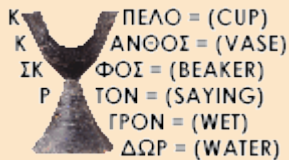
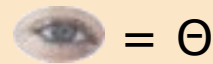
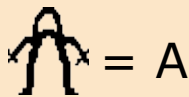


HISTORY OF GENESIS OF THE ALPHABET

Origins of the alphabet

Stratis Hatgivlastis



According to Plato and Aristotle each symbol have meanings of «sounds, visuals, human behavior, and weather conditions», and every symbol character have an abbreviated meaning.

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PREFACE

Introduction

This book attempts to establish and prove the origins of the Greek alphabet as being ultimately derived from the ancient Greeks, and not from the Phoenicians as is widely accepted. Following extensive research, it is my opinion that the complexity of a language is the result of the building blocks of individual characters or symbols forming the words, those symbols which have evolved to become the alphabet. Each individual symbol must be able to be interpreted and 'read' as individual stand alone characters, the combination and order of which tell a story. Every character or symbol is an icon of an image, a tool, a human activity or a weather condition. This will be examined and presented in detail throughout, and can be further supported through the modern Greek letters H, Y, I, which phonetically have the same sound but as symbols, have very different meanings. Through examining the letters and their symbolism, and most crucially the order in which they are presented, and as a result deciphering a meaning, reveals the origin of what has evolved to become a language. With this brief outline, it will become apparent that some of the same symbols within the Phoenician language representing different and groundless meanings than the ancient Greek symbols, when creating words have the outcome of an indiscernible result. Countries of western civilisations using the alphabet without any knowledge of the meaning of the symbol characters, the Greek symbols were created specifically only for the Greek language.

The Phoenicians

Plato describing Phoenicians as good seamen with no other skill, they did not leave civilization of intellectual and spiritual heritage.

Homer's (Odyssey Ε. 287- 290)

[...but, when the eighth year came, a Phoenician, untrustworthy man, con artist, approached me....]

...αλλ' ὅτε δὴ οὔδοόν μοι ἐπιπλόμενον ἔτος ἦλθε, δὴ τότε Φοῖνιξ ἦλθεν ἀνήρ ἀπατήλια εἰδώς, τρώκτης, ὅς δὴ πολλὰ κάκ' ἀνθρώποισιν εὖργει.

Homer's (Odyssey O. 415 - 417)

There seamen Phoenicians arrived, well known thieves, with lots of fandangles in their ship.

Ἐνθα δὲ Φοῖνικες ναυσίκλυτοι ἤλυθον ἄνδρες, τρώκται, μυρί' ἄγοντες ἀθύρματα νηὶ μελαίνῃ·.....

Herodotus (484-425 B.C.)

the two men who killed Hipparchus belonged...I have myself looked into the matter and find that they were really Phoenicians.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

C-F-J-Q-S

Gradually removed from the recent Greek alphabet

THE LATIN ALPHABET

**Latin symbols were also Greek originating from Euboea
near the city of Kymi.**

D - G - L - W - U - V - R

Δ - Ϝ - Γ - Μ - Υ - Λ - Ρ

ΔΕΛΤΑ ΓΑΜΑ ΓΑΜΑ ΜΗ ΥΨΙΛΟΝ ΛΑΜΔΑ ΡΟ

The Latin symbols are the same as the Greek symbols with a rotation and different meaning

Countries of western civilisations using the alphabet without any knowledge of the meaning of the symbol characters, the Greek symbols were created specifically only for the Greek language.



CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Paleolithic	Stone Age 700,000-9000 BC	Neanderthal man ¹
Mesolithic	9000-7000 BC	
Pre-ceramic	Neolithic 7000-6500 BC	<i>(scientists believe that the human brain is the same as it was 400 thousand years ago)</i>
Early Neolithic I	6500- 5900 BC	
Early Neolithic II	5900- 5700 BC	
Middle Neolithic	5700 - 4800 BC	
Late Neolithic	4800 - 3800 BC	
Final Neolithic	3800 - 3500 BC	
Minoan Period	Bronze Age 3500— 1000 BC	Crete Greece



¹ Neanderthal man: it is not known where Neanderthal man first developed, but he spread very widely; his bones have been discovered at several sites in western Asia and in almost all the countries of Europe, in an arc lying beyond the southernmost limit reached by the ice during the last glacial period, from 70,000 to 30,000 years ago.

(Excerpt taken from the book THE LAST TWO MILLION YEARS Reader's digest)

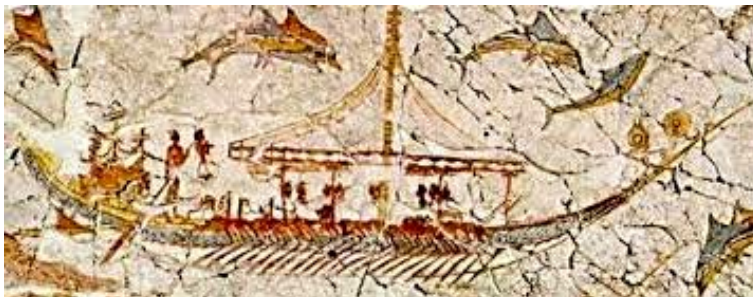
NEANDERTHAL MAN *The skull of the Neanderthaler, who emerged about 70,000 years ago, was large, and he had a brain slightly larger than modern man's. His jaws jutted out, but were becoming less prominent in proportion to the face. His brows were overhanging*

HOMO SAPIENS SAPIENS *The physical characteristics of modern man, with his well-proportioned face and fully developed chin, have finally evolved over the last 30,000 years. In this time our species has divided into three main racial groups—the Caucasoids, the Mongoloids and the Negroids*



The southern region of the Balkans are the most friendly to man, concerning the whether conditions, voluntarily trapping humans to reside permanently and not to become nomads like the rest of other regions, they were the first to create homes.

Unfortunately today we don't realize the rapid geological metabolic changes of the environment as it happened at that time. We know today that before 18.000 years ago the coastal waters of Greece have been suffered of continues floods and earthquakes causing the sea level to rise 150 meters, and the land gradually to sink below their feet, the need to communicate by crossing the waters made the people skilled seamen



[New Information on the Petralona Skull Controversy]



Ancient Origins has recently presented the debate about the skull found in Petralona, Greece. This debate has been continuing in the scientific community for more than half a century. While the Greek government has tried to suppress information regarding the skull and disallow Dr Aris Poulianos and his collaborators

from carrying out further research, many scientists have spoken out in support. Read the background to the discovery of a human skull in Petralona, that has since been referred to as 'Petralona Man'.

In a recent letter to the Ministry of Culture in Greece, dated 13th August 2013, Dr. Kyung Sik Woo, the South Korean President of the International Union of Speleology, a UNESCO-recognized organization that represents cave scientists and cavers in over 60 countries, wrote:

Petralona Cave, in Chalkidiki, Greece, is an internationally significant archaeological and paleontological site. Over the years there have been disputes about the age of the hominin skeletons recovered from the cave. More recently I've heard concerns about the condition and security of those materials, and that research scientists, notably the primary scientists who studied the material and the cave, Drs Aris and Nikolas Poulianos, are being refused access to the materials and cave for further research. I am writing on behalf of the Union Internationale de Speleology (UIS) to state and request the following be done openly and transparently: Demonstrate that the materials are safe from harm and establish a policy to assure their continued long-term security; use documents and other information to prove the authenticity and provenance of the materials; carefully and accurately document the physical condition of the materials and any damage to establish a baseline from which their future condition and the effects of any handling should be secured and future study can be precisely compared and measured; and develop a policy that includes the procedures, conditions, and limitations under which any qualified scientist can access the materials for further study.

Professor Macie Henneberg, Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, University of Cape Town, has also reiterated the importance of the discovery:

There is no doubt that all aspects of the origins of humans and of their present-day life are of interest to all mankind and that no effort should be spared in investigating them... The cave of Petralona and related sites stand out as one of the foremost documents of man's origins. Some disputes are still going on, but it is becoming ever clearer that the exact age of the Petralona skull is very important concerning the investigation of human evolution for many reasons.



It is a totally different consideration whether the diversification of our subspecies (anthropological types, phylae, or the commonly called races) took place thousands of years ago or almost one million years ago. Until determining the age of the Petralona skull at $\sim 700,000$ years, all human fossils before around 400,000 years were considered as belonging to one species of *Homo erectus*, for example, 'Beijing man' (500,000 years), Java man (900,000 years), or other African exemplars (around 1.1 million years). Recapitulating the facts and the surrounding framework concerning the Petralona skull, initially it was considered by P. Kokkoros and A. Kanellis, Professors of Thessaloniki University, that it represented an unstratified female Neanderthal of $\sim 50,000$ -70,000 years ago. The same age was given in 1964 by two German researchers, O. Sickenberg in Paleontology and E. Breitingner in Anthropology, the latter declaring that Petralona man is "the first African out of Africa".

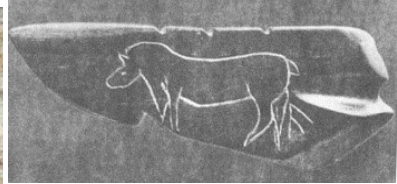
When Dr Aris Poulianos had the opportunity to study the skull, he immediately highlighted the European traits of the male Petralona man. In 1968, and again from 1975 to 1983, he excavated the Petralona cave, proving that the human skull belonged to a well evident stratigraphic sequence (corresponding to the 11th layer), of 700,000 years old, presenting its own Paleolithic culture, not to mention the oldest traces of fire ever kindled by a human being. The above mentioned professor, O. Sickenberg, with the help of his pupil G. Shutt, indirectly agreed with Dr Aris Poulianos concerning the date of 700,000 years before passing away by the end of 1970. The initial international reaction was that no humans could exist at that age out of Africa in Europe. Therefore, Dr Aris Poulianos' theory was seen as exaggerated. However, during the next decades due also to Petralona excavating data, other European Palaeo-anthropological sites were proven to be of an analogous age (700,000 years), such as Mauer (Germany), Isernia (Italy) or Boxgrove (England). The scientific "wind" started slowly to "blow" in favour of Poulianos. Discoveries such as in Atapuerca (Spain), Ceprano (Italy) or Dmanissi (Caucasus) reconfirmed the initial idea that in Europe the existence of humans could be of 2 million years ago, if not even more. However, in Greece, it seems that this news never arrived and that things became worse. That is why Professor Macie Henneberg wrote in a letter to "Current Anthropology" (v. 29, 1988):

By the entrance to the (Petralona Anthropological) museum there is a marble plaque describing the purpose of the museum and stating that it was erected through Dr. Poulianos efforts. His name has been crudely chiselled off (though parts of it are still legible). There is no competent anthropologist supervising the site and the museum at the moment... I do think that it is unethical to erase facts with a chisel and to prevent competent researchers from continuing their work at the site.


