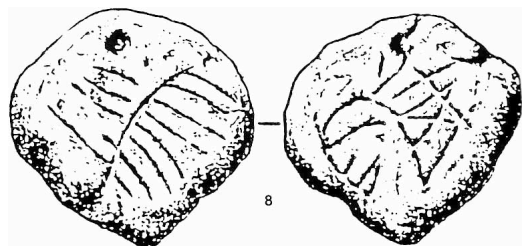


An Ogam Consaine inscribed artifact from Windmill Hill, Wiltshire, England

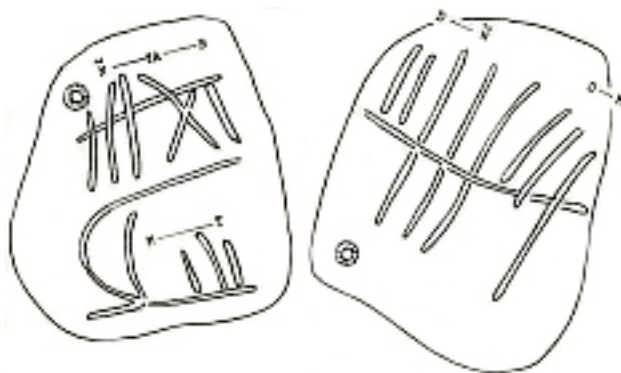
In case you have not already seen this, I send for your evaluation a reproduction of illustrations of artifacts reported by Stuart Piggott in his Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles, Figure 14, page 87. The object depicted at Figure 14, 8, (see below) seems significant.



- Professor Charles Bailey
6450 Virginiatown Road
Newcastle, California 95658

Barry Fell responds as follows:-

I thank Professor Bailey for his attention and for forwarding the details. A decipherment appears on the next page. The presence of ogam inscriptions in British megalithic sites, such as Windmill Hill (Wiltshire) has not hitherto been recorded. As the language is obviously K-Celtic (Gaelic), the makers of the inscribed artifacts must be considered Gaelic-speaking Celts.



Inscribed ogam consaine amulet excavated at Windmill Hill, and ascribed by British Archaeologists to the late Neolithic, ca 2000 B.C. Bronze Age artifacts were also found. The ogam inscription, though carefully illustrated by Stuart Piggott, was not recognized as such.

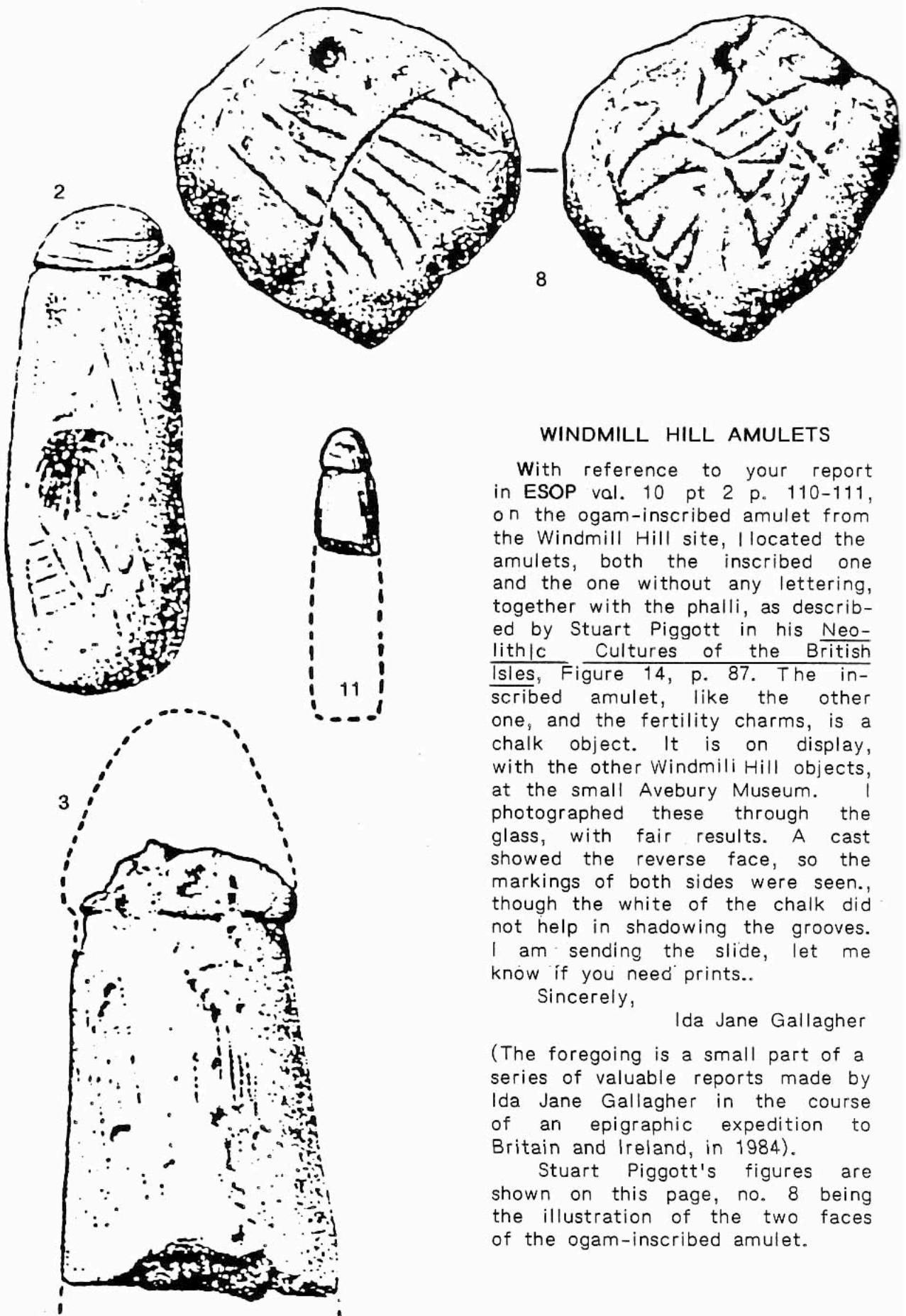
Decipherment (reading is boustrophedon)

