

## ZAKLJUČKI

Avtorji so v tem zborniku predstavili več pomembnih dejstev in razmišljanj.

Prva skupina se nanaša na vprašanje, ali smo Slovenci na svojem ozemlju avtohtoni ali pa smo se priselili v začetku srednjega veka.

Iz dejstev, ki so jih predstavili, sledi, da je bilo v Noriku v mestih in utrdbah rimljansko prebivalstvo, medtem ko prebivalstvo na podeželju še ni bilo porimljanjeno. Okoli leta 350 je na furlanskem podeželju še prevladovala venetščina in romanska so bila le mesta. Podobno je bilo v Noriku še po letu 450, dokler se Rimljani leta 488 niso odselili v Italijo. Leta 493 so si Norik podredili Goti, leta 535 Franki, nato 555-568 Bizantinci. Po tem je bil samostojen. V letih 593 in 595 so vanj, Sclaborum provinciam, vdrli Bavarci, ropali in se umaknili. Leta 612 je to "Kraj Venetov, ki se imenujejo tudi Slovani" (Termini Venetiorum qui et Sclavi dicuntur), po 630 pa "Sclavi coinomento Winedi" in "Wallucus dux Winedorum". O priseljevanju Slovencev ne poroča noben znan vir.

Po drugi strani pa »Helmolts Weltgeschichte« suvereno podaja zgodovinsko dejstvo o tem, da smo Slovenci od nekdaj na svojih tleh. Razlikuje med imeni, s katerimi so Slovane imenovali latinski in starogrški pisatelji (Veneti, Enetoi), ter imeni, ki jih z njimi v omembah imenujejo bizantinski pisatelji (Slavus, Slavinus, Stlavus, Sclavus, Slovanus, itd.). Iz navedb v »Helmolts Weltgeschichte« sledi:

1. Predniki Slovencev so slovanski praprebivalci Srednje Evrope.
2. V Rimskem cesarstvu so predniki Slovencev živeli v provincah: Vindelitia, Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia, Istria.
3. Imena »Slovenia«, »Sclavinia«, »Sklavinia« in »Slavinia« so obstajala že pred 1400 in več leti.
4. Ime »Slovenia« je obstajalo že pred naselitvijo Hrvatov, torej pred letom 626 po Kr. Celotno današnje hrvaško jezikovno ozemlje je pred naselitvijo Hrvatov pripadalo Slovincem in se je imenovalo »Slovenia«.
5. Cesar Oton III. (+1002) je pred tisoč leti omenjal Slovenijo z izrazom »Sclavinia«.

O priselitvah Slovanov viri poročajo samo o priselitvi Hrvatov na slovensko ozemlje in Srbov med leti 626 in 634, ter kasneje Bolgarov, nič pa o kakršnikoli priselitvi Slovencev. Slednje je torej samo domneva znanstvenikov, za katero ni podlage v virih.

Ime »Sclavinia« je za slovensko ozemlje izpričano že ob koncu 6. in ob začetku 7. st. po Kr. Okoliščine okoli leta 1000 so bile take, da »Sclavinia« ni mogla biti ne Hrvaška ne Slavonija ne Češka ne Slovaška ne Poljska, temveč samo Slovenija v svojem takratnem obsegu ozemlja. In Sclavorum lingua v Gorici in Solkanu je lahko samo tamkajšnji slovenski jezik.

Dandanašnji avtor, vodilni evropski jezikoslovec Mario Alinei pa piše: »...zavreči moram eno od najbolj absurdnih posledic tradicionalne kronologije o 'prihodu' Slovanov na ogromna ozemlja, na katerih danes živijo. Edini logični sklep je lahko ta, da je južna veja Slovanov najstarejša ter da sta se iz nje razvili zahodna in vzhodna veja Slovanov na

različne načine in morda v različnih časih... Danes le manjšina strokovnjakov podpira teorijo o poznem preseljevanju Slovanov... Domnevno 'slovansko preseljevanje' je povsem nevzdržno. Slovanska prisotnost na ozemlju, ki se skoraj povsem ujema s tistim, na katerih danes živijo, je obstajala nepretrgoma od kamene dobe ... Slovani so (skupaj z Grki in drugimi balkanskimi ljudstvi) razvili poljedelstvo ... poljedelsko mešano gospodarstvo, značilno evropsko, ki je kasneje omogočilo rojstvo grške, etruščanske in latinske urbanizacije. Germanska ljudstva so prevzela poljedelstvo od Slovanov ...«

