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## THE PROTO-SCRIPT VISOKO IN COMPARISON WITH GLOZELIAN WRITING

### SUMMARY

The similarity between writing signs found at Visoko nowadays and signs found at Glozel (France, 1924 – 1940) is undeniable.

Our research begins with the statement that Proto-Script Visoko, which is older than Glozelian Writing, is the source of the latter, showing the existence of a remote civilizatory (and civilizing) centres spreading in portion of or through praeceltic Europe. At present, it is not possible to determine this civilizatory centre or to date it exactly, but it is evident the similarity of Proto-Script Visoko with Glozelian and other writings (Ancient Greek, Etruscan, Latin).

The research is hard in general, because antiquity of findings. The writing signs found till now are not abundant, because Proto-Script Visoko represents the dawn of writing. This writing, according its antiquity, has a tendency to be more symbolical than grammatical, which we can infer considering its little quantity.

Our research's approach considers principles from comparative hierolinguistics, using the Antonin Morlet's corpus (*Glozel, corpus des inscriptions*, Éditions Horvath, 1978), our own researches (Stekel, 2006) and Proto-script Visoko extracts (Osmanagich, 2006).

The comparative analysis of the shape of Proto-Script Visoko and Glozelian signs results in a similarity percentage of more than 50 %. However, the antiquity of Glozelian writing is lesser than Proto-Script Visoko, according to data published till now by multidisciplinary team linked with researches.

In fact, the Glozelian writing reveals that Glozel is a praeceltic centre without metal use which worshipped many deities known (with other names, sometimes) in Celtic and Greek-Roman mythology, opening a free space for considerations about beliefs and technology in the Visoko's civilizatory centre, where metal use seems non-existent.

The notion that alphabetical letters used at present are not from Phoenician origin, but borrowed from very older European centres (like Glozel and Visoko), and the notion that these centres have influenced, by reverse way, the Consonantal Semitic and Greek scripts, both notions rest evident regarding the antiquity of Proto-Script Visoko.

**Key words:** Proto-Script Visoko, Glozelian writing, Hierolinguistics, Comparative Hierolinguistics, Ancient languages, Sacred languages, Pre-Phoenician alphabetical scripts

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The first time we had seen glozelian tablet photography was in 1993, in a Brazilian magazine. In 1994, we made a preliminary decipherment of this tablet [the biggest tablet]. The first system contained many defects. The biggest error was: we thought about glozelian language as a "Semitic" language [like Buchanan, 1981]. This idea was showed in our second work *Projeto Aurora - retorno a linguagem da consciência* [*Project Dawn – return to consciousness language*, published in Brazil in 2003 but written in 1994]. The *Musé de Glozel* website published passages from this book.

When Mr. Buchanan sent us his updated paper [January, 2005], it served for two purposes: for showing us that "glozelic" could not be a Semitic language; for helping us to determine a possible glozelian alphabet. It means that Buchanan was wrong about his "Semitic theory" for glozelian language, but he was right about his phonological system, partially at least. So, we changed our "Semitic theory", converting it into an "Indo-European theory".

We were working in our "Indo-European theory" when we attained Hitz material [Hitz, 2004]. His material was for us very helpful to determine "glozelic" like an Indo-European language most ancient than historical Gaulish. At present, our datation for writing materials is not as old as others researchers' datation, but not as recent as Buchanan's and Hitz's datation. We are in midway!

In another phase, we contact Mr. Semir Osmanagich about alphabetical signs found at Visoko and Mr. Muris Osmanagich sent for us his *Proto-Script Visoko's discovered signs*, 2006. After a first analysis we wrote the *Comments to 'Multidisciplinary Project of Exploring the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids'*, 2006. Now, after more analyses, we concluded more accurately that Glozelian writing and Proto-Script Visoko are connected in any way, but distant in time (namely Proto-Script Visoko is much older than Glozelian Writing!).

