at Mogontiacum/Mainz by his XXII Legion, Primigenia. Postumus quickly retook Mogontiacum and Laelianus was killed. Postumus himself, however, was overthrown and killed by his own troops, reportedly because he did not allow them to sack the city, perhaps because they belonged to his own Wendish people.

After Postumus' death, the Gallic Empire began to decline. Roman **Emperor Claudius Gothicus** re-established Roman authority in Gallia Narbonensis (Provence) and parts of Gallia Aquitania, and the provinces of Hispania, which did not recognize the subsequent Gallic Emperors, may have re-aligned with Rome then.

**Marius** was instated as Emperor upon Postumus' death, but died very shortly after. Subsequently, **Victorinus** came to power, being recognized as Emperor in northern Gaul and Britannia, but not in Hispania. He spent most of his reign dealing with insurgencies and attempting to recover the Gaulish territories taken by Claudius Gothicus. He was assassinated in 271. **His mother Victoria** took control of his troops and used her power to influence the selection of his successor, **Tetricus**, recognized in Britannia and the parts of Gaul still controlled by the Empire. He fought off Germanic barbarians who had begun ravaging Gaul after the death of Victorinus, and was able to re-take Gallia Aquitania and western Gallia Narbonensis - while Roman Emperor Aurelian was fighting Queen Zenobia's Palmyrene Empire in the east.

**Tetricus** established the imperial court at Trier, and in 273 he elevated **his son, also named Tetricus**, to the rank of Caesar, and a year later to that of a co-consul. But the Empire grew weak from internal strife, including a mutiny led by the usurper Faustinus. By that time Aurelian had defeated the Palmyrene Empire and had made plans to re-conquer the west. He moved into Gaul and defeated Tetricus at Chalons in 274, and the Gallic Empire was effectively dismantled.

The Gallic Empire was symptomatic of the fragmentation of power during the third-century crisis. It also represented autonomous trends in the western provinces, **including proto-feudalistic tendencies among the Gaulish/Wendish land-owning class whose support is thought to have underpinned the strength of the Gallic Empire**, and an interplay between the strength of Roman institutions and the growing salience of provincial concerns. One of Postumus' primary objectives as emperor was evidently the defence of the Germanic frontier; in 261 he repelled mixed groups of Franks and Alamanni to hold the Rhine *limes* secure. Thus, he was not only the defender and restorer of Gaul, but also the upholder of the Roman name.

All these Gallic Emperors had likely a Wendish background. All of them were men of action, ambition and courage. Therefore, I will mention another Wend, who was famous for his virtues, not for his deeds. He was **born in Potovje**, Poetovio, today's **Ptuj** (though it is possible that he hailed from another Wendish place in the Empire which had the same name). This was **Senator P. Clodius Thrasea Paetus**, a man of character and a man of peace. **Thrasea** is probably how Romans tried to spell his Wendish name, which may have been Draže. **Paetus**, the Wendish **Peti/Pet**, *the fifth*, is obviously the equivalent of the Roman personal name *Quintus*.

Thrasea had the misfortune of living in **Nero's** time. It is reported by Roman historians that - having butchered so many illustrious men - **Nero** then desired to destroy virtue herself, by causing the death of this **Thrasea Paetus**, and also the death of probably another Wend, the virtuous **Barea Soranus** [**Zoran**; *zora*, dawn, aurora].

**Thrasea Paetus** was the remarkable leader of the party of opposition in the Senate which yearned for the restoration of the Republic and set up the younger Cato as their ideal. Thrasea was the embodiment of their virtues. He was simple in his habits, incorruptible in his deals, and out of sympathy with the luxury of Rome – a typical Wend.

## WENDISH IN ANCIENT GALLIC INSCRIPTIONS

**I will now tackle my main task, the actual subject of my presentation today – to show that Wends were living in ancient Gaul in pre-Roman times and Roman times. In this I will rely mainly on fragments of ancient Gallic inscriptions, most of them discovered in present France, Belgium and Holland.** Some of them are also from other Keltic areas in Northern Italy, in the Alps, and a couple also from the Pannonian plain and Dalmatia. Almost all the examples I shall quote, I found cited in **Harvard Professor of Comparative Philology, Joshua Whatmough's book**, *The Dialects of Ancient Gaul*, published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1970, and his *Prolegomena* and *Records of the Dialects*, published there in 1944 and 1949 – 1951 respectively.

These inscriptions were made on various public and private monuments, temples, metal plaques and various household objects, like pots, pans, and ceramics. Most of them originate in Southern France, many also in Belgium, Holland and the Rhine Valley, the so-called *Tres Galliae*. They were made between 250 BC and 600 AD, the time in which Rome expanded into an empire.

It is quite amusing that our thoroughly misled and indoctrinated political and scholarly elites assure us that, throughout this very same period of time, our **illiterate ancestors** were still wandering about the morasses beyond the Carpathian Mountains in Eastern Europe, **totally unaware of the existence of the high Roman civilization flourishing** in the West.