Pri prebivalcih v Črni gori in okoli nje pa je jezikoslovno še vedno mogoče ugotoviti, od kje so se priselili takratni Hrvati in Srbi v letih 626 do 634. Ostanke jezika tamkajšnjih staroselcev še niso začeli ugotavljati.

Drugo vprašanje je vprašanje Keltov.

V Slovenijo so prišli po porazu pri Delfih okoli leta 250 pr. Kr. in po prihodu Rimljanov okoli leta 15 pr. Kr. niso več omenjani. Le redko se pravilno uporablja ime Kelti, ki predstavlja le delovno ime za različne kulturne, vojaške, verske in tehnološke pojave tedanjega časa, nikakor pa ne predstavlja enotne narodne ali jezikovne skupine. Pri nas predstavljajo v najboljšem primeru le nadvlado vojaške elite, ki pa ni imela skoraj nobenega vpliva na staroselce niti v genetskem niti v govornem pomenu.

Analiza jezikov, virov, načinov pokopa, ureditve družbe in verovanja kaže, da je bil del staroveških Galcev, imenovanih tudi Kelti, veja zahodnih Slovanov, ki so jo sestavljala različna plemena, ki so nekdanj živela na področjih sedanje Francije, Avstrije, Švice, Madžarske itd. Ta ljudstva so razširila uporabo železa v Srednjo in Zahodno Evropo in zanje je bil najprej uporabljen etnonim Kelti. Dokler davna pričevanja in novi arheološki dokazi ne pokažejo drugače, lahko smatramo, da so Slovani živeli v davni preteklosti ne le v Vzhodni, temveč tudi v Srednji in Zahodni Evropi in da so bili močna, visoko razvita ljudstva, ki so vplivala na številna druga. Podani so novi dokazi za nekdanjo prisotnost Slovanov v Zahodni Evropi in na Britanskih otokih. Ter dejstvo, da Ircev, Škotov, Valižanov in drugih sedaj imenovanih "keltskih" ljudstev v starem veku niso smatrali za Kelte, temveč je bilo tako poimenovanje zanje uvedeno šele pred nekaj stoletji. Sedanja poimenovanja "keltskih" narodov bo treba temeljito preveriti in preveriti.

Precej dela je prikazanega o Venetih in njihovih napisih. Prikazani so novi načini njihovega razumevanja s pomočjo slovenščine.

Tudi rekonstrukcije obrazov lobanj izpred 10.500 do 1000 let kažejo, da rekonstruirani ženski obrazi niso videti drugačni kot obrazi sedanjih Srednjeevropelj.

Anton Perdih

## CONCLUSION

The authors have presented several important sets of facts, conclusions and speculations:

The first set poses questions as to whether Slovenians are autochthonous in Central Europe or if they are descendants of immigrants who arrived in the Middle Ages.

The evidence suggests that in Noricum the urban population as well as the demography of military outposts was largely Roman. But the rural population of the countryside was largely not Romanized.

Until the middle of the Fourth Century AD the Venetic language prevailed in the countryside of Friuli, and Romanic speakers were concentrated in the cities and fortifications. A similar situation existed in Noricum even after 450 AD and persisted until 488 AD when the Romans withdrew from Noricum to Italy. In 493 AD the Goths subjugated Noricum and then the Franks conquered Noricum in 535 AD. Subsequently the Byzantines ruled Noricum from 555 to 568 AD. Then Noricum was briefly independent. The Bavarians intruded into Noricum, the *Sclaborum provinciam*, for purposes of pillaging and robbery in 593 and 595. In 612 AD Noricum is referred to as "Territory of Veneti - also named Slavs" (*Termini Venetiorum qui et Sclavi dicuntur*), conversely after 630 they were designated as "Slavs, also named Winedi" (*Sclavi coinomento Winedi*) and records address "Valuk the Duke of Winedi" (*Wallucus dux Winedorum*). There is no evidence nor source of reports that would suggest that the ancestors of the Slovenes immigrated into the region.

