

# **ZBORNİK**

**18. mednarodne konference  
KORENINE SLOVENOV IN EVROPEJCEV**

# **PROCEEDINGS**

**of the 18<sup>th</sup> International Topical Conference  
ORIGIN OF SLOVENES AND EUROPEANS**

Ljubljana, 4. junij 2021  
Ljubljana, June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2021

**Založba PROMIN**

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji  
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

930.2:003.071(082)  
811(082)

MEDNARODNA konferenca Korenine Slovenov in Evropejcev (18 ; 2021 ; Ljubljana)  
Zbornik 18. mednarodne konference Korenine Slovenov in Evropejcev : Ljubljana, 4.  
junij 2021 = Proceedings of the 18<sup>th</sup> International Topical Conference Origin of Slovenes  
and Europeans : Ljubljana, June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2021 / [urednik Marko Hrovat].  
- Domžale : Proman, 2022

ISBN 978-961-94709-4-7  
COBISS.SI-ID 115071235

# Kazalo

## Contents

<i>Yuriy Myskiv</i>	
A NEW METHODOLOGY IN DETERMINING THE NAMES OF CELTIC TRIBES . . . . .	7
<i>Giancarlo T. Tomezzoli, Reinhardt S. Stein</i>	
THE PLISKA INSCRIPTION . . . . .	32
<i>Simon Prosen</i>	
KOSEZI . . . . .	41
<i>Gina Pigozzo Bernardi</i>	
THE STELE OF MOUNTAIN PORE . . . . .	61
<i>Marko Hrovat</i>	
DOLENCE - SVETOVNA VOJNA V ANTIKI . . . . .	66
<i>Marko Hrovat</i>	
KLJOSOV VIDIK BITKE PRI DOLENCAH . . . . .	87
<i>Milenko Zailac</i>	
PRINCIPAL OF DUALITY AND SYMMETRY APPLIED ON THE ETRUSCAN INSCRIPTIONS DECIPHERMENT . . . . .	97
<i>Adelina Pahor</i>	
GLAGOLICA IN GLAGOLJAŠI V SLOVENSKI ISTRI IN NA SLOVENSKEM . . . . .	123
<b><i>Reinhardt S. Stein, Giancarlo T. Tomezzoli</i></b>	
<b>THE INSCRIPTION NR. 6858 FROM KJOLMEN (BULGARIA). . . . .</b>	<b>151</b>
<i>Marko Hrovat</i>	
HOMO SAPIENS V SOJU RESNICE . . . . .	161

Reinhardt S. Stein, Giancarlo T. Tomezzoli

## THE INSCRIPTION NR. 6858 FROM KJOLMEN (BULGARIA)

### Povzetek

Napis 6858 je bil odkrit na nagrobni plošči v začetku leta 1965, 1 km daleč od vasi Kjolmen (okrožje Preslav - Bolgarija). Po preteklem dešifriranju predlagava dešifriranje na podlagi podobnosti med napisnimi znaki in znaki v grški abecedi ter na podobnosti njenih besed z besedami v sedanjih, preživelih slovanskih jezikih. Pomen pomeni: To je grobnica Ebava, sina Zesashe, in v grobu je tudi Ilasi, žena Leteda in moja hči, kar kaže na to, da je bila plošča prvotno napisana v neshranjenem praslovanskem jeziku. To kaže, da je napis nastal iz praslovanske kulture, ki se je naselila na južnem delu Balkana v 6. - 5. stoletju. Pr.n.št., torej precej pred 7. stoletjem. AD je splošno sprejeto obdobje prihoda Slovanov v vzhodno Evropo in predstavlja povabilo k prizadevanjem za raziskovanje prisotnosti in razvoja praslovanskih kultur na balkanskem območju, v Evropi in na Bližnjem vzhodu v antiki.

### Introduction

The inscription was discovered on a grave slab at the beginning of 1965, 1 km far from the village of Kjolmen (Preslav district – Bulgaria) (Beševliev 1965) (Schmitt-Brandt 1967) (Ancillotti 1986) (Woudhuizen 2000-2001). The grave, covered by a low tumulus, was destroyed by a deep tractor-ploughing and recognized from its broken rests found in the surroundings. The slab covered the grave, with the inscribed side facing its interior, together with other two uninscribed slabs (Beševliev 1966).