In addition to Whatmough's work, there are **3 further sources on which I rely to prove my point**. I will enumerate them here, and expand on them later. That is:

- I rely on **toponyms** with Wendish roots, found on ancient and modern maps of these Gallic areas;
- on the **Wendish vocabulary and grammatical forms retained in the new Romance languages**, evolved in Wendish areas which were longest under the Roman occupation; as well

as **in Germanic languages**, formed during the expansion of the Frankish Holy Christian Roman Empire. And, I am relying also on

- various **glosses** found in Greek and Roman writers; and on **Ancient inscriptions**, made, during this period, on various monuments, metal plaques and other objects, also meticulously described in Prof. Whatmough's book, *The Dialects of Ancient Gaul*.

Wendish toponyms, and Wendish vocabulary occurring in several modern European languages, as well as in Latin, I cite in more detail on my website. The other two sources on which I rely, **glosses in Roman and ancient Greek texts** and **ancient inscriptions**, are the subject matter of my present address.

I have already explained that almost all remaining inscriptions are badly damaged, in fragments. Archaeologists have tried to put them together again, wherever possible, but they seldom succeeded in making the entire text legible. There are missing and damaged words. Even missing or eroded letters make much of the texts incomprehensible. But, as I have already mentioned, even the little that is left of these fragmented inscriptions, paints a clear picture of the language used in some of them. They were written in our Wendish dialects.

Today's equally religiously zealous **Islamists**, are **now** committing in the Middle East and in Africa, in the name of their one and only god the same kind of atrocities, although even more efficiently than the early Christians. They are not only fragmenting, they are pulverizing museums and libraries, packed full with tablets and ancient scrolls, covered with ancient texts written in cuneiform and other ancient scripts. Among them are **thousands of texts written in Wendish dialects, lost for ever**.

Fortunately, we still have some legible inscriptions from Ancient Gaul, particularly from the *Tres Galliae*. The earliest inscriptions excavated there, most of them from today's Provence, are written in Wendish dialects. Gradually the language begins to reflect the increasing influence of Rome, their administration, legions and merchants. Gradually Wendish changed to a pidgin Wendish-Latin, with a just a few Wendish words remaining in mainly Latin texts. At the very end of the Roman Empire, with the spread of Christianity by Franks, even a few "Germanic" names and words begin to appear here and there.

So as not to bore you too much today with intricacies of analyzing the texts of too many inscriptions, I will add to my website, I hope in near future, a long list of other ancient Wendish inscriptions. I will do this for those who wish to decipher further inscriptions described by Prof. Whatmough, but have no access to his book. The list will appear on my website, [GlobalWends.com](http://GlobalWends.com), under the heading of "**Notes on Prof. J. Whatmough's *Dialects of Ancient Gaul***" or, perhaps, under the heading of "**Wendish in the Roman *Tres Galliae***". It will include also a concise summary of contemporaneous events in Celto-Roman, i.e., Wendish-Roman, history.

I have no time myself to do any further research on these inscriptions. I am satisfied with having established that many of these inscriptions prove beyond any doubt that a Wendish-speaking people had written them in pre-Roman and Roman times. And that they had written them in Western and Northern Europe, in areas in which European, as well as Wendish historians, claim that Wends had never existed.

As I already explained, most of these ancient Gallic inscriptions are from **southern France** where the population was literate already in the early part of the first millennium BC. During the earliest

centuries, some are written in the Etruscan and some in the Greek alphabet. At that time, many Greek traders had begun to settle **in the Cote d'-Azur** and the rest of the then **Wendish Provence**.

There is a **legend** about the founding of Marseilles, in which a princess, named **Peta**, is mentioned. She was a daughter of the local Celtic king, who married a Greek merchant. To establish her future family, she was given by her father the area where Marseilles is today.

When I was reading this legend in secondary school, I noticed that the name **Peta** is the Wendish term for a *fifth child* or a *fifth daughter*. The kind of name popular also among Romans. They called their children Primus, Decius, but also **Quintus**, *the fifth*. Since then, I suspected that, in ancient times, Wendish may have been spoken in Southern France, because many legends are based on real historic events and personalities. My suspicions were proven right many decades later. When, in 1980, I had accidentally acquired the voluminous book, *Dialects of Ancient Gaul*. This book is a treasure trove of information about the spread of Wends in pre-Roman and Roman times in southern, western and central Europe. What I found in that book, confirmed my suspicion that Wends were indeed the original Europeans, its first permanent settlers and its first farmers.

It also made it easier for me to accept the fact that, after the last Ice Age, Wends had brought their ancient language with them from Asia Minor - where they had farmed before. And that the language used in the advanced civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia and Anatolia - who were builders of some of the earliest cities and universities - spoke a language hardly differing from the Wendish we speak today.

