

Austrian white stone with pecked inscription in Old European: 'The drying barn it crushed'

Stuart L Harris; February 2016; Carbondale, Colorado

Christine Pellech and her husband picked up this white stone on the banks of the Danube near Vienna in 1985 while collecting rocks for their garden. Thirty years later she noticed an inscription pecked in Old European that reads vertically from top to bottom. One other stone has an inscription, but scratched, not pecked.

The initial sign, like a peaked roof supported by centerline posts, represents a drying barn and fixes the orientation of the inscription.

This syllabary was employed from 36,000 years ago to 1850 AD. In Austria, its peak occurred during the Vinca era, 5500-4500 BC, when women wrote on or inscribed nearly every manufactured item as a means of decoration. (Marija Gimbutas, *Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe*, 6500 BC to 3500 BC, 1982, U. of Calif. Berkeley Press)

Drying barn construction began with cereal cultivation to thresh and dry grain on a smooth, flat hard surface without rain. The first wave of farmers reached Vienna around 7100 BC when the climate suddenly turned favorable, brought by migrants from America called Wa-gas, a Finnish name meaning 'people from far away'. Their American history and departure from the Klamath River is documented by Lucy Thompson, chief of the a Yurok tribe in northern California (*To the American Indian*, 1917, reprinted by U. Calif. Berkeley Press). They were exceedingly advanced, and picked up even more technologies while crossing Asia, such as glazed pottery, bow and arrow, oxen-drawn plow, fenced fields, two-story post and beam shingled structures with doors and windows and insulated floors, domesticated horses, copper cauldrons. They reached Chechnya around 7100 BC, then expanded in all directions. Norse mythology calls them Ask and Embla, who introduced barley and beer.

These pioneers were followed by a second, broader wave in 6100 BC, who soon occupied all the favorable river terraces having thick soils of glacial loess without stones, easy to cultivate.

The scribe could be male or female, most likely female with a preoccupation about women, and no hint of how she survived the calamity that befell the men. This would conform to women being the most prolific writers, certainly the case in America, where only the women among the Navajo, Hopi and Zuni tribes knew how to write.

English

The drying barn it crushed;
wretched mothers without men;
I get frail.

Finnish

Riihi rouhii;
rähjat äidit miehittä;
mie raihnas.

Old European (punctuation added)

RI RO;
RÄ Ä MI-TÄ;
MI RA-NA.

Photo and transcription of pecked white stone from Austria.



For comments and questions, please contact Christine Pellech in Vienna at www.migration-diffusion/info, or Stuart Harris in California at stuhar@onlymyemail.com.