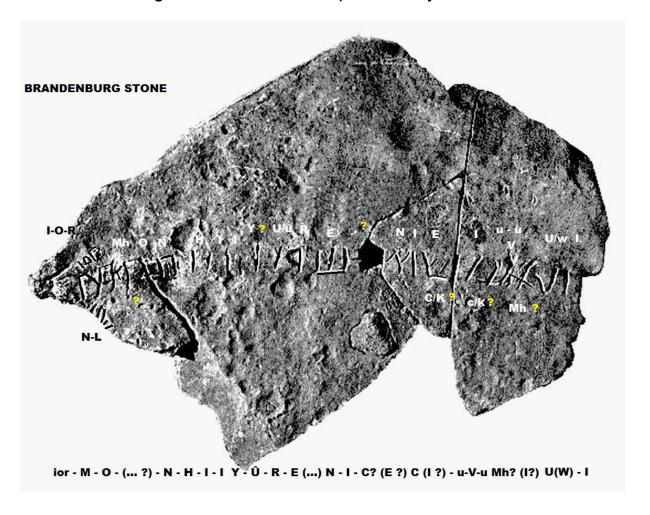
Brandenberg stone

Battletown, Meade County, Kentucky

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



Script : Early Welsh Coelbrenn < *Coiluprennoi "stick (letters) of augury".

Script closely related to other Celtic alphabets.

Compare with Gaulish, Iberic and Glozelian.

Example of Gaulish script:



Found at Ballancourt, Essonne, France

Transliteration:

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

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

Translation:

lor < ior. Abrevation of iorô < ieurô / ieuruô "to make and dedicate" (compare with Welsh lâ'r "the Lord" *n.m.f.* , lâ'n *n.m.*).

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

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

Yûre < iure accusative of iuros "maker (of the artifact)"

(...)Ni < eni / ini "in"

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

Mh < M. abreviantion of mins / mens month.

VI, numeral 6 (six).

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

English Interpretation:

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

Language identification:

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

Commentary

The inscription seems to imply a British and Irish party.

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

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

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