The grave, according to the rests found, contained a small metal plates armour, a spear tip, a sword, an amphora and broken earthen vases (Beševliev 1965) (Ancillotti 1986) or another clay pot (Schmitt-Brandt 1967). Because no skeletal remains were traced, it is assumed that the burial rite was cremation (Beševliev 1965) (Woudhuizen 2000-2001).

The age assigned to the grave is the 6<sup>th</sup> cen. BC on the basis of preliminary analyses of its content (Woudhuizen 2000-2001), which was coherent with the typology of the Thracian burials for a territory intermediate, in the antiquity, between those of the Thracian tribes of Krobuzoi and Artakioi (Ancillotti 1986).

The inscription characters are typical of the 6<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> cen. BC (Beševliev 1965) or the 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> cen. BC (Schmitt-Brandt 1967) or of a Greek variety of the 5<sup>th</sup> cen. BC with features corresponding totally and exclusively to none of the known Greek alphabets (Ancillotti 1986).

The slab is formed by a big part (1.42 x 0.735 x 0.123 m) and small part (0.725 x 0.56 m) (Beševliev 1965). The first part of the inscription starts close to a long side of the slab big part, crosses it diagonally towards the slab small part. Then, on the slab small part it follows a semi-circle turning back towards the slab big part. The inscription second part is inside the semi-circle (Figure 1). The inscription first part is 1.42 m long and is formed by 51 characters; the inscription second part is 0.30 m long and is formed by 9 characters. The high of the characters varies between 25 and 60 mm (Beševliev 1965).

The slab, initially at the Preslav Museum (Inv. Nr. 3311), is now at the Sofia Archaeological Museum (Inv. Nr. 6858).

## Proposed decipherings

Several very interesting attempts, sometime successful, have been made in the past for deciphering the inscription. The following are the most relevant.

### A) (Beševliev 1965)

- (1) // ΛΑΣ // ΛΕΤΕΔ // ΛΕΔ // ΕΠΙΔΑΚΑΤΡΟΣΟΕΒΑΓΟΣΕΣΑΣ // Η // ΕΤΕΣΑΙΓΕΚΟΑ  
 (2) // ΒΛΑΒΑΝΓ //

### B) (Georgiev 1966)

- (1) ΕΒΑΡ. ΖΕΣΑΣΝ ΗΝΕΓΕΣΑ ΙΓΕΚ. Α  
 (2) ΝΒΛΑΒΑΗΓΝ  
 (3) ΝΥΑΣΝΛΕΤΕΔΝΥΕΔΝΕΙΝΔΑΚΑΤΡ. Σ

Ebar (son) of Zesa(s), 58 years lived here. Do not damage this (grave?)! Do not desecrate the deceased, for this (the same) will be done to you!

### C) (Schmitt-Brandt 1967)

- ΕΒΑΡΟΖΕΣΑΣΝ ΗΝ ΕΤΕΣΑ ΙΓΕΚΟΑ  
 ΝΒΛΑΒΑΗΓΝ  
 ΝΥΑΣΝΛΕΤΕΔΝΥΕΔΝΕΙΝΔΑΚΑΤΡΟΣΟ

Hebros, the son of Zesas I am, 58 year I have seen (or: counted).

Caution no damage!

No own funerary vase should be placed here inside.

## D) (Ancillotti 1986)

- (1) υας // λετεδ // υεδ // ε // δακατρομο [//] εβαρονεσαμ  
 (2) Η // ετεσα // ακοα  
 (3) // βλαβα // Η //

Compensation from own patrimony if in my sepulchre they have deposited a corpse: 8 (monetary units) to the tribe and 3 (monetary units) to the supra-tribal league. Mulct of 8 and 3.

## E) (Schmid 1987)

- (1) ΕΒΑΡΟΖΕΣΑΣΝΗΝΕΤΕΣΑΙΓΕΚΟΑ  
 (2) ΝΒΛΑΒΑΗΓΝ  
 (3) ΝΥΑΣΝΛΕΤΕΔΝΥΕΔΝΕΝΙΝΔΑΚΑΤΡΟΣΟ

I, Ebryzes, lived 58 years. Now I am sinking in the Lethe, I died here in battle. One should (to the monument) no damage.