It is important herewith to point out that after Dmanissi, a new "exodus like theory" emerged. First, Homo habilis escaped (via deserts of Sinai) from Africa to Eurasia, where finally it became extinct. On the contrary, in Africa, Homo habilis evolved into Homo erectus, who in its turn spread to the rest of the world, but finally disappeared there too. In Africa, however it evolved into Homo heidelbergensis (an archaic form of Homo sapiens), defused all over the world, but where it also disappeared. In Africa, Homo heidelbergensis evolved into Homo sapiens where it supposedly spread out of Africa 200,000 years ago.

<http://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology-opinion-guest-authors/new-information-petralona-skull-controversy-001380#!bs7h30>

The evolution of the human race and the need to communicate, resembles the story of the Babel tower of the book of genesis in the bible, people not able to understand each other. Nowadays we find in caves and in other carvings animal and human images describing the intelligence of prehistoric people leaving their marks of the past.

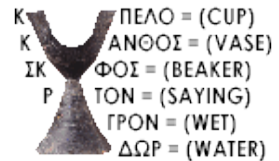


Greek prehistoric carvings

Symbols evolved accidentally some times and unscheduled but finally they became useful. **The creation of symbols:** giving to a 5 year old child pencil and paper asking him to draw something, eventually he will come up with a result, then we ask the child what did he draw? And the child will come with the answer! This is daddy surprisingly the child has created an alphabetic symbol  = **A** then the child draws a hammer that

becomes symbol **T**, with this hammer symbol **T** they created words Τέχνη = technical, technology, τοίχος= wall using the hammer. The child then draws a cup to hold liquids That became symbol **Y**

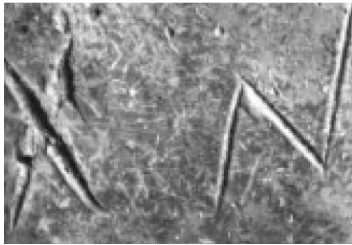
The glass or cup is symbol Y →



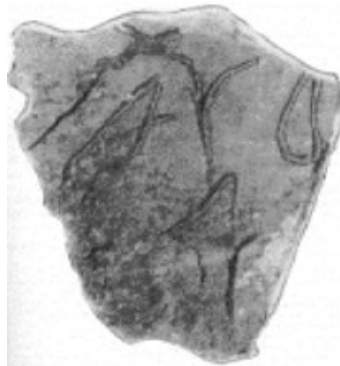
If the Phoenicians created the alphabet then why their symbols don't make meaningful words? by breaking each word into abbreviated way as described on each symbol-letter farther in this book (example **ώρα**=time, **ω**= big area universe, **ρ**= run, rays, **α**= beginning), (=) in the universe =**ω**, the rays =**ρ**, of light began to run from the beginning =**α**, of the creation of the universe). (hour from the Greek=**ώρα**)

Any human drawing, or carving, to create an image, have some logical meaning and understanding, therefore it is obvious that every symbol of the alphabet is a description of something, over the past of thousands of years hundreds and more symbols, have been created but finally we end up with the ones we use today. Humans used symbols to communicate, but different regions different symbols, Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Assyrians, and more. The only symbols uniting people of the nations are the Greek symbols.

It is difficult to give an exact chronological time of creation, but I strongly believe that began as early as the stone age.



Symbols pre Cycladic pottery from Milo's island 3.000 bc Written same as to day symbols X, N.



Ceramic from Gioura Greece 5.000 bc Engraved symbols A, Y, Δ



North of India 5.500 years old



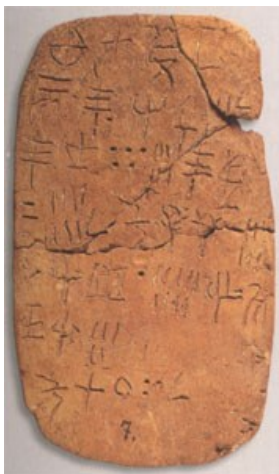
Jewellery from the Incas showing engraved Greek symbols X, Σ, Y



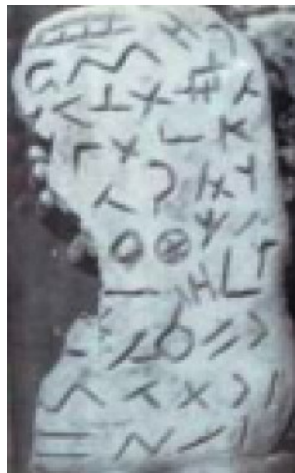
This stone carving was found at Grave Creek west Virginia U.S.A.

(In the inscription clearly noticed the Greek symbols K, X, Λ, T, Σ, Y (12.000 - 7.000 b.c.)

According to this listing The Greek symbols Existed between the 10 -15 b. c.



Clay tablet with a Linear A text (From the palace at Knossos Crete)



Found in France older then 7.000 years, showing many Greek symbols H, M, Γ, K, Ψ, T. and more



Clay tablet with a Linear A inscription (From the Knossos Crete archive)

[Linear A & Linear B symbols]

British linguist, known for his translation of previously undecipherable scripts and the theory that Linear B was an archaic form of the Greek language.

Although born in Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire, he grew up in Switzerland and was therefore able to speak French and German as well as English. From his Polish mother he acquired Polish and he was known to have a talent for learning languages, including the ancient Greek and Latin he studied at school. He had no formal linguistics training and started out as an architecture student.

As a schoolboy, Ventris attended a lecture by Sir Arthur Evans on undeciphered Minoan scripts and he became fascinated by their decipherment and the study of similar ancient texts. The script in question, called Linear B, was found on tablets dating from the middle of the 2nd millennium bc that were discovered by Evans in 1900 in Crete.

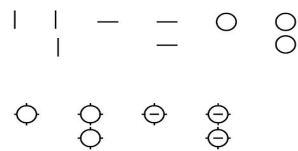
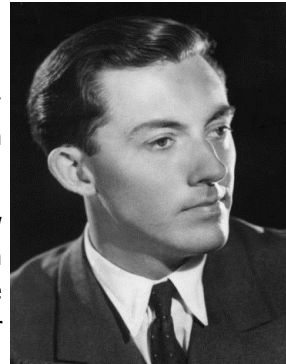
While Evans ruled out any possibility that Linear B could have been connected with Greek, Ventris noticed some possible similarities in the word endings and, pursuing this clue, he began to outline the structure of the language, which he believed seemed similar to Greek.

He was able to decipher much of the text and show that it was Mycenaean. In doing so he upended Evans`s theory that the scripts (and civilization in Crete at the time they were written) were Minoan.

The Arcado-Cyprian dialect, about which very little is known, is the descendant of a form spoken in Mycenaean times in at least the Peloponnese and some of the southern islands. The deciphering (1952) of the so-called Linear B script (by British linguist Michael Ventris), examples of which were found on tablets during the excavations made in Crete and on the mainland of Greece after 1900, revealed it as an ancestor (1500-1400 bc) of Arcado-Cyprian.

These researches indicate that the Greeks were a literate people many hundreds of years before the period of the first Greek poet, Homer (probably the 9th century bc). Most scholars of today accept Ventris theory that Linear B was related to the Greek language.

Ventris`s life was cut short when he died in a car accident, shortly before a collaboration with John Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek (1956), was published.



Linear B

[THE MINOAN-MYCENAEAN LINEAR B SCRIPT]

The Linear B script was already identified by A. Evans, who found the majority of the tablets in the palace at Knossos but jealously guarded the right of publication for himself, it was only in 1951, after the discovery in the meantime of other texts in mainland Greece, mainly at Pylos, that it became possible to study them. They were finally deciphered by M. Ventris and J. Chadwick. The Linear B script was used in Minoan and Mycenaean palaces during the LM II, LM III and LH III periods (1450-1200 BC). About 5,500 tablets and other objects inscribed with this script come from six palaces and palace centres: about 4,000 tablets or fragments of tablets come from the palace at Knossos, dating from its final phase (1450-1350BC) and 1,250 tablets from the palace at Pylos. Only a few dozen or so inscriptions come from the palaces at Thebes, Mycenae, Tiryns, and Kydonia (Chania). Other Inscriptions have been found on vases at Eleusis and Orchomenos. The tablets containing Linear B inscriptions were preserved purely by accident. The only ones to survive were those that were baked during the fires that destroyed the palaces. It is reckoned that only one tenth of the total number of written documents survived. A. Evans correctly supposed from the very beginning that they contained accounts and records. Despite the external similarities between Linear A and Linear B, the latter has several points of difference in terms of its internal structure, and also the external form of the symbols. In terms of structure, Linear B makes use of groups of phonetic symbols followed by an ideogram and a number, referring to the same item. With regard to form, both Linear A and Linear B use virtually the same number of syllabograms, about 100. Some of these are common to both scripts. From the above it may be deduced that the three main forms of Minoan script, though closely connected with each other, do not represent stages in a simple development, with Linear A replacing the pictorial script, and being replaced in turn by Linear B. This was noted by Evans.