It pleased me to learn that Wends had established the first Empires and built the earliest cities and the earliest universities, teaching physics, mathematics, astronomy, history, natural sciences, as well as philosophy and mysticism. Some of this knowledge was included by Jews in their sacred writings, written by their Rabbis, after their prolonged stay in Babylon. And I have to thank their Torah that I realized at all that even Babylonians, not only Ancient Persians, Medians and Hittites, spoke Wendish dialects. Their capital, **Babylon**, was built for our ancient mother-goddess **Baba** - and, with its skyscrapers and universities, and its international trade, it was admittedly as famous then, as New York is today.

From Mesopotamia and Northern Africa, Wends explored and settled not only in Europe, but also in Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa, India, Japan and all parts of America. To explore the world, they took various routes, on land and across all oceans, following all available currents, as well as theiced up coasts. They left the memory of their sun-god Sol/Bel/Baal on all continents, and the god of light and fire, Ogen/Ogni or Agni, even in such unlikely places as Hawaii. They had reached Japan and the western coasts of America already in the last Ice Age, when most of them were still hunters and gatherers. Solar stone circles were found on Madagascar, as well as **Senegal**, two places where ocean currents made the crossing the oceans possible to western and eastern coasts of America, and everything lying in between.

If you are interested, you can look up my website, [GlobalWends.com](http://GlobalWends.com), the lists of Wendish words I have found, for example, in the Ainu language, in modern Japanese and in the Aztec vocabulary dealing with their weapons. I hope, I will shortly be able to add to my website also lists of Wendish words which I have found in the North American native Algonquian languages, particularly in Migmaw and Cree. I have made these lists long ago, but I have not yet found time to edit them.

I stress again that the main source for my realizing that Wends were in pre-Roman times settled throughout Western Europe, is J. Whatmough's book. He was a highly respected professor of linguistics

at Harvard. The contents of his book are the result of his life-long meticulous research of Gallic inscriptions, made in pre-Roman and Roman times. In its 1,500 pages, he describes in minute detail what is left of these inscriptions, kept in various European museums and private collections. He had personally inspected each inscription mentioned in his book, and attempted to fill the gaps in their texts, to decipher them, and even to interpret them, despite their imperfect condition.

However, the conclusions he reached, and his opinions about the meaning of these inscriptions and specific words, are disappointing. Although his linguistic knowledge was extensive – he knew over 10 classical and modern languages, including insular Keltic languages - he knew no Wendish. As a result, with the exception of a few Wendish words, which he knew from Ancient Greek, Latin and Insular Gallic, the meaning of these inscriptions eluded him - as it seems to have eluded many other linguists. For instance, he did not realize that the Breton language, and even more so the so-called Insular Celtic languages, although based on Wendish, were substantially affected by Latin, Frankish and many other languages. One of these languages, spoken in Ireland, shows even the impact of at least one not even Indo-European language. As a result, some of his conjectures are wrong.

I have already explained that **I used also other sources when trying to find out whether Wendish was really spoken throughout ancient Gaul.** For example, some glosses found in books of classical writers who, now and then, mention in passing a Celtic word and at times even add its translation, are quite interesting and useful.

I gained some insights also from *The History of Franks*, written in the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD by the Bishop **Gregory of Tours**, the best historian the 6<sup>th</sup> century managed to produce. He is describing the violent times during Roman Empire's final stages of disintegration. Most of his time he wastes on biblical quotes and describing miracles his ecclesiastical predecessors and his contemporary friends had performed. However, most of the historical events he describes, which he had witnessed himself, seem to be truthful. Now and then, he mentions individuals whose names are obviously **Wendish**.

In his time, France was already a multi-national society, with the original Gallic population already totally romanized, trying to protect themselves and their properties and wealth from Goths, Franks, and the Allemanni, who were then invading Gallic territory, merrily pillaging and murdering, and declaring their loyalty to Christianity, while robbing its richly endowed churches.

Gregory's ancestors were members of a prominent Wendish-Gallic aristocratic family of one of the most important Gallic tribes in the ancient Provence, the **Avergni**. His family's intriguing romanized Wendish name, **Ampagatius**, was obviously originally either **Oni Bogati**, *those rich ones*, or **En Bogati**, *a rich one* - if one considers the typical Roman way of spelling Wendish words.

His ancestors had become Roman senators when the Provence was incorporated into the Roman Empire. His family even produced one of the earliest Wendish Christian martyrs, as early as in 174 A.D. In later centuries, many members of his and his wife's families were elected Bishops in their home town, **Avergne**, the later **Clermont**. He himself was the seventeenth Bishop in his family. His tribe's name, Avergni, may be the Roman spelling of their original Wendish name, **Ta Verni**, the *devout ones* - obviously to their ancestral deities.