## 2. GLOZELIAN WRITING

After exhaustive analyses of a great deal of ancient Phoenician, Punic, Greek, Etruscan, Latin, Italian, Iberic and Runic alphabets, we conclude about glozelian alphabet:

- The glozelian alphabet had three phases, between 1500? and 200 B.C.;
- In the first phase (1 500? – 1 000 B.C.) the alphabet had 18 letters (7 vowels and 11 consonants);
- In the second phase (1 000 – 800 B.C.) the alphabet had more 2 consonants (20 letters, all told), originated from eastern Greek letters, probably. In this phase appears letter "Q" in glozelian alphabet;
- In the third phase (800 – 200 B.C.) the alphabet had more 6 consonants and 1 semivowel (27 letters, all told), originated from western Greek letters and unknown alphabets and used for foreign names and words (Roman, Greek, etc.).

The alphabetical order for 27 letters is:

Phase 1 - **Â** (long), **Da**, **E** (short), **Ga**, **I** (short like "y" or long without understood "a"), **Ka**, **La**, **Ma**, **Na**, **O** (short), **Ô** (long), **Pa**, **Ra**, **Sa**, **Ta**, **U** (short or as a "w" glide), **Û** (long), **Za**.

Phase 2 - **Ê** (long), **Qa** (sounds similar to "ka" or like "kwa").

Phase 3 - **Ça** (like "ts"), **Ja** (like short "i" - may have understood "a"), **Kha** (aspirate), **Ksa** ("ks=x" in Greek), **Pha** ("ph=f"), **SPa**, **Tha** (aspirate).

As you can see, every consonant, as in Sanskrit, has an understood "a", in order to make possible the pronunciation of words without vowels. We do not imagine another possibility for a reading of most glozelic words.

The presence of "ligatures" in glozelian writing was observed by Buchanan [1981] in his original paper:

*"The script, (...) like Iberic, it uses ligatures (two or more characters fused together).*

*"There are a number of ligatures so far identified at Glozel. More have been noticed, but these are the ones for which sound values have so far been determined. Most of these ligatures have been*

formed by the addition of a short line (the "ali"?) which usually appears to indicate the lengthening of a vowel (...)"

In fact, Buchanan's paper helps us fully in order to reveal the sound of each ligature. When we accessed Hitz' papers, we could complete this research. Glozel inscriptions consist [Hitz, 2004] of continuous writing (*scriptio continua*), lacking in word separations. This fact becomes very difficult decipher the inscriptions.

About ligatures and writing style, Hitz [2004] observations are:

*"One of the problems with the Glozel writing is that fact that ligatures-symbols combining two different letters appear in a number of texts. As a result the writing of the same word varies between inscriptions."*

We observed this fact in our researches. An incomplete presentation of glozelian ligatures that we have found is:

- 09 ligatures representing vowel-vowel (we have found 04 variations; ligature "wî", for example, has 03 variations): **âû - ee - eô - jâ - jo - uu - wâ - wî - yo.**
- 13 ligatures representing consonant-consonant (we have found 02 variations): **dra - gna - mma - nda - nga - nka - nna - ppa - sda - tta - zga - zza.**
- 39 ligatures representing vowel-consonant (we have found 08 variations): **âtî - çî - dâ - do - dû - ela - era - eta - gsî - gwa - îna - îra - îsa - îtâ - îta - îza - khe - kî - ku - le - mî - mîra - mu - mû - ôta - oto - pâ - pu - qwa - râ - rdî - rî - sî - snî - tâ - tî - tô - uta - zâ.**
- **Total:** 61 ligatures + 14 variations = 75 signs.

In glozelian alphabet we have found 27 letters and 23 variations all told. In sum we have: 7 letters + 23 variations + 61 ligatures + 14 variations = 125 signs (representing 3 Phases). There are more variations, certainly. There are some not analysed ligatures, possibly.

Hitz [2004]: *"The Glozel inscriptions represent Celto-Glozelic texts, which must consist of a local Gaulish language, or even a Gaulish dialect. (...) It is a question of a Glozel language or of a Gaulish dialect, the Glozelic?"*

According to Hitz [2004] the Glozel texts dates from 3<sup>rd</sup> Century B.C. to 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. For us, this period is from 1 500?/1 000 B.C. to 200 B.C. In this way, the glozelian people is "pre-Gaul" and his language is "pre-Gaulish", "pre-Latin", "pre-Etruscan" and this language had its existence in same time of Greek language. This language, the "glozelic", is closely related to Proto-celtic.