## F) (Orel 1995-1997)

- 1 [-]yas//[ -]eted//yed//ei//dakatroso[-]  
 [-]esaś//ē//[ -]ekoa[-] 2 //blabaēs//  
 (I) ebaro[y] esaś ē e[g]esa[ti] ekoa[ti]  
 (II) blabaes  
 (III) yas [y]eted yed ei dakatroso[-]

Esas made (this tombstone) for Ebros, for Ekwa('s sake). (She) barred the way of that (one) who trespasses (?) and causes (harm, damage?).

## G) (Woudhuizen 2000-2001)

- (1) //cas//leted//ced//e//dakatdoso[//]ebalozesas//  
 (2a) ///etesa//ekoa  
 (2b) //c//abacb//

This stone (monument), Ebalo, (the son) of Zesa has made (it) as a gift (2a) for the annual/yearling Mare (2b) (abecedarium)

## H) (Dimitrov 2003)

- (1) ΙΛΑΣΝΛΕΤΕΔΝΛΕΔΝΕΝΙΔΑΚΑΤΡΟΣΟ  
 (2) ΕΒΑΡΟΖΕΣΑΣΝΗΝΕΤΕΣΑΙΓΕΚΟΑ  
 (3) ΝΒΛΑΒΑΗΓΝ.

I) (Theodossiev 1997) (Theodossiev 2010)

//ΥΑΣ //ΔΕΤΕΔ//ΥΕΔ//Ε//ΔΑΚΑΤΡ·Ι·ΕΒΑΓ·ΝΕΣΑΙ//Η//  
 ΕΤΕΣΑ/ΓΕΚ· Α//ΒΛΑΒΑΝΤ//  
 Α·ΚΕΓ/ΑΣΕΤΕ//Η//ΙΑΣΕΝ·ΓΑΒΕ·Ι·ΡΤΑΚΑΔ//Ε//ΔΕΥ//ΔΕΤΕΛ//ΣΑΥ// //  
 ΓΗΑΒΑΛΒ//

All the above decipherings attempts are highly appreciable but pose some problems. Although all based on similarities with elements in the 6<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> cen. BC spoken languages, no one of them confirms another one. Only three (Ancillotti 1986), (Woudhuizen 2000-2001) (Theodossiev 1997) (Theodossiev 2010) address concretely the mystery of the slab inscribed side facing the interior of the grave and provide different solutions. Each one identifies a different inscription source language: a language of either a mixed tribe established in the region of the discovered grave or of an unknown warrior, who came from outside the region (Beševliev 1965); a Thracian, (Daco)Moesian crossing dialect (Georgiev 1966), the Thracian language (Schmitt-Brandt 1967); a non-Greek language - a Thracian dial. (Ancillotti 1986); a language between Greek and Indo-Iranic (Schmid 1987); a language close to the O. Phr. and N. Phr. (Orel 1995-1997); a blend of Phriganising and Luwianising elements (Woudhuizen 2000-2001); the Thracian language (Dimitrov 2003). No one considers the possible Proto-Slavic nature of the inscription, as we will see soon.

## Deciphering

### Reading

The inscription is written in continuo, i.e. without separation between the words. The phonetic value of the inscription characters (Figure 1) are derived mainly from the phonetic values of corresponding, similar characters in the Greek alphabets, the closest alphabets to that of the inscription, as well as from similarities with elements in the present surviving Slavic languages. The different orientation of some characters, for example A, B and L, appears merely due to the oestrus of the engraver rather than to indicate possible inscription reading directions. // is: i; /// is: in; the *sigma* represented by four or six strokes (Woudhuizen 2000-2001) would correspond, respectively, to a phonetic normal *sigma* and to a *sigma* having the accentuated phonetic value of: sh or shch, corresponding to present Russ. ш or щ; j would have the phonetic value of the Rus. ж. The inscription begins on the slab small part at the beginning of the semi-circle because of the pers. n. present there indicating the deceased and the possible offeror. Our inscription reading is the following (Figure 1):

**Ebavozeshijetesarekoaivjabalbiilasilediledieindakatrosho.**

This on the basis of similarities with elements in the surviving Slavic languages can be separated in words as follows:

**Ebavo Zesashi jiete sa rekoa i v jaba lbi Ilasi Letedi ledi ein dakatro sho**

### Interpretation

Ebavo: pers. n.; linked to the later O. Ch. S. v. ꙗбать = to copulate; similar also to the Thracian or (Daco)Moesian pers. n. Ebrenus, Εβρ/ε/νεος, Ηεβrenus (Georgiev 1966) and the Thracian pers. n. Εβρος (Orel 1995-1997).