Another leader of a Celtic/Wendish tribe from today's central France, was a king of the **Senoni tribe**. He ruled in the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. He had the same Wendish name, **Ambagatius**, as did Saint Gregory. He may have belonged to the same family. According to the Roman historian **Livius**, this king had sent some of his tribe's young men to find land for themselves and their future families in

the Po Valley or in Etruria. These young men became famous, because their request to the Roman government for lands on which they could settle was rudely rejected. Angrily, they attacked and defeated the Roman army at Allia, then proceeded to **Rome** and **occupied it in 490 BC** - a humiliating defeat Romans could never forget. Descendants of these brave Wends may have settled down in the central area of the Italian Adriatic coast, which later carried their name, **Senoni**.

From this source I learned that there were Wends among the highest Celtic aristocracy, and also the sad fact that plutocrats had ruled already in those distant times. However, Wendish aristocracy was democratic, elected even when hereditary. They did not exploit anyone because they earned their upkeep by working their own farms and some became very rich in manufacture and trade – as did Roman patricians during the Republic. They were patriotic/*domolubni* (They were “domolubni” even in times of Charlemagne, as the inscription on one sword in his possession proves.)

Before I continue with examples from Prof. **Whatmough's** book, I would like to mention a few more matters I have noticed with regard to Wendish history which you may also find interesting. I suggested that **Slowends'** original name was **Solwent**, likely used already in **Megalithic times**. That they were *the people of their sun-god Sol, Sun's children*. You may not know that Ancient Britons, in addition to the sun-god Belin (the white Wendish sun-god), venerated also the ruler of the underworld with whom their ancestors resided, calling him by his Wendish name, **Chrni Bog**, *the black god*. Ancient Britons also called themselves “sun's children”. As did many sun-venerating native American tribes: Algonquians in North America, Inkas in South America, and many other tribes in between - for example, the grey-eyed and freckled natives of Florida and Zunis in the deserts of New Mexico.

All of them, of course, also venerated Mother Earth, mostly called **Baba**. Her name appears, as I already mentioned, in the city of **Babylon**. It appears also in modern Japanese, and in names of various South American native cities, like **Vilka Baba**, *the great mother-earth*. **Velka Baba**, was the name of the last Inka emperor's retreat.

All these “Sun's children”, respected also other divinities, representing sacred aspects of nature's creation like springs, rivers, crops, as well as desirable human qualities, like bravery, friendship, love, etc. And all of them, it seems, at one time or another, since the early Ice Ages, spoke closely related Wendish dialects, understood by all of them.

As I said, the most amazing fact is that Wendish dialectical vocabulary has hardly changed after the last Ice Age. I found Wendish words in the Japanese native Ainu language whose roots are in the Ice Age, in Ancient Persian, in Babylonian, in Migmaq and Cree, and even in at least one language in Sub-Saharan Africa. What is even more stunning, many Wendish words in these languages are identical in form and meaning to words in modern Wendish. Thousands and thousands of passing years had left them intact.

I was stunned when I first learned that, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, there must have been at least one native American tribe that likely spoke pure Wendish in Canada, at the time when the first French Jesuits had arrived in Ontario. I still do not know which tribe it was. Migmaq and Cree, at which I have so far had a chance to look at a bit closer, were definitely influenced by Wendish, but do not now this phrase. The tribe, I am trying to pinpoint, seems to have been much closer to modern Wendish, even grammatically. The phrase that drew my attention to them was “**po pechi pissano**”, and its genitive form, “**po pechi pissanega**” which appears on the oldest Ontario map, drawn by a French Jesuit with the help of a native interpreter. This phrase was used by that tribe at that time to describe their **petroglyphs**. The interpreter might have been a descendant of the comparatively recently arrived Wendish Vikings,

between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century A.D., who had not yet much mixed with natives. I am mentioning this for someone else to follow up, because I find the matter fascinating, and may not be able to pursue it myself.

I mentioned earlier that, according to Whatmough, Celtic warriors were recruited only from members of their aristocracy. Their farmers were free men, and they formed the majority population. They did not have to pay taxes, nor serve in the army – unless they volunteered when their tribe was endangered. Their aristocracy worked their own fields, as Roman patricians did up to Cato's times. On the other hand, members of the ancient Wendish aristocracy were involved in all kinds of trades and manufacture. Potters were not slaves, says JW. Their Gallic glassware and pottery products were successfully exported throughout the Roman Empire. This was one of the reasons why many Gallo-Roman families had become extraordinarily rich, as most recent excavations of various Celtic graves, loaded with precious possessions, prove.

They were able to build mansions and fortresses, townhouses and temples. They acquired luxury goods, home-made and imported – which archeologists are finding in countless “Celtic graves”. Their kings and other members of aristocracy were known to have distributed gold and silver among the general public at religious and public events, celebrations and elections. In that respect, their system also hardly differed from that of ancient Rome. This is not surprising. After all, Wendish tribes were active in both societies.

We have to thank a great deal to the fact that members of the Gallic upper class worked in the production of **glass ware and ceramics** - and to their habit of signing their products with their personal names - that we now know for certain that Wends had in Roman times lived throughout Gaul. Wendish names appear namely on their products from one end of Gaul to the other, from the Mediterranean Cote d'Azure to the North Sea, Brittany, Holland and Belgium.