B-YA-N M-T D-N D-M

which may be understood in Gaelic Byanu mat, dion diom

"Good Mother-goddess, a protection for me."

The name Byanu, written in the same manner as above, was reported from the outer face of the left-hand entrance orthostat of the stone chamber at Vermont where Byanu is depicted on the ceiling, (America B.C. photographs on p. 238). Despite this, the chamber is claimed to be of Colonial age by some archaeologists.



WINDMILL HILL AMULETS

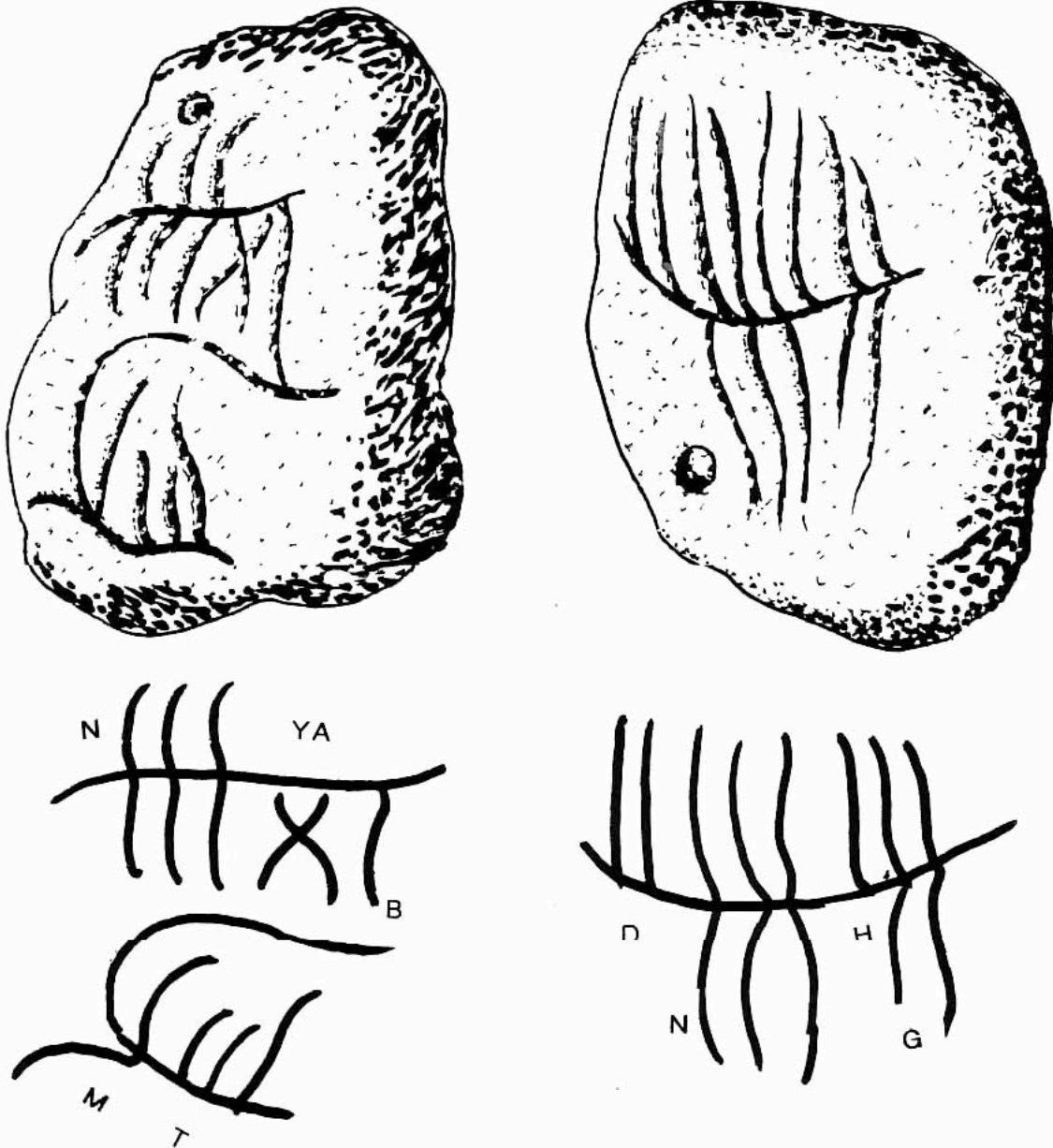
With reference to your report in ESOP vol. 10 pt 2 p. 110-111, on the ogam-inscribed amulet from the Windmill Hill site, I located the amulets, both the inscribed one and the one without any lettering, together with the phalli, as described by Stuart Piggott in his Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles, Figure 14, p. 87. The inscribed amulet, like the other one, and the fertility charms, is a chalk object. It is on display, with the other Windmill Hill objects, at the small Avebury Museum. I photographed these through the glass, with fair results. A cast showed the reverse face, so the markings of both sides were seen, though the white of the chalk did not help in shadowing the grooves. I am sending the slide, let me know if you need prints..