Continue next page



A tablet with the ideogrammatic script. *(From the Knossos archive)*



Stone ladle a heart-shaped cult vessel of translucent alabaster Linear A symbols are incised on the rim. *(From the Troulos district at Archanes).*

It is certain that there was some overlapping of the scripts, and different schools of scribes worked at different speeds, though in the same general direction of simplifying and standardising the symbols. Linear B inscriptions are found on four categories of object: clay page-shaped tablets, clay 'palm-leaf' tablets, clay seal impressions, and vases. The same method of writing incising with a sharp point on a piece of wet clay - was used for inscriptions on tablets, inscriptions on tablets and seal impressions, all of which were part of the palace archives. They were kept in wooden boxes. Inscriptions on vases were painted, however, and probably relate to the place of origin or possibly the owner of the vases. Tablets occur in two shapes: long narrow 'palm-leaves', and rectangular 'pages'. The first type was suitable for lists, and the second for individual transactions and calculations. The texts are written breadthways on the surface, which is usually divided by ruler incised lines. They were composed by professional scribes following certain rules. The texts on the tablets are calligraphically written and well arranged. The basic elements used in Linear B are syllabograms, ideograms, symbols for measures and weights, and number groups. Quite irrespective of the system used to organize the archives by the scribes who wrote Linear B, modern scholars have classified the texts under eighteen categories, depending on the object to which they refer. These consist of tablets referring to personnel, domestic animals, sheep, corn, quantities of foodstuffs, (offerings and distributions of olive-oil), the registering or distribution of metals, vases, fabrics, lists of weapons, chariots and panoplies, vessels, various supplies, lists with no ideograms, 'palm-leaf tablets, seal impressions, fragments of tablets, and inscriptions on vases. The decipherment of the texts, published in detail in 1956, and the study of the language of the texts are both of great interest. Only a very general account can be given here. It was assumed at the outset that the language of the tablets was Greek and that the words had inflection, with cases and gender. The signs had a syllabic phonetic value and followed a particular orthography that was difficult and had innovative rules. There were precise correspondences between the syllabic script and ideograms, which later confirmed the correctness of the decipherment. The decipherment was accepted by the majority of scholars of Greek prehistory, and many continue to study and attempt to improve the method and find further evidence to confirm it. At the same time, systematic attempts are continuing to decipher the Linear A script. The reading of the Mycenaean script shed considerable light on the economic and social life of the Late Bronze II and III periods in the Aegean.

(Excerpt taken from the book MINOAN CRETE from myth to history Adonis Vasilakis Adam editions 1999)



Clay seal impressions indicating the rank of the official, the 4 symbols **X**, **Ξ**, **E**, **Y**

My suggested decipherment, the activities of works involving: **X**=Earth excavations, **pile up**=**Ξ**, to produce work=**E**, ceramic pipes for water and sewerage=**Y**.

(From the palace at Knossos)

[Linear A & Linear B many of this symbols are included in the Alphabet]

Val.Phon.	Lin. B	Lin. A	Chypro-Minoen	KN Zf 13
A				
RE			-	
JO			-	
NE				
DI			-	
KO				
PI				
KE				
PA				
JA				
TA			-	
R/LI		?	-	
I				
TE				
MU			-	
SO		?	-	

HISTORICAL SCENE

Humans may appeared before hundreds of thousands of years ago all over the earth, the important proposition is to understand the effect of the great quality of differences of civilizations. Whereas civilization doesn't exist without a language. It takes a long process for a language-civilization to mature, for the reason that a language is relevant to habitat and geological conditions of that region, and the long gradual development of it's people.

Examining the Greek area we understand the uniqueness from other areas, the friendly conditions of the environment and the variety of food collections but also the discovery of the technique to cultivate the fields and animal breeding as a result to develop a proper settlement to the area. Paleolithic Greeks never lived as nomads the mountains the plain and the sea gave them all they needed. No civilization and language can be developed if people don't have permanent homes, *In the house Eotia-Hestia the fireplace was a deity, where the fire was never allowed to go out.*



Cyclops considered the first to have build their homes within strong walls. "Cyclopean walls are one of the most impressive remains from archaic civilizations. They are found in many places in Greece,



The many names of the primitive Greeks
ΕΛΛΩΨ, ΚΥΚΛΩΨ, ΠΕΛΑΣΓΟΣ, ΕΛΛΗΝ
HELLOPS, CYCLOPS, PELASGOS, HELLIN

Sounds and optical scenes arranged in three categories were the basic structure of the Greek language

- A) Category, sounds and icons originating from natural human surroundings, Played an important role to humans, mimicking natures sounds that were the basic structure of the Greek language.
- B) Category, sounds and icons emerging from human activities (work, social communications, feelings of hostility)
- Γ) Category, sounds and icons come from human hypostasis. For various expressions happiness, sorrow, pain, anger, surprise, fear, love, admire, etcetera.

“Ομηρος: Ὁ Διόδωρος ὁ Σικελιώτης (Γ', 67.5) ἀπαντᾷ: *"..χρήσασθαι τοῖς Πελασγικοῖς γράμμασι τὸν Ὅρφέα, καὶ Προναπίδην τὸν Ὀμήρου διδάσκαλον.."* Καὶ ἀφοῦ **ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ὀμήρου, ὁ Προναπίδης ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, ἔγραφε μὲ Πελασγικά γράμματα,** δηλαδή πρωτοελληνικά, ἄρα καὶ ὁ Ὀμηρος ἐχρησιμοποίησε τὰ πελασγικά γράμματα, τὴν ἀρχαιοτάτη ἐλληνικὴ γραφὴ ἢ ὁποῖα, ἴσως, συνυπῆρχε μὲ τὶς Γραμμικὲς. Ὅπως ἀκριβῶς, *"σὲ ἐπιγραφὴ ἀπὸ τὸ Λασιῆθι τοῦ Δ' π.Χ. αἰῶνος, ἐπὶ πωρολίθου συνυπάρχουν ἀλφαβητικὴ καὶ γραμμικὴ γραφὴ."* (Μαρινάτος 1958). Ἀποκλείεται ὁ Ὀμηρος νὰ ἐχρησιμοποίησε συλλαβικὴ γραφὴ, διότι ἡ Γραμμικὴ Β δὲν εἶναι ἱκανὴ νὰ καταγράψῃ τὸ δακτυλικὸν ἐξάμετρον:¹

"Ἄνδρα μοι | ἔννεπε | Μοῦσα πο | λύτροπον | ὅς μάλα | πολλὰ
πλάγχθη..."

Μὲ Γραμμικὴ γραφὴ:

A NA ΔΑ ΡΑ ΜΟ Ε ΝΕ ΠΕ ΜΟ ΣΑ
ΠΟ ΛΥ ΤΟ ΡΟ ΠΟ Ο ΜΑ ΛΑ ΠΟ ΛΑ
ΠΑ ΛΑ ΓΕ ΧΕ ΘΕ... (!)

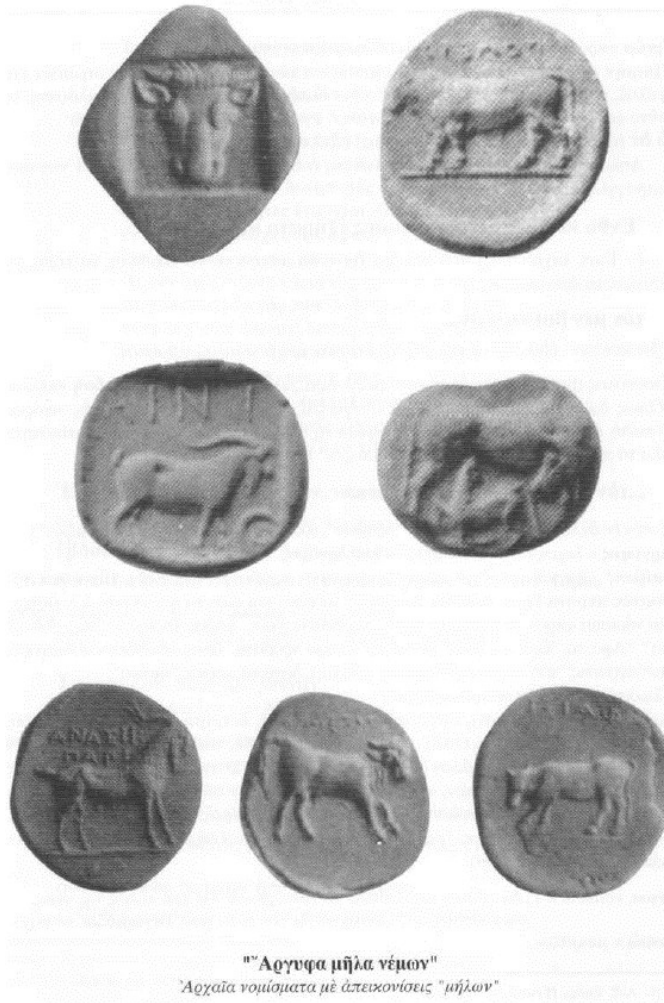
Πράγματι, ὁ MYNAS MINOIDE στὴν πραγματεία του CALLIOPE (Paris, 1825) ἀναφέρει ὅτι ὁ ἀθηναῖος Προναπίδης, δηλ. ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ὀμήρου, ὑπῆρξε ὁ πρῶτος ὁ ὁποῖος ἐτακτοποίησε τὸν τρόπο γραφῆς ("Πελασγικά γράμματα") παρόμοιον μὲ αὐτὸν ποὺ χρησιμοποιοῦμε σήμερα. Ἀναφέρεται ἀσφαλῶς στὴν πληροφορία ποὺ μᾶς παρέχει ὁ Ἀρτεμίδωρος ὁ Γραμματικός:² *"Διέταξε τὰ στοιχεῖα γράφεσθαι ὡς γράφομεν νῦν, Προναπίδης Ἀθηναῖος."*

Diodorus Siculus or Diodorus of Sicily was a Greek historian: For the Greek alphabet, that the Homeric epics were written with Pelasgik Grammatik letters (=Πελασγικά γράμματα) that of a very early Greek writing different to linear B symbols.

Pelasgik writing:

A NA ΔΑ ΡΑ ΜΟ Ε ΝΕ ΠΕ ΜΟ ΣΑ
ΠΟ ΛΥ ΤΟ ΡΟ ΠΟ Ο ΜΑ ΛΑ ΠΟ ΛΑ
ΠΑ ΛΑ ΓΕ ΧΕ ΘΕ... (!)