We now know that these items were made by hundreds of Wendish Vladomirs, Hleudomirs (Ludomirs), Dragos, Kaitomars, Lubis, etc. To give you an idea of the extensive evidence on the presence of Wends in Gaul I have found in Whatmough's book, I will quote here just a couple of pages from it. In them he gives personal names of potters and others that he found in all Gallic provinces of *Tres Galliae*. My sample here is a replica of what he cites - with my interpretations and remarks added in square brackets. A more complete list of such names, as well as damaged inscriptions, cited by him in his *Dialects of Ancient Gaul*, will appear shortly on my website. I have already typed about 100 pages, about two thirds of them.

Here is a typical random sample of Wendish names in Provence and in Aquitania. However, the very same and similar Wendish personal names appear in all Gallic provinces:

**Nattia** [**Nadia**]

**Noricus** [**Noričan**, a Carinthian Wend]

**Olosto** [**Ulasta/Vlasta**]

**Pellius** [**Beli**, *the white one*]

**Precilia** [**preklja**, pole, rod, stick; a thin and tall girl? a Twiggy?]

**Sabina/Sabinus** [**Slavina, Slavini**/Sloveni]

**Salius** [**zali**, *handsome*]

**Senkio** [**sinko**, *son* (dim.)]

**Silanus** [**silan, siln**, *powerful, mighty*]

**Tomalla** [**ta mala**, *the little one*]

Solimario/Solimarius/Solimarus [**Solimir**, **sol**, *the sun god*; **mir**, peace]  
**Taetania** [**Tatiana**]  
**Troccius/Trogius** [**Dragi/Drag**; **Droh**, *sin Kaitimara?*]  
**Vaetius** [**ved/uedei**, *sage*]  
**Varena/Varenia** [**Verena**; **varen/varna**, *secure, safe*]  
**Vassilus** [**vesel**, *happy, cheerful*]  
**Velabellius** [**velk beli**, *the big/tall white*]  
**Veladus** [**Vlad**]  
**Vecius** [**velki**, *tall*]  
**Vebromara** [**Dobromara**, **Dobromira**]  
**Vellaco** [**velak/veliak**, *a man of note, a distinguished man, a magnate*]  
**Venimara/Venimarus** [**Vendimira?**]  
**Verc** [**verh/vrh**, *summit, peak, top*; as in **Vercingetorix**, **vrshni**, *chief, top*; **redarič**, *magistrate*]  
**Verina** [**Verena**]  
**Viredus** [**v redu**, *in order*; **vred**, *order-maker, magistrate, policeman*]  
**Vitto/Vitus** [**Vid**]  
**Voccius** [**volki**, *wolves*]

I will add another page, chosen at random, where a few more “local and ethnic names” from **Aquitania, between the Pyrenees and the Garonne**. According to Whatmough, this was the area of the Celtic tribes Chatti, Tubantes, Hilaeuiones, Siduni, **Suebi** and Usipii. Note that he includes Swabians, Suebi. In brackets, with my interpretations and comments, I give also other possible Wendish cognates, for a different Wendish interpretation:

**Belenni** [**Belini**, *worshippers of Belin?*]  
**Bercorates** [**vrh**, *summit*; **gorate**, *mountainous*]  
**Bigorra** castrum/ciuitas [**v gori**, *on the mountain*]  
**Boiates/Boias** ciuis [**boji**, *fighters, warriors*]  
**Borodates** (consacrani) [**bradat**, *bearded. Did Druids wear beards?*]  
 divine name **Bocco** [**bog**, *god*]  
**Calagorris** [**gola**, *treeless, bare*; **gora**, *mountain*]  
**Ceuenna/Kemmenon** (now: Cévennes) [**kamen**, *stone*; **kamena**, *rocky*]  
**Cossion/Cossio Vasatum** (?) [**Kozja Vas**, *the Goat Village*; **kozio**, *pertaining to goats*; **cosit**, *to mow*; **kosat** (se), *to wrestle, compete*; **vas**, *village*; **vezat**, *to bind, to unite*]  
**Crebennus** [**greben**, *ridge, crest of a mountain*]  
**Dagobitus** [**Dragovid**; **drag**, *dear*; **vid**, *seer*]  
**Dagober**, [**Dragover**; **drago**, *dear*; **ver**, *believer, priest?*]  
**Ritomarus** [**Radomir**; **rad**, *fond*; **mir**, *peace*]  
**Lassuni/Losa vicus** [**Lesna Vas**; **les**, *wood*; **laz/laze**, *clearing, new land*]  
**Sennates** [**seno**, *hay*]  
**Spariani** uicini [**sbor/zbor**, *meeting, congregation*; **barie**, *bog, swamp, marsh*; **bariani**, *marshlanders*]  
**Treidon** [**Trevid**, *a Druid*. This supports my interpretation of the term Druid, being a Trovid, a seer, not a tree venerator]  
**Vassei** [**vas**, *village*, **v vasei**, *in the village*]  
**Vernosole** [**varno selo**, *a safe settlement*; **varen/-a/-o**, *safe, protected*; **selo**, *settlement*; **verno selo**, *loyal settlement, settlement of the devout*; **vern/-a/-o**, *believing, devout, loyal*]  
**Cala**, rock [**skala**, *rock*]  
**Sorinus** [**Zorin/Zoran**]