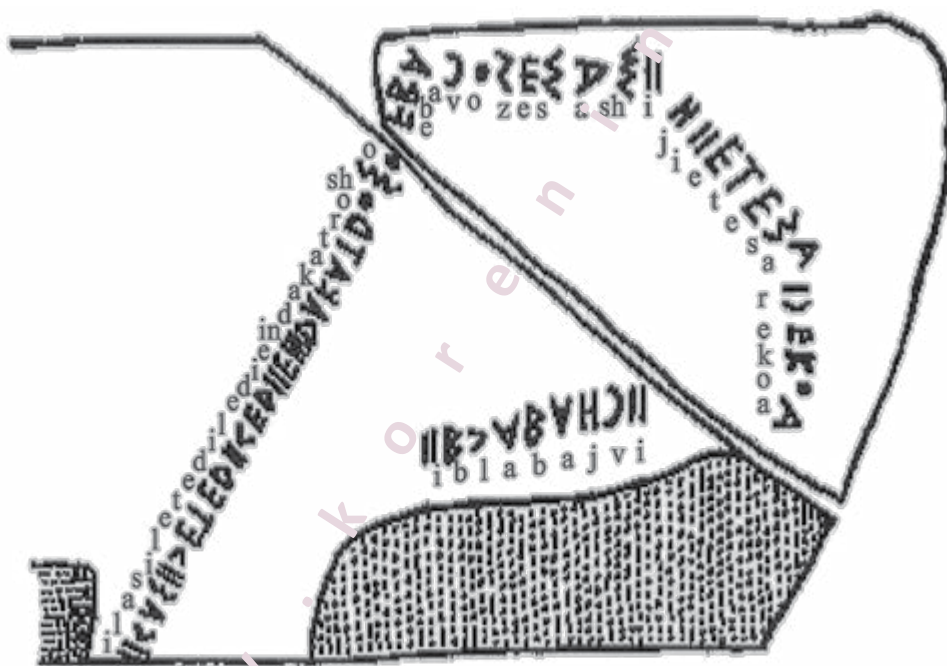


Figure 1: reading of the Kjolmen inscription (start image Woudhuizen 2000-2001)

Zesashi: n. gen. case; linked to the later O. Ch. Sl. сѣтъь = to shine; similar also to the Thracian or (Daco)Moesian pers. n. ΖΕΣΑ (Georgiev 1966) and the Thracian pers. n. Zeizas, Zeisis (G) (Woudhuizen 2000-2001).

jiete: subst. child, son; similar to Bel. дзіця = child; Blg. дете; Bos. dete; Cr. dječ; Cz. dítě; Luz. džěćo; Mac. = дете; Pol. dziecko; Rus. дитя; Ser. дете; Slov. dieťa; Ukr. дитя.



sa: dem. pron. = this; similar to O. Blg. se = this one; O. Ch. Sl. ce = this; Rus. сей = this; Ukr. = це.

rekoa: subst. = tomb; similar to O. Blg. рака = grave, ditch; Rus. рака = grave, reliquary; Lith. rakti- to dig.

i: cong. = and; coincident with Bel. и = and; Bos. i; Mac. и; Pol. i; Rus. и; Ser. и, Slo. in; Ukr. и.

v: prep. = in; similar to Blg. в = in; Mac. во; Pol. w; Rus. в; Slo. v; Slov. v; Ukr. в.

jaba: subst. = grave, place; similar to Blg. лоб = bottom; Lit. lobas = abyss; Rus. dial. лабца = marshy place.

lbi: probably corresponding to the prep. too.

Ilasi: pers. n.; probably linked to the subst. force; similar to Bel. сіла = force; Bos. sila; Blg. сила; Cr. sila; Mac. сила; Pol. siła; Rus. сила; Ser. сила; Slo. sila; Slov. sila; Ukr. сила.