On MYNAS MINOIDE discourse mentioning that Homers Athenian teacher Pronapedes was the first to dispose and to reform the writing (Pelasgik writing) similar the one we use today.



Ancient coins picturing Mila (Μήλα)= livestock

One of Hercules exploits was to bring the golden Mila (Μήλα)* from Hesperides, according to the dictionary Ld.& Sc. Μήλα are Livestock as we can see on the above picture, in fact Hercules he stole golden coins picturing on them livestock. *(today mila=Μήλα in Greek are apples)

μῆλον, τό (ουσ.): το πρόβατο || κριάρι ||
μῆλα = κοπάδια αιγών - προβάτων. Ετυμ. < θ.
μηλο - (= μαλλιά). Από αυτό:
μήλειος, -α, -ον = σχετικός με πρόβατα.
μηλωτή, ἡ = δέρμα προβάτου.

VARIAE ALPHABETI GRÆCI PER ÆTATIS ORDINEM FORMÆ.

	Pelag. gicum A.C. 1500.	Endoni- circa 600 A.C.	Sigean- circa A.C.500.	Simo- nidis- circa A.C.450.	Neme- -um- circa A.C.430.	Delia- -cum- circa A.C.420.	Athen- ense, circa A.C.350.	Alaman- drillog. choram. A.C.350. et. 187.	Antio- -cum- A.D.15.	Inscrip- -tionum. A.D.15.	Codic. -um. circa A.D.200.	Justi- -niani. A.D.527.	Herao- -lii. A.D.600.	Marino- -coria. A.D.700.	Caroli -mag- -ni. A.D.800.	Basi- -lii. A.D.900.	Codic. -um. A.D.1000.	Plorentin. -um. A.D.1100.	Be- -nedit. -um. A.D.1200.	
A	ΑΑ	Α	ΑΑ	Α	ΑΑ	Α	Α	ΑΑ	Α	Α	Α	Α	ΑΑ	α	ΑΑ	Αα	α,α	α	α	α
B	Β	Β	Β	Β				ΒΒ	Β	Β	Β	Β	Β	υ	Β	Ββ	Βυ	Βυ	Βυ	Βυ
Γ	Υ	Γ	Λ	Γ			Λ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Γ	Υ	Γ	Γ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Δ		Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
E	Ξ	E	Ξ	E	Ξ	Ξ	E	Ξ	Ξ	E	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
ς	ς	F		F	ς			ς					ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς	ς
Z	δ	Z						ZZ	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
H	Η	H	Η	H			EI	HH	H	H	H	H	H	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η	Η
Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
I	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι
K	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ	Κ
Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ
M	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ	Μ
N	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
O	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο	Ο
Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π	Π
Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ	Ϝ
Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ	Ϛ
P	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ
T	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ
Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ
X	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω

Πίναξ τῶν διαφόρων ἑλληνικῶν ἀλφάβητων, ἀπὸ καταχώρισιν εἰς τὸ Διαδίχτυον.
Εἰς τὴν δευτέραν στήλην, τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἀλφάβητον.

Catalogue list of different Greek alphabets, the second from left is the pel-
asgik alphabet

Cadmus (Κάδμος) and the Phoenicians

Homer's (Odyssey E. 299-333-335)

«Τον δὲ ἶδεν Κάδμου θυγάτηρ, καλλίσφυρος Ἰνώ, λευκοθέη, ἢ πρὶν μὲν ἔην βροτός αὐδήεσσα ν' ἔνδ' ἀλός ἐν πελάγεσσι θεῶν ἐξέμμορε τμής»

[Odysseus on his despair fighting the sea and almost drowned, Cadmus daughter Eno emerged from the sea, ***long before she was mortal*** with human voice, but now in the seas she is honored as a Goddess].

Homer's (Iliad Z. 169-170)

«Γράψας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῶ θυμοφθόρα πολλά»

(Γράψας=he writes)

We read: [Pritos with aggravating thought to revenge Velerofontes betrayal to Pritos hospitality, as an adulterer, **he writes fearfully events, on double wooden plaques and he folded them**, he send them with Velerofontes to Pritos father-in-law for Velerofontes bad doings, Pritos knew that Velerofontes could not read!!!. and would be punished from Pritos father-in-law.]



Ὁ Κάδμος, ἐσλεπτός τῶν θεῶν, τιμήθηκε σὺν γάμο τοῦ ἀπ' ὅλους τοὺς Ὀλύμπιους. Ἐδῶ παριστάνεται νὰ ἐκτοξεύῃ λίθον ἐναντὶ ἰὸν δράκοντος. Τὸν συμπαραίστανται ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ καὶ ὁ Ἄρης. Ἐρυθρόμορφη ἀγγειογραφία σὲ ἀπὸ κὸ κρατήρα τοῦ 450 π. Χ. (Μητροπολιτικὸ Μοισεῖο Ν. Ὑόρκης)

*Cadmus honored by Gods Athena and Ares on his marriage
(450 BC metropolitan museum New York)*

Here we see in Homer that he's confirming a great distance of chronological time placing Cadmus daughter «Eno» the same era with Zeus.

(Cadmus the Greek his son Phoenix primogenitor of the Phoenicians)

Herodotus (484-425 B.C.)

Herodotus on the origins of the Greek Alphabet: (5.58-61) from Herodotus, The Histories, transl. Audrey de Selincourt, Penguin Books, 1972. ISBN 0-14-044034-8

Repulsed from Sparta, *Aristagoras (?-497 BC) went on to Athens, which had been liberated from autocratic government in the way which I will now describe.

*Hipparchus (600-527 BC), the son of Pisistratus and brother of the despot Hippias, in spite of a vivid dream which warned him of his danger, was murdered by Harmodius and *Aristogiton (555-514 BC), two men belonging to the family of the

Gephyraei (=Hebrews); the murder, however, did the Athenians no good, for the oppression they suffered during the four succeeding years was worse than before. Hipparchus had dreamt, on the night before the Panathenaic festival, that the tall and beautiful figure of a man stood over his bed and spoke to him these obscure and riddling words: O lion, endure the unendurable with enduring heart; No man does wrong and shall not pay the penalty. At dawn next morning he was seen communicating his dream to the interpreters; but later he put it out of his mind and took part in the procession, during which he was killed. The Gephyraei, to whom the two men who killed Hipparchus belonged...I have myself looked into the matter and find that they were really Phoenicians, descendants of those who came with Cadmus to what is now Boeotia where they were allotted the district of Tanagra to make their homes in. After the expulsion of the Cadmeans by the Argiva, the Gephyraei were expelled by the Boeotians and took refuge in Athens, where they were received into the community on certain stated terms, which excluded them from a few privileges not worth mentioning here.

The Phoenicians who came with Cadmus - amongst whom were the Gephyraei - introduced into Greece, after their settlement in the country, a number of accomplishments, of which the most important was writing, an art till then, **I think, unknown to the Greeks. At first they used the same characters as all the other Phoenicians, but as time went on, and they changed their language, they also changed the shape of their letters. At that period most of the Greeks in the neighborhood were Ionians; they were taught these letters by the Phoenicians and adopted them, with a few alterations, for their own use, continuing to refer to them as the Phoenician characters - as was only right, as the Phoenicians had introduced them.*

The Ionians also call paper 'skins' - a survival from antiquity when paper was hard to get, and they did actually use goat and sheep skins to write on. Indeed, even today many foreign peoples use this material. In the temple of Ismenian Apollo at Theba in Boeotia I have myself seen cauldrons with inscriptions cut on them in Cadmean characters - most of them not very different from the Ionian. There were three of these cauldrons; one was inscribed: 'Amphityron dedicated me from the spoils of the Teleboae' and would date from about the time of Laius, son of Labdacus, grandson of Polydorus and great-grandson of Cadmus. Another had an inscription of two hexameter verses: Scaeus the boxer, victorious in the contest, Gave me to Apollo, the archer God, a lovely offering This might be Scaeus the son of Hippocoon; and the bowl, if it was dedicated by him and not by someone else of the same name, would be contemporary with Laius' son Oedipus. The third was also inscribed in hexameters: Laodamas, while he reigned, dedicated this cauldron To the good archer Apollo - a lovely offering. It was during the reign of this Laodamas, the son of Eteocles, that the Cadmeans were expelled by the Argives and took refuge with the Encheles. The Gephyraei remained in the country, but were later forced by the Boeoeians to withdraw to Athens, where they have certain temples set apart for their own special use, which the other Athenians are forbidden to enter; one of them is the temple of Demeter Achaëia, in which secret rites are performed.

***Hipparchus (600-527 BC) - *Aristogiton (555-514 BC) -
*Aristagoras (?-497 BC) - *Herodotus (484-425 B.C.)**

***The red writing indicates what was omitted by Herodotus.**

The Phoenicians who came with Cadmus=(recent Cadmus) - amongst whom were the Gephyraei - introduced into Greece, after their settlement in the country, a number of accomplishments, of which the most important was writing, an ***art** till then, **I think**, unknown to the Greeks. At first they used the same characters as all the other Phoenicians, but as time went on, and they changed their language, (to Greek) they also changed the shape of their letters (to Greek letters). At that period most of the Greeks in the neighborhood were Ionians; they were taught these Greek letters by the Phoenicians and adopted them, with a few alterations, for their own use, continuing to refer to them as the Phoenician characters - as was only right, as the Phoenicians had introduced them. (**art Calligraphic letters?*)

[It is logical to believe that one who moves to a new country and is to stay there for a long period, is to learn the language and writing of that country, and not the opposite].

It is foolish to accept that the Greeks didn't have a language before the abovementioned dates (about 500 B.C.) they didn't needed the Phoenicians to give them a language.

Pythagoras 6`th century bc. in mathematics using the alphabet for numbers.

Thales of Miletus 624 - 546 bc., founder of geometry using the alphabet for numbers.