**Tici** [t<sup>ih</sup>i, the quiet one]  
**Vera** [Vera; vera, faith, belief]  
**Verana/Verina** [Verena]  
**Vindemialis** [mali, little, small; the little Wendt/Windt]  
**Mala/mel**, mountain [melje, scree, shale, sand]  
**Bocco Hrausoni** [bocco/bog, god; hrosni/grozni, terrible, tremendous, fierce]  
**Tala**, clay [tla, ground] [*tla, soil, ground, earth, appears also in some native American tongues. Taking into account the frequent changes from L to R, even Latin terra, may be derived from this same Wendish word.*]  
**Duria**, water [dirya, runs fast; river **Drava**, from **diryava**; Sanskrit: **Diryava**, fast-flowing river in Bombay; river **Derocha** in Switzerland. Is the **Dordogne** a fast-flowing river?]  
**Vara**, water [vir, spring]  
**Isitto Deo** [zaščita, protection; God Protector?]  
**Siluno Deo** [Silun/silen bog, mighty god]  
**Vlatus** [Vlado, ruler, leader]  
**Mirobod** [Mirovod; mir, peace; vod, leader, duke]  
**Marobod** [Mirovod]  
**Milo** [Milo]  
**Ritomarus** [Radomir]  
**Rogatus** [Rogat, with horns; rog, horn]  
**Luppa** [Luba, perhaps Lubka]  
**Samo** [King Samo of Noricum]  
**Silanus** [Siln/silen, mighty, powerful, strong]  
**Viranus** [Vran/gavran, raven]

Most of the above cited names, but not all, are names of potters. According to Whatmough, these men involved in the mass production of pottery were definitely all free men, not slaves. At the La Grauesenque pottery was a centre of **mass-production**, a recorded total of more than 750,000 vases by some 70 potters, their productivity **reached its peak in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.**, established not long before the time of Tiberius. Here mixing of Gaulish/Wendish names with Latin names is typical, as is the mixed Etrusco-Latin of vase-inscriptions at Commachio and in Campania. They counted in Keltic, but talked in a mixture of Keltic and Latin, as did workers in their linen and silver industries.

At the Blickweiler potteries we find idioms like **gol** or **gollat** [**gol/golat**, plain, nude, perhaps with the meaning *without decoration?*].

And some graffiti are marked **ris** [**risan**, drawn, painted, decorated with pictures] or **prinas** [**pri nas**, at this place] One name of a potter, **Momma**, again reminds me that my guess - that the Wendish **Chatti** tribe may have been the Roman spelling of the Hrwati tribe, a name beyond their ability to pronounce or write - may be right. It would also explain this name, which still exists in Croatian as **Mommo**, as well as the Croatian tradition of their people having arrived from the west, not the east, like Serbs with whom they are now thoroughly mixed and whose language they have by now accepted as their own.

I do not want to bore you with any more details. You can do further research on the basis of the material I will publish on my website. As I said, I only want to prove that Wends were in France, Belgium, Holland and in all other Celtic areas already in Roman times.

I will add to these Wendish names a couple of longer, and - bear in mind - damaged, incomplete, inscriptions, to show that they were composed in Wendish dialects. As there was no literary Wendish at that time, writers were using their own imagination in how to spell their dialectical speech, each using his own interpretation of sounds he thought he heard and spoke.

Among potters were also **Lubas, Dragas**, and other women. This reflects the fact that Wendish women had everywhere equal rights, at times even superior rights. In Ancient Egypt - where Pharaohs and their priests wrote their correspondence in the Akkadian Wendish dialect up to the time of foreign invasions and foreign reigns, while their multicultural subjects, among them Jews and other speakers of semitic languages, had created a mixed language of their own - women had a privileged position, at least those belonging to their Accadian speaking upper class. In their premarital contracts from the 11<sup>th</sup> century BC, future husbands signed premarital contracts in which they solemnly swore to obey their future wives, “whether they agreed with their orders, or not”. Even the **Teutoni** display this same Celtic virtue. For example, they allowed their women to decide whether, and when, their warriors ought to attack or to retreat. Celtish druidesses, some of them judges, like the famous **Veleda [Vlada]** from the lower Rhine valley – still the pride of German historians - were often preferred to their male counterparts.