Letedis: pers. n. in gen. case(?); probably linked to the subst. summer, the season of his birth; similar to Bel. лета = summer; Bos. leto; Blg. лято; Cr. lejeeto; Mac. лето; Pol. lato; Rus. лето; Ser. лето; Slo. poletje; Slov. letné; Ukr. літо.

ledi: n. wife, similar to O. Rus. лада = wife and also to the Lycian lada = wife.

ein: dem. pron., similar to Blg. dial. еи = this, here.

dakatro: subst. daughter; similar to Bel. дочка = daughter; Cz. dcera; Lit. dukterinė; O. Ch. Sl. дістере; Rus. дочь; Ser. Ђерка; Slov. dcéra; Ukr. дочка.

sho: pron. poss. with me in the sense of to me, my; similar to Bel. са мной = with me; Bos. sa mnom; Bul. с мен; Cr. sa mnom; Lit. su manimi; Mac. со мене; Rum. cu mine; Rus. со мной; Ser. са мном; Slo. z mano; Slov. so mnou; Cz. se mnou; Ukr. зі мною.

## Translation

On the basis of the above reading and interpretation, the inscription can be translated as:

**This is the tomb of Ebavo son of Zesasha and in the grave is too Ilasi wife of Leteda and daughter to me.**

## Discussion

Our deciphering indicates that originally the slab was inscribed in a non-survived Proto-Slavic language originated in a non-survived Proto-Slavic culture. The inscribed slab originally was probably commissioned by Zesasha as tomb cover of the grave of his son Ebavo and his daughter Ilas although “to me” let the doubt of a possible different offeror. The inscribed side of the slab, or its inscribed parts (Georgiev 1966), was/were at the origin facing the outside of the tomb for indicating to the visitors the buried persons and the offeror. It is not excluded that on its central part a movable object was posed (Woudhuizen 2000-2001), so that it also fulfilled the role of pedestal for said object. Subsequently, the inscribed slab, or its inscribed parts, was/were used to cover the cist-grave of a soldier or a military commander. In this case the offeror or offerors (his companions? his soldiers?) was/were illiterate, but well aware of the extraneous nature of the inscription with respect to the deceased, thus, he/they decided to put the slab inscribed side, or its inscribed parts, facing the inside of the cist-grave for not misleading the visitors.

The presence of a non-survived, ancient Proto-Slavic culture in present East Bulgaria is not surprising because of the presence in the South-Balkan area of other ancient Proto-Slavic cultures as recently recognized by several authors through the deciphering of Old-Phrygian, South Balkan, Minoan and Linear A inscriptions based on their similarities with elements in the present, surviving Slavic languages (Ambrozic 2002), (Ambrozic 2005), (Serafimov 2007a), (Serafimov 2007b), (Serafimov & Perdih 2009), (Serafimov & Tomezzoli 2011), (Serafimov & Tomezzoli 2012), (Tomezzoli & Serafimov, 2013), (Stein & Tomezzoli 2016). The comparison of the inscription language with present surviving Slavic languages is obliged because ancient, written Proto-Slavic documents and/or documents from cultures not yet formally recognized as Proto-Slavic, rarely survived because written on perishable supports, like leaves, birch bark, wooden boards and animal skins. Only in few cases, they survived, because written on non-perishable supports, like ceramic (Tomezzoli & Serafimov 2013) (Tomezzoli & Stein 2016), golden artifacts (Serafimov 2007a) (Serafimov & Tomezzoli 2012) and funerary slabs just as in the case of the Kjolmen inscription.

## Conclusion

The considerations developed in this article indicate that the culture from which the inscription originated was an ancient non-survived Proto-Slavic culture, which settled in the southern part of the Balkan area during the 6<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> cen. BC, i.e. well before the 7<sup>th</sup> cen. AD the generally accepted period of the Slav arrival in Eastern Europe and invite to make efforts for identify and study ancient Proto-Slavic inscriptions, which is fundamental for understanding the presence and development of Proto-Slavic cultures in the Balkan area, Europe and Middle-East in the antiquity.