Ancient Greek dictionary LIDDELL & SCOT on Cadmus

Καδμείος, -α, -ον, Καδμείος, ο καταγόμενος από τον Κάδμο, σε Ησίοδ., Τραγ.: ποιητ. **Καδμείος**, σε Πίνδ., Σοφ.: Ιων. αντί **Καδμήιος**, -η, -ον· Καδμείοι, οί, οι Καδμείοι ή οι παλαιοί κάτοικοι των Θηβών, σε Όμηρ. κ.λπ.: επίσης **Καδμείωνες**, σε Όμηρ. Ιλ.: ή **Καδμεία**, η ακρόπολη των Θηβών, σε Ξεν.: παροιμ., **Καδμεία νίκη**, η νίκη που επιφέρει τον χαμό των ίδιων των νικητών (από το μύθο των Σπαρτών ή από την ιστορία του Πολυνείκη και Ετεοκλή), σε Ηρόδ.

Καδμήϊς, -ίδος, θηλ. του Καδμείος, σε Όμηρ. Ύμν., Ησίοδ.: επίσης σε Αττ., Θουκ.

καδμο-γενής, -ές (γίγνομαι), αυτός που γεννήθηκε από τον Κάδμο, σε Τραγ.

Κάδμος, ό, ο Κάδμος, σε Όμηρ. Οδ., Ησίοδ.: γιος του βασιλιά της Φοινίκης Αγήνορα, αδερφός της Ευρώπης, ιδρυτής των Βοιωτικών Θηβών. Ο Κάδμος έφερε από τη Φοινίκη το παλαιό ελλ. αλφάβ. των δεκαέξι γραμμάτων, απ' όπου ονομάστηκαν και **Καδμήια** ή **Φοινική-ια γράμματα** (σε Ηρόδ): αυτά αργότερα αυξήθηκαν με την προσθήκη άλλων οκτώ γραμμάτων, των επονομαζόμενων Ιωνικών, η, ω, θ, φ, χ, ζ, ξ, ψ.

Κάδμος = Cadmus son, king of the Phoenicians Aginagoras, brother of Europe*, founder of Thebes of Boeotia. Cadmus brought from his country Phoenicia the **old Greek alphabet of 16 symbols, they where named Cadmian or Phoenician symbols**

(Herodotus*) those 16 symbols later increased with the addition of another 8 symbols from the Greek Ionia (oversight of Asia, across from Cyprus).

η, ω, θ, φ, χ, ζ, ξ, ψ.

The old Greek 16 symbols: α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ.

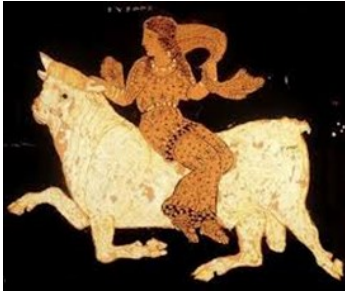
The dictionary is misinformed on this writing based on Herodotus error, When the Greek cognatic relation with the Phoenicians was forgotten, Herodotus thought that the Greeks adopted the alphabet from them, without knowing that the Phoenicians were also Greeks

(Herodotus was a writer of no evidence concerning the originality of the alphabet, for what he was writing he is referring to Cadmus concurrent to himself while the first Cadmus was about 10.000 years ago (?), Herodotus error proven after the discovery of the linear A and B scripts of Michael Ventris, after the excavation of the Minoan civilization in Crete at 1900 aD).

Minoan dress and style



*EUROPE = ΕΥΡΩΠΗ =(ΕΥΡΩ = wide + ΟΠΗ = eyes). Europe= broad eyes



(Ω = ΟΟ)

Κάδμος=(Cadmus)

Cadmus son Aginagoras, king of the Phoenicians brother of Europe, founder of Thebes of Boeotia Greece.

Detail of Europa =(Europe) riding across the sea on the back of the bull-shaped god Zeus



The myth of Europe and its variations

Starting off as a mortal woman in Greek Mythology, Europe became immortal after her name was given to the continent. One legend says that Europe had a dream one night in which two women – actually two continents –were arguing. One of them, Asia, believed that Europe belonged to Asia, since she was born there. The other one with no name -Europe - said Zeus would give the name to her.

The myth of Europe and Zeus has some slightly different variations about the details of how they met and how the bull seduced her. What all of them have in common is that Zeus one day saw Europe among other young women and was so struck by her beauty and her charms that he, known as the God with many love affairs, decided to take her for himself. His plan was to turn himself into a white bull and swim to the shore of Asia where she lived.

The bull was so pretty and gentle that all women at the shore fell for him. But he bent in front of Europe offering her his back to ride. She mounted on his back and the bull took her from Phoenicia, across the sea, to Crete, to Dikteon Andron, the cave where he was born. That is where he showed his real identity to Europe.

HERODOTUS original copy in ancient Greek about the Phoenicians and the alphabet

55. Ἀπελαννόμενος δὲ ὁ Ἀρισταγόρης ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης ἦιε ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας γενομένης τυράννων ὧδε ἐλευθέρας. ἐπεὶ Ἰππάρχον τὸν Πεισιστράτου, Ἰππιέω δὲ τοῦ τυράννου ἀδελφεόν, ἰδόντα ὄψιν ἐνυπνίου τῷ ἐωυτοῦ πάθει ἐναργεστάτην κτείνουσι Ἀριστογείτων καὶ Ἀρμόδιος, γένος ἐόντες τὰ ἀνέκαθεν Γεφυραῖοι, μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτυραννεύοντο Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' ἔτεα τέσσερα οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἀλλὰ καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρό τοῦ.

56. Ἡ μὲν νυν ὄψις τοῦ Ἰππάρχου ἐνυπνίου ἦν ἥδε· ἐν τῇ προτέρῃ νυκτὶ τῶν Παναθηναίων ἐδόκει ὁ Ἰππάρχος ἄνδρα οἱ ἐπιστάντα μέγαν καὶ εὐεϊδέα αἰνίσσεσθαι τάδε τὰ ἔπεα.

τλῆθι λέων ἄτλητα παθὼν τετληότι θυμῷ·

οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων ἀδικῶν τίσιν οὐκ ἀποτίσει.

ταῦτα δέ, ὡς ἡμέρη ἐγένετο τάχιστα, φανερός ἦν ὑπεριθήμενος ὄνειροπόλοισι μετὰ δὲ ἀπειπάμενος τὴν ὄψιν ἔπεμπε τὴν πομπήν, ἐν τῇ δὴ τελευτᾷ.

57. Οἱ δὲ Γεφυραῖοι, τῶν ἦσαν οἱ φονεῖς οἱ Ἰππάρχου, ὡς μὲν αὐτοὶ λέγουσι, ἐγεγόνεσαν ἐξ Ἐρετρῆς τὴν ἀρχήν, ὡς δὲ ἐγὼ ἀναπνυθιανόμενος εὐρίσκω, ἦσαν Φοινίκες τῶν σὺν Κάδμῳ ἀπικομένων Φοινίκων ἐς γῆν τὴν νῦν Βοιωτὴν καλεομένην, οἴκειον δὲ τῆς χώρας ταύτης ἀπολαχόντες τὴν Ταναγρακὴν μοῖραν. ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ Καδμείων πρότερον ἐξαναστάντων ὑπ' Ἀργείων, οἱ Γεφυραῖοι οὗτοι δευτέρα ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν ἐξαναστάντες ἐτράποντο ἐπ' Ἀθηναίων. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ σφέας ἐπὶ ῥητοῖσι ἐδέξαντο σφέων αὐτῶν εἶναι πολιήτας, πολλῶν τεῶν καὶ οὐκ ἀξιαπηγῆτων ἐπιτάξαντες ἔργεσθαι.

33. λεπτομέρειες γιὰ τὴν κατάληξη τῆς ἐξουσίας ἀπὸ τὸν Πεισιστράτο βλ. Α. 59-64.

34. Οἱ Γεφυραῖοι κατάγονταν ἀπὸ τὴν Εὐβοία καὶ κατὰ τοὺς προϊστορικοὺς χρόνους ἐγκαταστάθηκαν στὴν Βοιωτία, ἀπὸ ὅπου ἐκδιώχθηκαν καὶ μετακινήθηκαν στὴν Ταναγραία Ἀττικὴ μὲ δικαιώματα Ἀθηναίων. Τὰ περὶ Φοινικικῆς καταγωγῆς αὐτῶν (κεφ. 57) ἐντάσσονται στὸν «φιλοβαρβαρισμὸ» τοῦ Ἡροδότου!

35. Ἀντίφασις. Πῶς καταργήθηκε ἡ τυραννία μετὰ τὴν δολοφονία τοῦ Ἰππάρχου (514 π.Χ.), ὅταν ὁ ἴδιος παραδέχεται ὅτι αὐτὴ ἐξακολούθησε νά

34. The Γεφυραῖοι=(Gephirae=Hebrews) Herodotus suggests the Gephirae were Phoenician descendants. (*The Γεφυραῖοι=(Gephirae=Hebrews) an Aeolic dialect: Γοι Εφραῖοι=Εβραῖοι (οἱ Εβραῖοι)*)

As many presuppose that Herodotus was philobarbarus (friendly to other countries except for his own)

(a characteristic to all Greeks degrading them selves, forgetting that everything began from them)

Translation in Modern Greek

55. Όταν ο Άρισταγόρας εκδιώχθηκε από την Σπάρτη, πήγε στην Άθήνα, που είχε ελευθερωθεί από τους τυράννους³³ ως έξης: Τόν Ίππαρχο, τόν γιό του Πεισιστράτου και αδελφό του Ίππία, ο οποίος είχε δει όνειρο ξεκάθαρο για την τύχη που τον περίμενε, τόν δολοφόνησαν ο Άριστογείτων και ο Αρμόδιος, οί οποίοι κατάγονταν από τό άρχαίο γένος των Γεφυραίων³⁴. Μετά από αυτό οί Άθηναίοι έξακολούθησαν νά ύφίστανται επί τέσσερα ακόμη χρόνια την τυραννία, που την χαρακτήριζε μεγαλύτερη σκληρότητα από πριν³⁵.