In order to "resurrect" the Glozelic language, we analysed Glozelic words, confronting them with similar or connected words in many languages: Proto-celtic, Irish Gaelic, Classical Greek, Greek (*Koine dialectus*), Latin, Sanskrit, Sumerian, etc. We imagine that was possible, finally, "breaking" the Glozel's code after these analyses. The three languages more closely related to "Glozelic" are: Proto-celtic [an hypothetical linguistic reconstruction], Greek and Latin. Relations with Latin appear mainly in recent tablets. Relations with Greek appear mainly in oldest tablets. Relations with Proto-celtic appear in all tablets.



[Signs in a Glozelian clay tablet. Morlet, 1978, p. 73]

It is not easy to date materials found in Glozel. We propose a system based in presence or absence of letters not belonging to Phase 1 of Glozelic writing. In fact, a datation by this method must be so inaccurate because non-existence of any letters in short inscriptions not excludes a smaller antiquity. However, when letters of Phase 2 or Phase 3 appear in a material, this fact may be in use for later researches. The three proposed Phases – treated in details – are:

#### **Phase 1 – PRIMITIVE – about 1 500? – 1 000 B.C.**

The alphabet had 18 letters. We do not know how many centuries the Glozelic civilization took from pictographic phase to alphabetic phase, although we do not know if development of Glozelic alphabet occurred in this way. The Glozelic alphabet can be even anterior to 1500 B.C. The most ancient letters, may be belonging to a pre-alphabetic or semi-alphabetic phase [2 000? – 1 500? B.C.], are: Â, E, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, T, U and Z.

#### **Phase 2 – EASTERN – about 1 000 – 800 B.C.**

The alphabet had 20 letters. Here, "Ê" [long] and "Qa" were included, corresponding to Greek letters **Eta** [Hῆ] and **Qopa** [Q q]. This phase is named "eastern" because presence of "qopa", letter utilized in Eastern Greek. The Protosinaytic corresponding for "Ê" dates about 1 700 B.C. and most ancient "qopa", exactly as Glozelic shape, is from ancient Hebrew, about 1 100 B.C.

#### **Phase 3 – GREEK – ROMAN – about 800 – 200 B.C.**

The alphabet had 27 letters. Here, "Ça", "Ja", "Kha", "Ksa", "Pha", "Spa" and "Tha" were included. The two former are from strange origin and the five latter are from "Greek" origin, corresponding to letters **Kha** [Ψψ], **Ksa** [Ξξ], **Pha** [Φφ], **Spa** [Μ] and **Tha** [Θθ]. As many of these letters are aspirate variations, semivowels or sounds with "s" from letters existing since Phase 1, we conclude that they were included in Glozelic alphabet by influence of Greek expansion. We can divide this Phase in two moments, according as characters appearing:

##### **Phase 3A – about 800 – 200 B.C.**

It includes letters "Kha", "Pha", "Tha" and "Spa" that have their most ancient Greek corresponding in Melos, Thera, Athens and Milet, about 900-800 B.C.

##### **2.3.2. Phase 3B – about 300 – 200 B.C.**

It includes letters "Ça", "Ja" and "Ksa" that have their most ancient corresponding in Futhark runes, about 200 B.C. These letters were found just in clay tablets, not in smaller materials. They are so, the most recent materials. They correspond to Celtic Period of La Tène.

### **3. PROTO-SCRIPT VISOKO**

Analysing symbols found in the Visoko's large stone megaliths, we have perceived the non-developed character of their shapes in comparison with Glozelic writing. It means that Proto-Script Visoko is older than Glozelian writing. However, there are many similarities between both writing systems.

In our researches about Glozel, we had theorized that Glozelian writing system was invented cc. 1 500 BC or more (maybe 2 000 B.C.), contemporarily to Phoenician writing system, at least. So, Proto-Script Visoko must be older than Glozelian writing and it can have been invented cc. 2 500 B.C. (maybe 3 000 B.C.), at least. But, now is very premature to set a date for Proto-Script Visoko. New discoveries can change our preliminary conclusions. We believe that the age of the artefacts found in Visoko valley varies from 12 000 B.C. up to 10 000 B.C., but we are not sure if proto-script is included in this datation. We do not know "when" the "Visoko civilization" disappeared. More findings will answer us about it.

Concerning 51 discovered signs and symbols in the Bosnian Valley of Pyramids (this number is not complete, because more signs will be discovered, maybe), we conclude that they are not "graphemes", but "letters" or "proto-letters".