## List of Abbreviations

Bel.	Belarussian	O. Ch. Sl.	Old Church Slavonic
Blg.	Bulgarian	O. Phr.	Old Phrygian
Bos.	Bosnian	opt.	optative
cen.	century	pers. n.	personal name/s
Cr.	Croatian	pers. pron.	personal pronoun
Cz.	Czech	pres.	present
dat.	dative	Pol.	Polish
dial.	dialect, dialectal	poss.	possessive
fut.	future	pron.	pronoun
IE	Indo-European	rel.	relative
gen.	genitive	Rum.	Rumanian
Lit.	Lithuanian	Rus.	Russian
Luz.	Lusatian	Ser.	Serbian
Lyc.	Lycian	sing.	singular
Mac.	Macedonian	Slo.	Slovenian
masc.	masculine	Slov.	Slovakian
neu.	neuter	subst.	substantive
nom.	nominative	Ukr.	Ukrainian
N. Phr.	New Phrygian		verb, verbal
O. Blg.	Old Bulgarian		

## References

- Ambrozic A. (2002). *Gordian Knot Unbound*. Cythera Press. Toronto.
- Ambrozic A. (2005). *The "Warrior" Stele from Lemnos*. Proceedings of the Tenth International Topical Conference Ancient Settlers of Europe, Ljubljana, June 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> 2005, Založništvo Jutro, ISBN 961-6433-51-2, pp.107-120, [http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik05/ambrozic\\_warrior.pdf](http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik05/ambrozic_warrior.pdf)
- Ancillotti A. (1986). Una nuova lettura dell'iscrizione di Kjolmen. *Archivio Glottologico italiano* 71, 1-14.
- Beševliev V. (1967). Inschrift in unbekannter Sprache aus Nordbulgarien. *Glotta* 43, 317-322.-Beševliev V. (1965). Inschrift in unbekannter Sprache aus Bulgarien. *Linguistique Balkanique* 11, 5-8.
- Dimitrov P. A. (2003). The 6<sup>th</sup> cen. BC inscription from Kjolmen, district of Preslav, North-Eastern Bulgaria (Archeological Museum of Sofia, inv : No. 6558). *Thracia* 15. In honour of Alexander Fol's 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. 345-354.
- Georgiev V. I. (1966). Die Deutung der altertuemlihen trakischen Inschrift aus Kjolmen. *Linguistique Balcanique* 11:1,9-23.