56. Το όνειρο του Ίππάρχου ήταν τό έξης: Την νύκτα της παραμονής των Παναθηναίων είδε στον ύπνο του ο Ίππαρχος νά στέκεται πλάι του ένας ψηλός και ώραίος άνδρας και νά του λέγη τά έξης αίνιγματικά λόγια:

«Νά ύπομείνης λεοντάρι τά φοβερά παθήματα μέ καρτερική ψυχή κανέννας άδικος άνθρωπος δέν θά μείνη άτιμώρητος.»

Ευθύς μόλις ξημέρωσε πήγε και τό κοινοποίησε στους όνειροκρίτες. Μετά όμως άδιαφόρησε για τό όνειρο και ώδήγησε την πομπή, όπου και σκοτώθηκε.

57. Οί Γεφυραίοι, από τους όποιους κατάγονταν οί φονείς του Ίππάρχου, όπως οί ίδιοι λέγουν, προέρχονταν από την Έρέτρια, όπως όμως έγώ μέ την έρευνά μου ανακάλυψα, ήσαν Φοίνικες, από εκείνους που είχαν έλθει μέ τόν Κάδμο στην περιοχή που ονομάζεται Βοιωτία και κατοικούσαν στο τμήμα της Τανάγρας, που τους δόθηκε ύστερα από κλήρωσι. Από εκεί, όταν οί Άργείοι έδωξαν πρώτα τους Καδμείους, οί Γεφυραίοι αυτοί έν συνεχεία εκδιώχθηκαν από τους Βοιωτούς και κατευθύνθηκαν προς τους Άθηναίους. Οί Άθηναίοι τους δέχθηκαν ως πολίτες μέ ώρισμένους όρους, δηλαδή νά αποκλείωνται από πολλά άλλα όχι άξια άφηγήσεως προνόμια.

ύπάρχη επί τέσσερα ακόμη χρόνια; Διότι πράγματι ο Ίππίας έμεινε τύραννος μέχρι τό 509 π.Χ. Για την άπομυθοποίησι των λεγομένων τυραννοκτών βλ. Θουκυδ. Α. 20.



Meander

HERODOTUS original copy in ancient Greek about the Phoenicians and the alphabet

Continued

58. Οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες οὗτοι οἱ σὺν Κάδμῳ ἀπικόμενοι, τῶν ἦσαν οἱ Γεφυραῖοι, ἄλλα τε πολλὰ οἰκήσαντες ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐσήγαγον διδασκάλια ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ δὴ καὶ γράμματα, οὐκ ἔόντα πρὶν Ἕλλησι ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν, πρῶτα μὲν τοῖσι καὶ ἅπαντες χρέωνται Φοίνικες· μετὰ δὲ χρόνον προβαίνοντος ἅμα τῇ φωνῇ μετέβαλλον καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν τῶν γραμμάτων. περιοίκεον δὲ σφέας τὰ πολλὰ τῶν χωρῶν τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Ἑλλήνων Ἴωνες, οἱ παραλαβόντες διδαχῇ παρὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τὰ γράμματα, μεταρρυθμίσαντες σφέων ὀλίγα ἐχρέωντο, χρεώμενοι δὲ ἐφάτισαν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε, ἐσαγαγόντων Φοινίκων ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, Φοινικῆα κεκληῖσθαι. καὶ τὰς βύβλους διφθέρας καλέουσι ἀπὸ τοῦ παλαιοῦ οἱ Ἴωνες, ὅτι κοτὲ ἐν σπάνι βύβλων ἐχρέωντο διφθέρησι αἰγέησί τε καὶ οἰέησι· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐς τοιαύτας διφθέρας γράφουσι.

59. Εἶδον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Καδμήια γράμματα ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Ἰσμηνίου ἐν Θήβησι τῆσι Βοιωτῶν, ἐπὶ τρίποσι τισὶ ἐγκεκολαμμένα, τὰ πολλὰ ὅμοια ἔόντα τοῖσι Ἴωνικοῖσι. ὁ μὲν δὴ εἷς τῶν τριπόδων ἐπίγραμμα ἔχει

Ἄμφιτροῦν μ' ἀνέθηκ' ἐνάρων ἀπὸ Τηλεβοῶων.

ταῦτα ἠλικίην εἶη ἂν κατὰ Λάϊον τὸν Λαβδάκον τοῦ Πολυδώρου τοῦ Κάδμου.

60. Ἔτερος δὲ τρίπους ἐν ἑξαμέτρῳ τόνῳ λέγει

Σκαῖος πνυμαχέων με ἐκηβόλῳ Ἀπόλλωνι

νικήσας ἀνέθηκε τεῖν περικαλλὲς ἄγαλμα.

Σκαῖος δ' ἂν εἶη ὁ Ἴπποκόωντος, εἰ δὴ οὗτός γέ ἐστι ὁ ἀναθεὶς καὶ μὴ ἄλλος τωὐτό οὖνομα ἔχων τῷ Ἴπποκόωντος, ἠλικίην κατὰ Οἰδίπουν τὸν Λαῖον.

36. Καλὰ κάνει καὶ δὲν εἶναι βέβαιος ἀλλὰ «νομίζει», διότι ἀγνοεῖ τὴν προῦπαρξι τῆς Μινωικῆς καὶ Μυκηναϊκῆς γραφῆς, ἀπὸ τῆς ὁποῖας διαμορφώθηκε τόσο τὸ ἑλληνικὸ ὄσο καὶ τὸ φοινικικὸ ἀλφάβητο.

37. Ἡ εἰσαγωγή τοῦ παπύρου ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸν 7ο π.Χ. αἰ., ἀπὸ τὴν ἐποχὴ δηλαδή πού ὁ Ψαμμμήτιχος ἦλθε σὲ ἐπαφή μὲ τοὺς Ἴωνες (βλ. Β. 154).

38. Οἱ Τηλεβόες ἦταν γένος Ἀκαρνανικὸ, πού ζοῦσαν, ὅπως καὶ οἱ Τάφιοι, στὰ μικρὰ νησιάκια τοῦ Ἰονίου πελάγους (βλ. καὶ Ἡσιόδου Ἄσπις Ἡρακλ. 19).

36. Herodotus is not certain but he thinks, because he was unacquainted with the facts that in 1900 the discovery of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilization and the writing of linear A and B is disregarding the myth that the alphabet was Phoenician

Translation in Modern Greek

58. Οἱ Φοῖνικες αὐτοί, οἱ ὅποιοι εἶχαν ἔλθει μαζί με τὸν Κάδμο, μεταξύ τῶν ὁποίων ἦσαν καὶ οἱ Γεφυραῖοι, ἀφοῦ ἐγκαταστάθηκαν στὴν χώρα αὐτή, καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐδίδαξαν στοὺς Ἕλληνες καὶ μάλιστα καὶ τὰ γράμματα, τὰ ὅποια δὲν ὑπῆρχαν πρὶν στοὺς Ἕλληνες, ὅπως ἐγὼ νομίζω*, διότι πρῶτα τὰ χρησιμοποίησαν ὅλοι οἱ Φοῖνικες. Μὲ τὴν πάροδο ὁμοῦ τοῦ χρόνου (οἱ Καδμεῖοι) μαζί με τὴν γλῶσσα ἄλλαξαν καὶ τὸ σχῆμα τῶν γραμμάτων. Κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ ἐκείνη, οἱ Ἕλληνες, πού ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον κατοικοῦσαν ἐκεῖνες τὶς περιοχὲς καὶ ἦταν Ἴωνες, παρέλαβαν τὰ γράμματα πού τοὺς δίδαξαν οἱ Φοῖνικες καί, ἀφοῦ τὰ ἄλλαξαν λίγο, τὰ χρησιμοποίησαν, καὶ χρησιμοποιώντας τα τὰ ὠνόμασαν Φοινικικά, ὅπως ὑπαγόρευε τὸ δίκαιο, ἀφοῦ οἱ Φοῖνικες ἦταν ἐκεῖνοι πού ἔκαναν τὴν εἰσαγωγή τους στὴν Ἑλλάδα. Καὶ τὰ βιβλία ἀπὸ τὰ παλιὰ χρόνια οἱ Ἴωνες τὰ ὀνομάζουν διφθέρες, διότι ἄλλοτε, ἐπειδὴ ἦταν σπάνιος ὁ πάπυρος, χρησιμοποιοῦσαν δέρματα κατσίκιων καὶ προβάτων³⁷. Ἀκόμη καὶ στίς μέρες μου πολλοὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς βαρβάρους γράφουν σὲ τέτοιες διφθέρες.

59. Εἶδα καὶ ἐγὼ Καδμεῖα γράμματα στὴν Βοιωτικὴ Θήβα, στὸ ἱερὸ τοῦ Ἴσμηνίου Ἀπόλλωνος, ἀνάγλυφα ἐπάνω σὲ τρεῖς τρίποδες, τὰ ὅποια μοιάζουν πολὺ μετὰ τὰ Ἴωνικά γράμματα. Ὁ ἓνας ἀπὸ τοὺς τρίποδες αὐτοὺς ἔχει τὸ ἕξις ἐπίγραμμα:

«Ὁ Ἀμφιτρύων με ἀφίερωσε ἀπὸ τὰ λάφυρα τῶν Τηλεβόων».

Αὐτὰ χρονολογοῦνται ἀπὸ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Λαΐου, τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Λαβδάκου, ἐγγόνου τοῦ Πολυδώρου καὶ δισεγγόνου τοῦ Κάδμου.

60. Ὁ δεῦτερος τρίποδας σὲ ἑξάμετρο ρυθμὸ λέγει:

*«Ὁ πνυμάχος Σκαῖος σὸν τοξότη Ἀπόλλωνα
μετὰ τὴν νίκη του με ἀφίερωσε ὡς πανέμορφη προσφορά».*

Ὁ Σκαῖος πιθανὸν νὰ εἶναι ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ἴπποκόωντος· ἂν πραγματικὰ ἦταν αὐτὸς πού ἔκαμε τὸ ἀφιέρωμα καὶ ὄχι κάποιος ἄλλος συνονόματός του, θὰ πρέπει νὰ ζοῦσε κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Οἰδίποδος τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Λαΐου.