We found "ligatures" in this proto-script, like in Glozelian writing. This fact is very important in order to decipher Proto-Script Visoko accurately. See the two schemes that following:

**Comparison between Glozelic Alphabet (according to Stekel Decipherment System, 2006) and 51 preliminary discovered signs of "Proto-Script Visoko" (according Prof. Dr. Muris Osmanagic, 2006)**

Letter	Glozelic Alphabet (Stekel, 2006)	Proto-Script Visoko's discovered signs (51) [Osmanagic, 2006]
01	— (Ā)	— <sup>①</sup> — <sup>②</sup>
02	Λ (D <sub>2</sub> )	Λ <sup>④①</sup> Λ <sup>④⑦</sup> Λ <sup>④⑬</sup>
03	⊥, ⊥ (Ě)	↑ <sup>②⑤</sup> ↑ <sup>②⑦</sup> T <sup>④④</sup>
04	V (G <sub>2</sub> )	V <sup>④③</sup> V <sup>④⑤</sup>
05	(I)	<sup>④</sup>   <sup>⑤</sup> / <sup>⑨</sup> \ <sup>⑩</sup>
06	<, > (K <sub>2</sub> )	? ? ?
07	=, =,    (L <sub>2</sub> )	= <sup>③</sup>    <sup>⑤</sup>   <sup>⑦</sup>
08	C, ) (M <sub>2</sub> )	∩ <sup>④⑧</sup> ∪ <sup>④⑨</sup> C <sup>④⑩</sup> ) <sup>④⑪</sup>
09	∩ (N <sub>2</sub> )	?
10	• (ö)	• <sup>④⑦</sup>
11	○ (ō)	○ <sup>④⑬</sup>
12	↑, ↑, L, Γ (P <sub>2</sub> )	↑ <sup>④⑩</sup>
13	R, P (R <sub>2</sub> )	?
14	W (S <sub>2</sub> )	?
15	X + (T <sub>2</sub> )	X <sup>④①</sup> + <sup>④②</sup>
16	Y, λ, λ, Y (ü)	λ <sup>④③</sup> Y <sup>④④</sup> λ <sup>④⑤</sup> Y <sup>④⑥</sup> λ <sup>④⑦</sup>
17	U, n, h (ū)	U <sup>④⑥</sup> n <sup>④⑦</sup>
18	H, = (Z <sub>2</sub> )	?
19	H, H, H (ē)	?
20	♀, ♀ (Q <sub>2</sub> )	?
21	♂, ♂ (ç <sub>2</sub> )	?
22	() (J <sub>2</sub> )	~ <sup>④②②</sup>
23	Ψ, λ (Kha)	?
24	⊕, ⊕ (Ks <sub>2</sub> )	?
25	⊙ (pha)	?
26	γ, γ (Sp <sub>2</sub> )	?
27	⊙ (Th <sub>2</sub> )	⊙ <sup>④②④</sup>

## Possible "ligatures" in "Proto-Script Visoko"

"Proto-Script Visoko" sign (Osmanagic, 2006)	Possible ligature structure and meaning according Stekel Deciphermen System for Glozel (Stekel, 2006)
III ⑥	$   +   ? = L + I (L\dot{I}?)$
/ \ ⑫	$\wedge +   ? = D + I (D\dot{I}?)$
↑ ↑ ⑲	$\uparrow + \uparrow ? = \check{E} + \check{E} (E\check{E}?)$
↑ ⑳	$\Gamma +   ? = P + I (P\dot{I}?)$
↑ ㉑	$\Gamma + \wedge ? = P + \check{U} (P\check{U}?)$
↑ ㉓	$\wedge + \text{—} +   ? = \check{U} + \bar{A} + I (W\bar{A}Y?)$
↑ ㉔	$\uparrow + \text{> ?} = \check{E} + T ? (E\check{T}?)$
Y ㉘	$Y + \wedge ? = \check{U} + \check{U} ? (U\check{U}?)$
Y ㉙	$U +   + \cap ? = M + I + M ? (M\bar{I}M[ca]?)$
Y ㉚	$Y + \cap + U + \wedge ? = \check{U} + M + \check{U} + M ? (\check{U}M\check{U}M[ca]?)$
X ㉛	$\wedge + \wedge ? = P + P ? (PP?)$
T ㉝	$T + \text{—} ? = \check{E} + \bar{A} ? (E\check{A}?)$
A ㉞	$\cap +   ? = M + I ? (M\bar{I}?)$
F   ㉟	$F +   ? = F/V/W + I ? (F\bar{I}/V\bar{I}/W\bar{I}?)$
F ㊱	$F + \text{> ?} = F/V/W + \check{U} ? (F\check{U}/V\check{U}/W\check{U}?)$
S ㊲	$I + C +   + \text{—} + \text{> ?} = \check{I} + M + \check{I} + \bar{A} + \check{I} ? (I\check{M}Y\bar{A}Y?)$