- Orel V. (1995-1997). The inscription from Kjolmen. *Mediterranean language Review*, vol 9, 79-82.
- Schmid, W. P. (1987). "Zur Thrakischen Grabinschrift Aus K lmen". *Zeitschrift F r Vergleichende Sprachforschung*, vol. 100, no. 2, 1987, 351-357.  
www.jstor.org/stable/40848883
- Schmitt-Brandt R. (1967). Die thrakischen Inschriften. *Glotta*, 45, 1-2, 40-60. ISSN: 0017-1298.
- Serafimov P. (2007a). *New Reading of the Thracian Inscription on the Golden Ring From Ezerovo*. Proceedings of the Fifth International Topical Conference Origin of Europeans, Ljubljana, June 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> 2007, Zalo ništvo Jutro, ISBN 961-6433-83-9, pp. 176-183, [http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik07/serafimov\\_ezer07.pdf](http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik07/serafimov_ezer07.pdf);
- Serafimov P. (2007b). *Translation of Eteocretan Epioi Inscription*. Proceedings of the Fifth International Topical Conference Origin of Europeans, Ljubljana, June 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> 2007, Zalo ništvo Jutro, ISBN 961-6433-83-9, pp. 199-206.  
[http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik07/serafimov\\_epioi07.pdf](http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik07/serafimov_epioi07.pdf)
- Serafimov P. & Perdih A. (2009). *Translation of the Linear Tablet HT 13 from Crete*. Proceedings of the Seventh International Topical Conference Origin of Europeans, Ljubljana, June 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> 2009, Zalo ništvo Jutro, ISBN 978-961-6746-64-9, pp. 58-73.  
[http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik09/serafimov\\_ht13.pdf](http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik09/serafimov_ht13.pdf)
- Serafimov P. & Tomezzoli G. T. (2011). *Evidence for Early Slavic Presence in Minoan Crete*. Proceedings of the Ninth International Topical Conference Origin of Europeans, Ljubljana, June 3rd 2011, Zalo ništvo Jutro, ISBN 978-961-6746-52-6, pp. 219-229.  
[http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik11/serafimov\\_slavic\\_crete.pdf](http://www.korenine.si/zborniki/zbornik11/serafimov_slavic_crete.pdf)
- Serafimov P. & Tomezzoli G. T. (2012). *New reading of the Linear A inscription on the Golden Pin CR-ZF-1 from Crete*. Proceedings of the Tenth International Topical Conference Origin of Europeans, Ljubljana, June 1st 2012, Zalo ništvo Jutro, ISBN 978-961-6746-64-9, pp. 83-89.
- Stein S. R. & Tomezzoli G. T. (2016). The Inscription of Parvomai, *Advances in Anthropology*, 2016, 6, 25-29. [http://file.scirp.org/pdf/AA\\_2016051914541451.pdf](http://file.scirp.org/pdf/AA_2016051914541451.pdf).
- Theodossiev N. (1997). A new early Thracian inscription from Bulgaria. *Kadmos. Zeitschrift f r vor- und fr hgriechische Epigraphik*, 36.1997.
- Theodossiev N. (2010). *On the Reading and Date of the Kjolmen Inscription*. De Gruyter Wissenschaftsverlag. Vol. 102, 216-229. ISSN (Online) 1613-0405, ISSN (Print) 0019-7262. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110243437.216> . Indogermanische Forschungen---
- Tomezzoli G. & Serafimov P. (2013). *The Linear A inscriptions II.1, II.2 from the palace of Knossos*. Proceedings of the Eleventh International Topical Conference Origin of Europeans, Ljubljana, May 31st 2013, Zalo ništvo Jutro, I SBN 978-961-6746-77-9, pp.105-114.
- Tomezzoli, G. T. & Stein, R. S. (2016). The Philistine Inscription 4.5 from Ashkelon (Israel). *Advances in Anthropology*, 6, 45-50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/aa.2016.63006> .
- Woudhuizen F. C. (2000-2001). The earliest inscription of Thrace, *TALANTA XXXII-XXXIII*, 289-305.

## Summary

The inscription 6858 was discovered on a grave slab at the beginning of 1965, 1 km far from the village of Kjolmen (Preslav district - Bulgaria). After having considered previous decipherings, we propose a deciphering based on similarities between the inscription characters and characters in the Greek alphabets and on similarities of its words with words in present, surviving Slavic languages. The inscription meaning is: This is the tomb of Ebavo son of Zesasha and in the grave is too Ilasi wife of Leteda and daughter to me, which indicates that, originally, the slab was inscribed in a non-survived Proto-Slavic language. This indicates that the inscription originated from a Proto-Slavic culture which settled in the southern part of the Balkan area during the 6<sup>th</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> cen. BC, i.e. well before the 7<sup>th</sup> cen. AD the generally accepted period of the Slavs arrival in Eastern Europe, and represents an invitation to make efforts for exploring the presence and development of Proto-Slavic cultures in the Balkan area, Europe and Middle-East in the antiquity.

Article published also on *Advances in Anthropology*, 7, 289-297. doi: 10.4236/aa.2017.74016.

**Korenine Slovenov in Evropejcev  
Origin of Slovenes and Europeans**

www.korenine.si  
info@korenine.si

**Zbornik**

18. mednarodne konference  
KORENINE SLOVENOV IN EVROPEJCEV

***Proceedings***

*of the 18<sup>th</sup> International Topical Conference*  
ORIGIN OF SLOVENES AND EUROPEANS

Vodja projekta – *Head of the Project*

Marko Hrovat

Uredil – *Edited by*

Marko Hrovat

Kraj – *Venue*

Zoom, Domžale - Slovenija

Prelom in oprema – *Typesetting and layout*

PROMIN d.o.o.

Založnik – *Publisher*

Založba PROMIN

Izšlo – *Published*

Domžale, Slovenija 2022

50 izvodov / *copies*

Cena / *Price*

19,90 €

Naročila / *orders*

PROMIN d.o.o.

Karantanska 20, SI-1230 Domžale

Tel. +386 (0)1 722-07-70

E-pošta / *Email*: info@promin.si