So as not to bore you too much, I will give you now just a few examples of fractions of inscriptions, which, although badly damaged and incomplete, show clearly that they are written in Wendish dialects, with the typical Wendish vocabulary and ancient grammatical forms. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of such fragmented texts are described in Whatmough's book. The following are from southern Gaul, with my interpretation and comments added in brackets. As you see, ancients, like Romans and Wends, used to write *in continuum*, which in Wendish texts often causes problems:

Gallic: **magiononumanu/uutlobilicedani**

Wendish: Magu nonu Manu/v tla bi lika dani

English: To the magician grandfather Manu, when his likeness/his body is put into the ground

G.: **t sole. se solso lia se**

W.: (bogu) Solu. s solzo liye se

E.: (to sun god) Sol, with tears running/with spilled tears]

On the back of a stone statue of Mercury, with winged hat and money bag, 2.5 feet across the shoulders, is inscribed:

G. **apr[onios/ieu[ru.s]o[sin/esum/i[aro]**

W. a prinesen Ievru so sin Jasomira

E. and brought to the Priest by his son **Yesomir/iasomir**

[Interestingly, **Iasomar** was also the name of an ancient Japanese hero]

An inscription from Bouches-du-Rhône:

**poreixou galliakos dede Beleno**

*presented by a Gaul/Wend to father sun-god, Belin*

[All inscriptions being to some extent damaged, if the **r** in the first word is an **l**, we get: **položu** (je), *he layed down, offered, presented*; **Galliak**, *Gaul/Celt/Wend*; **dedu**, *to the*

*father/grandfather; Belenu/Belinu, to sun-god Belin.*

If it was the letter **r**, as Whatmough assumed, we get: **porajžau** (*je*), *he came travelling; po reižou/po raiži, after the journey; raiža, travel, journey, trip.* In either case the inscription makes sense only in Wendish.]

Inscription on a **cippus** [**kip, statue**] from Saint-Remy de Provence, influenced by Greek and Latin:

**tavk olatiskos**

*dauk ola stiskan*

*tax on pressed oil*

[**dauk, tax; olie, oil; stiskat, to press, to crush**]

From the same location:

**monimentum/nertomari/namantobogi**

*Nertomirov monument bogu Nemantu*

*Nertomir's monument (in honour) to god Nemanto*

[**monument, monument; Nertomira, Nertomir's; Namanto bogu, to god Nemantu**]

**moniminto/ Aththedomari/orbiotali Th/fili;**

*monument/kip za Vedomira, postavljen od njegovih sinov;*

*Vedomir's monument, made by his sons;*

[**monument Athedomira/(A)vedomira, Vedomir's monument; orbodali/robotali, made; rob, slave, worker; retained in Russian: robotali, they worked; later incorporated into the German language as Arbeit, work**]

Whatmough mentions that the Celtic government's tax collector was called

**Tauk olat iskos** [**dauk vlade iskach, government's tax seeker/tax collector**]

Greek: **Dieukauvo** [**devkovo** (acc.), *belonging to a goddess/virgin; deuka, a goddess, a girl*]

Example of a Romanized Gallic inscription:

**Monimentum Nertomari Namanto bogi**

[**Monument Nertomara bogu Namantu**]

Romanized Gallic:

**Moniminto Aboedomari orbiotali filii**

**Monument Vedomiru obutali/zidali (sini)**

*Monument Vedomiru built by his sons*

**Lenus Mars** [**len, lazy; originally, in Venetic: leni, honourable, noble, gracious god Mars**]

The following inscription I find very touching:

**Mais aballana uxelodunum camboglanis bana esica**

Ma ias(jaz) obolana (fem.) u želo (željo) denem(dam) ka me boglaniš/pokloniš vana iezika

[**ma**, *but, and*; **obolana**, *ill, afflicted*; **u željo**, *as a wish*; **čelo**, *forehead*; **čelu** (dativ sing. of čelo); or: **žali**, *in distress, in sorrow*; or: **ušla**, *I came*; **danem k bogu**, *I give to god*; **pokloniš**, *you offer/grant*; **lanes/lonec**, *pot*; **esik/jesik**, *vinegar*; **num/nem**, *deaf*; **vana/ven**, *out of, from*; **jezika**, *tongue, language, speech*]

I first thought this text meant: *But I, sick in my forehead offer a pot of vinegar, if my wish were granted. After all, vinegar may have been useful to the priest who would probably take the offering in lieu of the god.*

Of course, this inscription is more likely to have been a women's pleading: **But I, suffering from (afflicted with) deafness, am asking God to restore my speech.** Either way, the inscription is Wendish.

I add some names of obviously Wendish “Celtic” deities from *Tres Galliae*:

**Taruos Trigaranus**, “the bull with the 3 cranes”, obviously 3 ravens [**tur**, *wild bull*; **tri**, *three*; **ga(u)ran**, *raven*. Pictures of these ravens are clearly represented also on Slovene situlas. They are not cranes.] **Magusanus**/Hercules [**mogochen**, *mighty*].