Sincerely,

Ida Jane Gallagher

(The foregoing is a small part of a series of valuable reports made by Ida Jane Gallagher in the course of an epigraphic expedition to Britain and Ireland, in 1984).

Stuart Piggott's figures are shown on this page, no. 8 being the illustration of the two faces of the ogam-inscribed amulet.



Corrected rendition of the ogam grooves on the two faces of the Windmill Hill amulet, drawn by projecting the photographic slide sent by Ida Jane Gallagher (upper two figures); and below, schematic, to be read counterclockwise, from B.

Since my original report of 1982, in which the vowel-less ogam consaine was recognized, and read as B-YA-N M-T D-N D-M, to be vowel-pointed as Byanu mat, dion diom (Good Mother-Goddess, a protection for me), some additional data are available.

(1) Windmill Hill site is now dated as beginning at 3250 B.C.

(2) An error in Piggott's sketch is disclosed by the new photos by Ida Jane Gallagher. The last two letters are H-G, not D-M, and so the sense becomes Dion Hagh, "a protection in battle".

(3) As early as 1959, before the extended antiquity of the site had been determined, Isobel Foster Smith had already recognized in

the engraved pendant an amulet, although she did not identify the ogam as such.

I wish to draw attention to the implied great antiquity of Tifinag and Ogam in the parietal inscriptions of Lascaux (see elsewhere in this volume), In the TV program History on the Rocks I referred to the Windmill Hill amulet as the oldest known example of ogam - but it now appears that older ogam occurs in the grottos of Lascaux and Altamira.

It is also curious that, whereas British archaeologists recognize the pieces of "grooved" chalk as artifacts even though they did not at first recognize the marks as ogam, in Colorado, on the other hand, archaeologists will not apparently accord "artifact" status to any ogam-cut rock or stone.

Barry Fell

from video taken at Avebury Museum by Scott Monahan, Dec. 1986



“To the goddess Bianu.”

Long before there were Macintosh computers, humans discovered the value of symbols. They're simple, to the point, and they travel well. Just listen to Professor Warren Cook. He'll tell you how well they travel — he helped figure it out. On his Mac.



Contest Winner #1

Name: Warren L. Cook, D. Litt., Ph.D.
Occupation: Professor of History and Anthropology, Castleton State College, Castleton, Vermont
System: Mac 128k
Application: Draws and compares ancient scripts and icons from the "Old" and "New World."

Professor Cook and a reproduction of an Ogam translation quiz he gave his class. Many of the Ogam inscriptions found in Vermont were prayers offered to the goddess Bianu.

Now, it's a free country. Everyone is entitled to their own opinion about who discovered America — Columbus, Leif Erickson, Native American Indians, refugees from Atlantis. But it sure is interesting when Professor Cook points out the similarities he and Harvard Professor Emeritus Barry Fell are discovering between:

1. OGAM: Inscriptions found in ancient New England stone structures;
2. TOCAPU: Small square script found on Incan textiles and wooden vases; and;
3. CYPRIOT ALPHABET: Letters dating from the Bronze Age.

Mac smashes code!
First, Professor Cook travelled the world taking color slides of surviving Incan textiles and wooden bowls. Then he used the Mac to draw the Tocapus found on these artifacts. The Mac let him focus on details, create whole images from a single quadrant, and change dimensions in order to compare symbols on different size artifacts. Ultimately, he was able to print a "font" of these symbols which can readily be compared to other ancient alphabets and inscriptions.

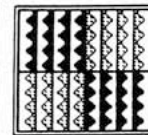
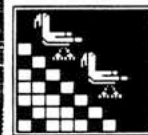
Professor Fell of Harvard was the first to "translate" tocapus on modern textiles using an alphabet derived from ancient Cypriot script. Now Professor Cook is sending him his Mac renditions of ancient tocapu. They hope to prove that Phoenician masters in the

Bronze Age sent Iberian subjects across the Atlantic looking for tin and copper, and left behind an alphabet which developed in the Americas.

What hidden meanings have you discovered on your Mac? Send us your story. You could win \$500 in Mac products and instant fame!



Professor Cook uses his Mac to draw and compare symbols found on old Incan textiles.



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