According to these schemes, we have found 55.5 % similarities between Glazelian alphabet and Proto-Script Visoko preliminary 51 signs. When new signs will be discovered, this similarity can be 70 % to 80 %. In this case the Proto-Script Visoko can be a "Proto-glazelic" or the script in which Glazelic was based itself.

### Glazelic and Visoko – Updated analyses

The signs analyzed by Friedrich, Klára [2007] contain new shapes not analyzed for us in 2006. Including these new signs in preview schemes, we found 70 % similarities between Glazelic alphabet and Proto-Script Visoko:

Phonetical Value	Glazelic Writing [Stekel, 2006]	Proto-Script Visoko [Osmanagic, 2006; Klára, 2007]
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Note: The numbered signs belong to Osmanagic, 2006; not numbered signs belong to Klára, 2007.

According to ligatures, we have new conclusions about some ligatures and possible roots in a preliminary "Proto-Visokoan language" [in these analyses we use our *Glazelic Etymological Glossary* like a basis to determine preliminary meaning]:

$||| \textcircled{2} = | + || \textcircled{1} \text{L} \hat{2} \textcircled{2} \text{ or } || + | \textcircled{1} \text{L} \hat{1} \textcircled{2}$

In this case, the form "ila" means in Glazelic "to swell; swelling, growth, increase, expansion"; "il" means in Glazelic "to melt, to pacify; dissolution, dissipation".

$/ \backslash \textcircled{2} = / \backslash + | \textcircled{1} \text{D} \hat{1} \textcircled{2}$

and

$\uparrow \textcircled{15} \textcircled{17} = \wedge + | \textcircled{1} \text{D} \hat{1} \textcircled{2}$

[Two shapes for the same syllable - without meaning proposed]

$\uparrow \uparrow \textcircled{26} = \text{D} \hat{1} \text{D} \hat{1}$

[Without meaning proposed]

$\uparrow \textcircled{28} = \wedge + | \textcircled{1} \text{P} \hat{1} \textcircled{2}$

[Without meaning proposed]

$\uparrow \textcircled{29} = \wedge + \text{h} \textcircled{1} \text{D} \cup \textcircled{2}$

In this case, the form "du" means in Glazelic "to guide, conduct; conduction". Is it a kind of sign like road-signs for tunnels?

$$\uparrow \textcircled{31} = \wedge + | + - \quad (W\hat{I}\hat{A})$$

In this case, the form "wîâ" may be Glozelic "wî + â" [root "song, chant" + singular ablative], meaning "by [sacred?] chant".

$$\uparrow \textcircled{32} = \wedge + | + \textcircled{r} \quad (DYE)$$

[Without meaning proposed]

$$\textcircled{r} \textcircled{33} = | + \wedge \quad (\hat{I}DA)$$

In this case, the form "îda" means in Glozelic "to separate [ritualistically], to offer." Following:

$$D \text{ and } \textcircled{r} = | + \textcircled{r} + - \quad (\hat{I}D\hat{A})$$

This form "îdâ", that appears in Glozelian Clay tablets, is "ida + â" [root + sing. Abl.], meaning "by offering [of sacred animals]".

$$\textcircled{r} \textcircled{38} = \textcircled{r} + \wedge \quad (UWA)$$

[Without meaning proposed]

$$\textcircled{r} \textcircled{39} = U + | + \cap \quad (M\hat{I}MA)$$

In this case the form "mîma" means in Glozelic a possible unknown place. Where are "Mîma" – at Glozel, Visoko?