**Ogmios**, the god of eloquence and the power of speech; perhaps **Ogni**, [**ogen**, *fire*], fiery speech. Ogni was known also in India and even on Hawaii, as the god of fire.

**Boruo/Bormo**, the god of warm springs [**bor/vor/vir**, *spring, fountain*]. The Germanic word “warm” may be derived from this name

Mercurius **Dumias**, a local god [**dom**, *home*; perhaps: **Domač**, *pertaining to a home*]

**Cernunnus**, a chthonic deity [**črni bog**, *the black god*; **črn**, *black*; **črnun**, *the black one*] Črni bog was also known under this Wendish name to the ancient Britons, and was still venerated by Wendish farmers in the lower Rhine area, close to Holland, in the early of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.]

Deae **Matres**/Matronae [**matere**, *mothers*], spirits of the springs, rivers, forests, mountains, guardians of the land and its inhabitants.

In connection with trade, from Bouy, comes the following Wendish linguistic jewel:

**tragula** [**dragulii**, *precious stones*]

Inscription from Trier:

(Mars) **Lenus**; or **Lenus-Mars** [**len**, *lazy*; Venetic Wendish: **len**, *noble, venerable*]

The ancient Gallic town Vindonissa (probably pronounced Vindonitsa), is now called Windisch, located in central northern Switzerland

Toponyms: **Breoidurus/Briuodurum** (now Brionne, Briare, Brueres) [**bruoduor**, *mansion at the bridge*, from **bru/brv**, *footbridge*; **duor/dvor**, *royal court, mansion*] The ending – **-durum**, frequently appearing in Gallic city names, is obviously the Wendish **-dvor**, *a mansion*, the original seat of an aristocrat or king, around which eventually that city developed.

**Varates**, now Varas [**Vrate**, *gate, door*]

**Erel**, *eagle* [**orel/orl**, Gothic: **ara**, German: **Adler**. The name of the Austrian **Arlsberg** mountains area, bordering on Switzerland, is obviously derived from Wendish **orl**, *eagle*]

**Tigur(i)ni** [**ti gorni**, *the upper ones; these high up*] The second i-vowel in this word, is obviously the Roman habit of inserting a vowel between two consonants in Wendish words, to make it to them easier to pronounce. Many Roman writers remarked that aristocrats, were called **Tigorini** in Keltic societies, including Britain.

**Tagorini** [**ta gorni**, *a Wendish aristocrat*, obviously the singular of Tigurini]

Local names ending in Wendish **-briga**, *mount* [**bregi**, *hills*] are specially numerous in Celtiberia, as are, in certain parts of Gaul, those ending on Wendish **-ialum**, *clearing*, [**ialov**, *barren, sterile*].

**Ligurian** toponym **Cemenelon** (now Cimiez), is written *Kémmenon* in Greek sources. [**Kamenelom/kamenolom**, *stone-quarry*].

I hope this will suffice to convince you that Wends are simply Celts, and that Celts are also called Gauls - due to the rather strange way Romans were spelling foreign words which makes it harder for us to realize their Wendish origin. However, they remain our main source of information about our Wendish forebears in Roman times, who inhabited most of Europe throughout the existence of the Roman Empire.

To summarize:

*[Therefore, the results of my research totally contradict the positions of all the present official European authorities on the history and linguistics of Wends and Continental Celts. They namely presently unanimously declare as facts*

*(1) that Continental Celts were a people speaking a language which formed a separate Indo-European linguistic family, and that the only remnants of this, now dead, Celtic language have survived in Brittany and the British Isles. In fact, Continental Celtic is the original Indo-European language on which all other classical and modern Indo-European languages are based and it has miraculously survived until now in various Wendish dialects and is spoken today in northern Germany, parts of Alps, to the Adriatic.*

*(2) that Wendish is a Slavic language and that Wends have arrived only in the 6th century A.D. in the eastern part of Central Europe, after the dissolution of the Roman Empire, and had never lived or settled beyond their present homelands. In fact, Wends are Celts and their language was spoken throughout Europe by its first permanent settlers, the first farmers, as well as in many other parts of the world already in the Ice Age. Obviously, they are no newcomers to Europe.*

*How could such a major distortion of truth have occurred and carried on until now? The answer is simple: The winner writes history and controls, with its indoctrination - in this case the Christian religion - all the other aspects of his society. The only enemy of the Holy Roman Christian Empire were independent free Wends, adhering to their ancient nature-loving religion, in the possession of most of the riches and lands in Europe which the new empire's rulers were determined to acquire.*

*It took a thousand years of wars before the last independent Wendish population in Southern, Western, Central and Northern Europe was subjugated. During Christian crusades against them, Wends were demonized as primitive pagans – although, in fact, they were culturally and scientifically far more advanced than the Christian societies were even in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. When the battle was won,*

*Christians gradually managed to destroy, quite deliberately, every trace of their enemy, the Wends. They have almost completed their victory, the genocide of Wends, by destroying their historic and linguistic identity.]*