This begs the conclusion that the indigenous inhabitants of Noricum are the ancestors of the Slovenes.

The *Helmolts Weltgeschichte*, i.e. the *Helmolts World History* that 100 years ago had been published simultaneously in German, English and Russian language, on the other hand, affirms that the name »Slovenia« existed even before the arrival of Croats in the year 626 AD. It presents the names used for Slavs by Roman and Greek writers (Veneti, Enetoi) as well as the names used by Byzantine writers (Slavus, Slavinus, Stlavus, Sclavus, Slovanus, etc.). From the statements in the *Helmolts Weltgeschichte* it follows that:

1. Slovenians are the primary inhabitants in the Central Europe.
2. In the Roman Empire they lived in provinces named *Vindelitia*, *Raetia*, *Noricum*, *Pannonia*, *Istria*.
3. The names »Slovenia«, »Sclavinia«, »Sklavinia«, and »Slavinia« existed more than 1400 years ago.
4. The name »Slovenia« existed before the arrival of Croats in the year 626 AD. All the present-day Croatian territories belonged to Slovenians and it had been named »Slovenia«.
5. Emperor Otto III (†1002) mentioned Slovenia with the expression »Sclavinia«.

Available sources report only about settling of Croats on the Slovenian territories and of Serbs in 626 and 634, as well as later of Bulgarians, whereas there is no report about settling of Slovenians. The latter is thus only a supposition of scientists having no background in relevant sources.

The name "Sclavinia" is testified for the Slovenian territory at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. The circumstances around 1000 AD were of such kind that "Sclavinia" could be neither Croatia nor Slavonia, Czechia, Slovakia or Poland, but only Slovenia in its that-time territory. And, the *Sclavorum lingua* in Gorica and Solkan could be only the Slovenian language of that place.

One of the leading European linguists, Mario Alinei states: »I have to commence by clearing away one of the most absurd consequences of the traditional chronology, namely, that of the 'arrival' of the Slavs into the immense area in which they now live. The only logical conclusion can be that the southern branch of the Slavs is the oldest and that from it developed the Slavic western and eastern branches in a differing manner and perhaps at different times... Today only a minority of experts support the theory of a late migration for the Slavs... The surmised 'Slavic migration' is full of inconsistencies. There is no 'northern Slavic language', it is rather only a variant of the southern Slavic... The first metallurgic cultures in the Balkans are Slavic... and connected with Anatolia... Slavic presence in the territory, nearly identical to the one occupied by them today, exists ever since the Stone Age... The Slavs have (together with the Greeks and other Balkan peoples) developed agriculture... agriculturally mixed economy, typically European, which later enabled the birth of the Greek, Etruscan, and Latin urbanism. Germanic peoples adopted agriculture from the Slavs... «

In Montenegro and its surroundings it is linguistically still possible to establish where from settled Croats and Serbs in 626 to 634 AD. The discovering of the rests of the language of ancient settlers in those territories isn't started yet.

The second set poses questions about the Celts.

Celts arrived to Slovenia after the retreat in defeat at Delphi about 250 BC, and after the arrival of Romans about 15 BC they are not mentioned there any more. The designation Celts is most frequently only the working designation for different cultural, military, religious, and technological events of that time and not a unified national or linguistic group. In Slovenia they represent possibly the hegemony of a military elite, which had little influence on original inhabitants in genetic or linguistic point of view.

Combined analysis of languages, historical sources, burial types, architecture and religion reveals that a part of the Gauls called also Celts were in fact a Western Slavic branch consisting of different tribes who inhabited the lands of ancient France, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, etc. These people were responsible for the spread of iron in Central and Western Europe and were also the ones to whom the ethnonym Celts was applied for the first time. Unless other ancient testimonies or new archaeological discoveries appear, it should be admitted that Slavic tribes inhabited not only Eastern, but also Central and Western Europe in the deep antiquity and were strong, highly developed people, who

influenced many others. Novel evidence of Slavic presence in Western Europe and British Isles is presented. As well as the fact that in antiquity, the Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc, were not considered to be Celts. This “Celtic” designation of them has been introduced only few hundred years ago and should be thoroughly rechecked.