$$\textcircled{r} \textcircled{40} = \textcircled{r} + O + \wedge \quad (WOWA)$$

[Without meaning proposed]



$$\text{X}^{(43)} = / + X + \backslash \quad (\text{YTI}^{\hat{I}})$$

In this case, the form "yti" may be Glozelic "ita + i" [root "to go; going, departure; gone, left (from)" + singular locative], meaning "in departure".

$$\text{T}^{(45)} = T + - \quad (\text{T}\hat{A}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{X}^{\wedge} = X + \backslash \quad (\text{T}\bar{A})$$

[Two shapes for the same syllable – without meaning proposed]

$$\text{M}^{(48)} = \cap + | \quad (\text{M}\hat{I})$$

In this case, the form "mi" in Glozelic may be a rare indefinite article: "one / an / a".

$$\text{FI}^{(49)} = \text{f} + - + | \quad (\text{E}\bar{A}\text{Y})$$

or

$$| + \text{f} + - \quad (\text{Y}\text{E}\bar{A})$$

[Without meaning proposed]

$$\text{F}^{\cap}^{(50)} = \text{f} + - + \cap \quad (\text{E}\bar{A}\text{MA})$$

or

$$\cap + \text{f} + - \quad (\text{M}\text{E}\bar{A})$$

Without meaning proposed]

$$\text{A or P} = \text{P} + - \quad (\text{P}\bar{A})$$

[Without meaning proposed]

$$\text{X} \diamond = \text{X} + \diamond \quad (\text{TÔ})$$

In Glozelic the form "Tô" is an adverb meaning "Yes".

$$\text{P} = \text{!} + \text{C} + \text{I} \quad (\hat{\text{A}}\text{M}\hat{\text{A}})$$

In this case, the form "âmâ" may be Glozelic "âma + â" [root "pail for sacred fires" + sing. Abl.], meaning "by pail for sacred fires".

$$\text{E} = \text{[} + \text{-} \quad (\text{W}\hat{\text{A}})$$

In this case, the form "wâ" means in Glozelic "you" [plural].

$$\text{E} = \text{[} + \text{V} + \text{-} \quad (\hat{\text{U}}\text{G}\hat{\text{A}})$$

[Without meaning proposed]

$$\text{X} = \text{-} + \text{^} \quad (\text{D}\hat{\text{A}} \text{ or } \hat{\text{A}}\text{D}\text{A})$$

In this case, the form "dâ" means in Glozelic "to give, to bestow, to offer; gift, offering", the form "âda" means in Glozelic "eat".

$$\text{H} \text{^} = \text{H} + \text{^} + \text{-} \quad (\text{E}\rho\hat{\text{A}})$$

In this case, "epâ" may be Glozelic "epa + â" [root "drink"+ sing. Abl.], meaning "by drinks".

$$\text{U} = \text{U} + \text{I} + \text{^} \quad (\hat{\text{U}}\text{Y}\text{M}\text{A})$$

[Without meaning proposed]

Y = V + I + Π (GYÛ)

[Without meaning proposed]

This expression seems a compound containing three words:

- “La” – Similarly to Glozelic “lâo” (“people”);
- “Mâkyî” – The Glozelic “maka” means “to fight, to combat; fight combat, battle”. The Proto-Script Visoko form may be “mâkya”. So, “mâkyî” is “mâkya + î” [root + sing. Loc.], meaning “in combat, in battle”.
- “Îmîyâ” – The Glozelic “îma” means “lowest; intimate; the last member in a series”. The Proto-Script Visoko form may be “îmîya”. So, “îmîyâ” is “îmîya + â” [root + sing. Abl.], meaning “last [of a series]”.

The complete meaning for this expression is: *[The] people in [the] last combat/battle [of a series of combats/battles].*

When new extracts of Proto-Script Visoko will be found, new analyses will show us more connections between Glozelian and Visokoan language. However, the preliminary research presented in this paper is strong enough to show us these connections.

#### 4. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank staff from *Musée de Glozel* (France), Mr. Donal B. Buchanan (USA), Mr. Hans-Rudolph Hitz (Switzerland), Mr. Nenad Djurdjevich (Italy), Mr. Semir Osmanagich (USA/Bosnia) and Mr. Muris Osmanagich (Bosnia). These researchers were very important in our researches about Glozelian writing and Proto-Script Visoko in any way.

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