37. papyrus (paper from trees, scroll) came from Ionia at about the 7th century b.C.

58. as time wend on the Phoenicians changed the schema of the letters (it is not clear what exactly Herodotus meaning, perhaps he is referring to calligraphic letters?)

Translation in Modern Greek

61. Ὁ τρίτος τρίποδας, σὲ ἑξάμετρους στίχους καὶ αὐτὸς λέγει:
*«Τὸν τρίποδα αὐτὸν στὸν καλὸ σκοπευτὴ Ἀπόλλωνα
 ὁ ἴδιος ὁ Λαοδάμας, ὅταν ἦταν μονάρχης,
 τὸν ἀφιέρωσε ὡς πανέμορφη προσφορά».*

Ὄταν βασίλευε αὐτὸς ὁ Λαοδάμας, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ἑτεοκλέους, ἐκδιώχθηκαν οἱ Καδμείοι ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ κατέφυγαν στοὺς Ἑγγελεῖς³⁹. Τοὺς Γεφυραῖους, πού ἔμειναν, ἀργότερα οἱ Βοιωτοὶ τοὺς ἀνάγκασαν νὰ ἀναχωρήσουν γιὰ τὴν Ἀθήνα. Αὐτοὶ ἴδρυσαν ἱερὰ στὴν Ἀθήνα, πού δὲν εἶχαν καμμία σχέσι μὲ τὰ ὑπόλοιπα ἱερὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ ἦσαν τελείως διαφορετικὰ ἀπὸ τὰ ἄλλα ἱερὰ, καὶ μάλιστα ἱερὸ καὶ ὀργιαστικὴ λατρεία τῆς Ἀχαιίας⁴⁰ Δήμητρος.

62. Τὰ σχετικὰ μὲ τὸ ὄνειρο τοῦ Ἰπλάρχου καὶ τὴν καταγωγή τῶν Γεφυραίων, στοὺς ὁποίους ἀνῆκαν οἱ φονεῖς τοῦ Ἰπλάρχου, τὰ διηγήθηκα. Πρέπει ὁμως τώρα νὰ ἐπανέλθω στὴν ἀφήγησι μὲ τὴν ὁποία ξεκίνησα, πῶς δηλαδὴ ἐλευθερώθηκαν ἀπὸ τοὺς τυράννους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. Ὄταν ἦταν τύραννος ὁ Ἰππίας καὶ φερόταν μὲ σκληρότητα πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λόγῳ τοῦ φόνου τοῦ Ἰπλάρχου, οἱ Ἀλκμεωνίδες, γένος Ἀθηναϊκὸ, πού τοὺς εἶχαν ἐξορίσει οἱ Πεισιστρατίδες, ἐπεχείρησαν μαζὶ μὲ ἄλλους Ἀθηναίους ἐξοριστοὺς τὴν ἐπάνοδό τους, ἀλλὰ δὲν κατώρθωναν νὰ ἐλευθερώσουν τὴν Ἀθήνα, ἀντίθετα ἀπετύγχαναν στὶς ἀπόπειρές τους. Π' αὐτὸ ὠχύρωσαν τὸ Λειψύδριον πάνω ἀπὸ τὴν Παιονία⁴¹. Ἐκεῖ οἱ Ἀλκμεωνίδες, μηχανευόμενοι τὰ πάντα ἐναντίον τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν, ἀνέλαβαν ἐργολαβικὰ ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονες τὴν οἰκοδόμησι τοῦ ναοῦ τῶν Δελφῶν, αὐτὸν πού τώρα ὑπάρχει καὶ δὲν ὑπῆρχε τότε. Ἐπειδὴ διέθεταν πολλὰ χρήματα καὶ ἦσαν σπουδαῖοι ἄνθρωποι ἀνέκαθεν, κατεσκεύασαν τὸν ναὸν ὠραιότερο ἀπὸ τὸ σχέδιον, καὶ μάλιστα ἐνῶ εἶχε συμφωνηθῆ νὰ τὸν κατασκευάσουν μὲ πῶρινον λίθον, τὴν πρόσοψι τὴν ἔκαναν μὲ μάρμαρον Πάρου.

41. Παιονία, προάστειο τῶν Ἀθηνῶν κοντὰ στὴν Πάρνηθα. Ἀπόγονοι τοῦ γένους τῶν Παιονιδῶν ὑπῆρξαν διάσημες προσωπικότητες, ὅπως ὁ Σόλων, ὁ Πεισιστρατος, ὁ Κλεισθένης, ὁ Περικλῆς, ὁ Πλάτων κ.ά.

Herodotus on his many errors, one of them worth mentioning is the river Nile in Egypt, he suggests that have it's sources west in Libya ignoring the desert. (Libya at that time was the entire African continent)

He is ignoring any information concerning Europe he suggests that Europe is about the same size as Asia

HERODOTUS original copy in ancient Greek
about the Phoenicians and the alphabet
Continued

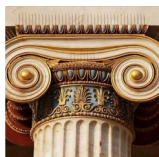
61. Τρίτος δὲ τρίπους λέγει καὶ οὗτος ἐν ἑξαμέτρῳ
Λαοδάμας τρίποδ' αὐτὸς εὐσκόπῳ Ἀπόλλωνι
μουναρχέων ἀνέθηκε τείν περικαλλὲς ἄγαλμα

ἐπὶ τούτου δὴ τοῦ Λαοδάμαντος τοῦ Ἐτεοκλέος μουναρχέ-
οντος ἕξανιστέαται Καδμεῖοι ὑπ' Ἀργείων καὶ τράπονται
ἐς τοὺς Ἐγγελέας, οἱ δὲ Γεφυραῖοι ὑπολειφθέντες ὕστερον
ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν ἀναχωροῦσι ἐς Ἀθήνας· καὶ σφι ἰρά ἐστι ἐν
Ἀθήνησι ἰδρυμένα, τῶν οὐδὲν μετὰ τοῖσι λοιποῖσι Ἀθηναί-
οισι, ἄλλα τε κειχωρισμένα τῶν ἄλλων ἰρῶν καὶ δὴ καὶ Ἀχαι-
ῆς Διμήτρος ἰρὸν τε καὶ ὄργια.

62. Ἡ μὲν δὴ ὄψις τοῦ Ἰππάρχου ἐνυπνίον καὶ οἱ Γεφυ-
ραῖοι ὄθεν ἐγεγόνεσαν, τῶν ἦσαν οἱ Ἰππάρχου φονέες,
ἀπήγηταί μοι δεῖ δὲ πρὸς τούτοις ἔτι ἀναλαβεῖν τὸν κατ'
ἀρχὰς ἡμᾶ λέξων λόγον, ὡς τυράννων ἐλευθερώθησαν Ἀθη-
ναῖοι. Ἰππίεω τυραννεύοντος καὶ ἐμπικραινομένου Ἀθη-
ναίοισι διὰ τὸν Ἰππάρχου θάνατον, Ἀλκμεωνίδαι γένος
ἑόντες Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ φεύγοντες Πεισιστρατίδας, ἐπεῖτε σφι
ἅμα τοῖσι ἄλλοις Ἀθηναίων φυγάσι πειρωμένοις κατὰ τὸ
ἰσχυρὸν οὐ προεχώρει κάτοδος, ἀλλὰ προσέπταιον μεγά-
λως πειρώμενοι κατιέναι τε καὶ ἐλευθεροῦν τὰς Ἀθήνας,
Λειψύδριον τὸ ὑπὲρ Παιονίης τειχίσαντες, ἐνθαῦτα οἱ
Ἀλκμεωνίδαι πᾶν ἐπὶ τοῖσι Πεισιστρατίδῃσι μηχανώμενοι
παρ' Ἀμφικτυόνων τὸν νηὸν μισθοῦνται τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖσι,
τὸν νῦν ἑόντα τότε δὲ οὐκῶ, τοῦτον ἐξοικοδομησαι. οἷα δὲ
 χρημάτων εὖ ἤκοντες καὶ ἑόντες ἄνδρες δόκιμοι ἀνέκαθεν
ἔτι, τὸν τε νηὸν ἐξεργάσαντο τοῦ παραδείγματος κάλλιον
τά τε ἄλλα καὶ συγκεκμημένον σφι πωρίνου λίθου ποιέειν τὸν
νηὸν, Παρίον τὰ ἔμπροσθε αὐτοῦ ἐξεποίησαν.

39. Οἱ Ἐγγελεῖς ἦσαν κάτοικοι τῆς νοτίου Ἰλλυρίας, οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν ὁποίων
ἔλεγον ὅτι κατάγονται ἀπὸ τὸν Κάδμο.

40. Τὸ ἐπίθετο Ἀχαιία εἶναι παράγωγο τῆς λέξεως «ἄχος» (=σοφοδρὴ λύπη),
«ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὴν Κόρην ἄχους, ὅπερ ἐποιεῖτο (ἢ Δημήτηρ) ἀναζητοῦσα
αὐτήν», κατὰ τὸν Ἡσύχιον.



Plato's Cratylus The etymologies (390e-427d)

Socrates' proposed answer fills the very extensive central section of the dialogue. In short (for to say it at length would exceed the capacity of this article), names are appropriate to their objects in so far as they *describe* what they are.

According to a long series of etymologies proposed by Socrates, the Greek vocabulary itself, when suitably decoded, is an elaborate set of descriptions of what each named item is.

To continue with the example already mentioned, the Greek word for 'man', **anthrōpos**, according to Socrates appears to break down into **ana thrōn ha opōpe (αναθρώων α όπωνε)**, 'one who reflects on what he has seen'. That is, the species which uniquely possesses both eyesight and intelligence has been given a name which acknowledges precisely that distinguishing combination.