The third set form contributions devoted to Veneti and their inscriptions. Presented are new ways of their understanding using Slovenian language as a catalyst.

The fourth set is devoted to face reconstruction from the skulls. The reconstructed female faces of 10,500 to 1000 years old skulls look not dissimilar from the faces of today’s central European female subjects.

Anton Perdih

## Naslovi avtorjev + e-naslovi

<i>Anthony Ambrozic</i>	8 Lafayette Pl., Thornhill, ON L3T 1G5, Canada
<i>Rudi Koncilija</i>	Dolničarjeva 1, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
<i>Alojz Kumar</i>	Bevkova 49, SI-5210 Deskle, Slovenija, <Kumar.Alojz@siol.net>
<i>Vojislav P. Nikčević</i>	IV proleterske 31, 81250 Cetinje, Crna gora
<i>Anton Perdih</i>	Mala vas 12, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija, <Anton.Perdih@email.si>
<i>Andrej Rant</i>	Ilirska 24, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija <Andrej.Rant@zd-lj.si>
<i>Jože Rant, st.</i>	Ul. v Kokovšek 31a, SI-1231 Ljubljana, Slovenija <marija.rant@siol.net>
<i>Pavel Serafimov</i>	Cederstraat 33, NL-8924 CA Leeuwarden, Holland <p.serafimov@chello.nl>
<i>Marco Silvestri</i>	Via Faliero 16, I-37138 Verona, Italy <marcosilvestri@email.it>
<i>Joseph Skulj</i>	11 Westacres Drive, Toronto M6M 2B7, Canada <jskulj@hotmail.com>
<i>Feliks Srečo Smole</i>	Rodica, Miševa 4, SI-1230 Domžale
<i>Ivan Tomažič</i>	Bennogasse 21, A-1080 Wien, Austria
<i>Giancarlo Tomezzoli</i>	Zeppelinstrasse 43, D-81669 Munich, Germany <gtomezzoli@epo.org>
<i>Vinko Vodopivec</i>	Pot na Drenikov vrh 12, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija <vinko.vodopivec@familia.si>

### IZBOR KNJIG ZALOŽNIŠTVA JUTRO O NAŠIH PREDNIKIH

Leopold Verbovšek: KOMU (NI)SMO TUJCI? Knjiga izzivov ♦ Davorin (Martin) Žunkovič, Leopold Verbovšek: V SENCI ZGODOVINE ♦ Leopold Verbovšek: DANES, IZ VČERAJ ZA JUTRI ♦ ZBORNİK 1 — VENETI V ETNOGENEZI SREDNJEVROPSKEGA PREBIVALSTVA; *Proceedings* 1 — The Veneti Within The Ethnogenesis Of The Central-european Population ♦ ZBORNİK 2 — PRAPREBIVALSTVO NA TLEH SREDNJE EVROPE; *Proceedings* 2 — Ancient Settler Of Central Europe ♦ ZBORNİK 3 — SLEDOVI EVROPSKE PRETEKLOSTI; *Proceedings* 3 — Traces Of European Past ♦ ZBORNİK 4 — STAROSELCI V EVROPI; *Proceedings* 4 — Ancient Settlers Of Europe ♦ Lucijan Vuga: DAVNINA GOVORI, Slovenci že od kamene dobe na sedanjih ozemljih ♦ Lucijan Vuga: MEGALITSKI JEZIKI, Teorija kontinuitete in megalitske kulture ♦ Ivo Petkovšek: BELINOV KODEKS ♦ Lucijan Vuga: VENETI V TROJI, So Homerjevi Veneti – Hetiti?

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† Lucijan Vuga

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Tel. +386 (1) 561-72-30, faks +386 (1) 561-72-35  
E-pošta/*E-mail*: Jutro@siol.net  
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