The argument with Socrates, and Cratylus that the correctness to a name is the meaning of the elements that creates the word, and to describe it as accurate as it can be, like a painting using the right colors and the right combination of elements to create a logical image that may emerge from that painting, using the proper symbols-letters or a combination of small sentences like music notes to create and build the word. (a word should be created from a combination of symbols of tools, sounds, visuals, human activities, and whether conditions)

On the other hand many words are not as correct as they should have been, for the reason that this words, from the creation where difficult to pronounce (tongue-twisters) as a result to add an extra vowel or consonant and other times to remove, this words are difficult to decipher correctly, the most accrued words are the very ancient prime words. Barbaric words are words that the symbol characters are irrelevant to the subject-name (at least the first two or three symbols in that word must describe the subject-name of that word)

Example: The difference between the two walls, the wall of China, and a common house wall as described (photo number1) is written **TEIXOS** (wall), and photo number 2) is written **TOIXOS** (also wall, phonetically both sound the same but not visually and in writing) every symbol has it's own icon).

Photo 1



Photo 2



TEIXOS= long walls of a city, the Chinese wall unlimited size **E**=work

TOIXOS= wall of the house a restricted area small area **O**=my home.

Describing how we can create this words of walls?

Using the **T**=hemmer=(technique), **E**=work, **I**=support on, **X**=earth, **O**=my home.

XΩPOS- χώρος=space **Ω** unlimited size of area ——— (Ω=OO)

XOPOS- χορός =dance **O** small area, dancing area

To be more specific I will try to place these words in frames as I was mentioned earlier that every word is describing a painting by using symbol tools

ΤΕΙΧΟΣ= long walls of a city, any wall except a house wall **Ε**=work

ΤΟΙΧΟΣ= wall of the house a restricted area small area **Ο**=my home.

Describing how we can create these words of walls? Using the

Τ=hammer=(technique), = **Ε**=work, **Ι**=height, support on, **Χ**=earth,

Ο=my home

ΧΩΡΟΣ- **χώρος**=space **Ω** unlimited size of area --- (**Ω**=**ΟΟ**)

ΧΟΡΟΣ- **χορός** =dance **Ο** small area, dancing area

NOT DIFFERENT IN SPEAKING VOCAL SOUND BUT DIFFERENT IN WRITING

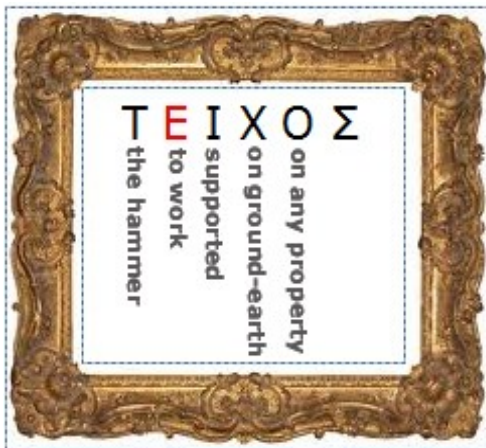


photo 1



photo 2

Photo number 1 and photo number 2 as described on previous page that the symbols of the words describe the meaning of the painting



The cup as a symbol character **Υ** is used in words of liquids and the lantern as a symbol character **Φ** on the right in words that emit light

Greek philosophers consider any non Greek language as barbaric language.

- 1) Greeks who short lived in other barbaric countries brought many barbaric words,
- 2) The correctness of the names is to revive the substances of the objects,
- 3) Names are replica exactly as a painting,
- * 4) The creation of names given with an agreement,
- 5) For someone who understands the names he will understand the objects symbols that created the names-words. (Socrates & Cratelus)

* 4) The word **TEIXOΣ** or any word for some one who don't speak or understand Greek is meaningless, on the other hand if he understands how to decipher the Greek symbols will be puzzled to understand the word
(Using the **T**=hemmer=(technique), = **E**=work, **I**=height, **O**=my home)
The above decoding it may prove or explain some understanding but doesn't establish or register the word to be placed in a dictionary.

Here comes the agreement to establish the word **TEIXOΣ** or any other word for every one to understand.

I will use another example on the word **hubris=ὕβρις=YBPIΣ** (abusive, hubristic, insulting) **YBPIΣ** **Y**=wet moist saliva spit, **B**=violent abuse, **P**=(r) run reel orator direction, **I**= wicked, **Σ**=continuously. As we can see with all that code breaking we have to come to an agreement and establish the word as **YBPIΣ=hubris** (by not mixing the order of the symbols).

The agreement is based on the structure of the word by using the same order at all times the symbols, and not mixing them, to be more specific Y is first B comes second R third etc, that order can never be changed or it will ruin the agreement of the word in the dictionary. (nevertheless mixing the symbols we probably will get more or less the same result of understanding without matching the word in the dictionary).

The Latins permanently coarsen them sounds within the same Latin:
quatu - quadru.

Vitruvius (Vitrubius)

The sound of the voice is different depending on variety of breeds

In the South, through, nations have thin and shrill voice.

In Greece, which lies in the middle, producing tone of voice of each region.

Going north, the tone of voice made deeper, and shorter words, to short breath out to prevent reducing body warmth

Socrates way of teaching, is question and answer, Hermogenes questioning Socrates what he knows about the names* of the Gods, Socrates was amazed of those who gave names to Gods assuming that they were very intelligent, they understood the symbols of the alphabet and astronomy to give God names to the planets, all the names are of two or more joint-words, the name of each God is relevant to his-hers nature. **Example:**

HPA=HERA, if you repeat many times **HPAHPAHPAHPAHP**, **AHP**=AIR-air.

AΦΡΟΔΙΤΗ=APHRODITE=APHRO=foam, born from the sea wave foams.

AΘΗΝΑ=ATHENA=Θεία-voει =Gods-knowledge.

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ=POSEIDON=pose + tightness (you can't walk across the sea because your feet are tight in front of the water).

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑ=ΓΗ-ΜΗΤΟΡ=DIMITRA= mother earth

ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΑΣ=PROMETHEUS=supplier, purvey, (Προμήθεια)=stock up for future use.

ΠΑΝΔΩΡΑ=PANDORA=PAN=all, DORA=gifts (Pandora=all the gifts, good and bad).

* *You can not give names to Gods unless you have the symbols, therefore the alphabet was created long before the Gods, and beyond the creation of the titans many thousands of years ago.*

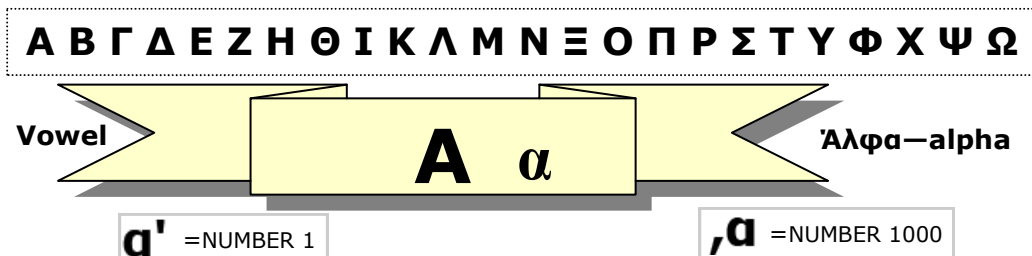
ΚΡΟΝΟΣ=CRONUS=ΧΡΟΝΟΣ=chronos, chronograph, chronology =TIME (time is eating it's children, if we defeat time then we will live for ever (immortality)).


CRONUS=ΧΡΟΝΟΣ=TIME + his wife RHEA=ΡΗΗ=RUN the run of time (one can notice the marriage of Cronus and Rhea TIME and RUN the two in one relation !!!).




The myth: Rhea secretly gave birth to Zeus in Crete, and handed Cronus a stone wrapped in swaddling clothes, also known as the Omphalos Stone, which he promptly swallowed, thinking that it was his son. Rhea kept Zeus hidden in a cave on Mount Ida, Crete. According to some versions of the story, he was then raised by a goat named Amalthea, while a company of Kouretes, armored male dancers, shouted and clapped their hands to make enough noise to mask the baby's cries from Cronus. Other versions of the myth have Zeus raised by the nymph Adamanthea, who hid Zeus by dangling him by a rope from a tree so that he was suspended between the earth, the sea, and the sky, all of which were ruled by his father, Cronus. Still other versions of the tale say that Zeus was raised by his grandmother, Gaia.

Zeus fight and won over his father Cronus=(chronus=time), Zeus marriage with Hera made the rest of the Gods, they also became immortals.




 =A «ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ» (human) «ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ - AN - THRO - POS» describing "A" he stands, reviews he understands, and walks on two feet. **AN=UPRIGHT - ΘΡΩ=I OBSERVE** and understand - **ΠΟΣ=erect posture WALK** on two feet.

The vowel «A» is the first symbol character of the alphabet. According to this symbol words with Greek meaning «ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ» (human) Anthropos, Ανθρωπολογία (= Anthropology).

Visually: the Paleolithic Greeks describing man as  =A. **In sound:** Man is the only mammal animal that cries on his birth, giving the sound AAA!!!. the **Human expression:** AAA!!!=admire, AAA!!!=understanding, and to laugh, HA,HA,HA. Placing man at the beginning of every aspect, because without the human substance, the alphabet would be meaningless, (therefore **A** is at the beginning of the alphabet and also in numbers is number **1**), (also A is the **Αρχή=arche=(beginning)=archangel, archbishop, αρχηγός=leader**. It has no relation with the Phoenician symbol of an **ox head**.

[From ancient Greece broken ceramic pieces found, each with a drawing of a letter symbol on them, used for teaching, placing one next to the other (some times sideways or facing up) to create words].

(this ceramic piece  resembles an ox head!!!, when the Phoenicians asked what was the name of it? ΑΛΦΑ=ALPHA was the answer, **so alpha means ox they thought**) the same happened with the rest of the alphabet giving different meanings to them. (look for Phoenician symbols in this book)

According to Herodotus Phoenicians used the Greek symbols to make artistic objects (...an art till then, I think, unknown to the Greeks), introducing them to other countries as their own symbols. Homer's (Odyssey O. 415 - 417)

There seamen Phoenicians arrived, well known thieves, with lots of fandangles in their ship.

Ἐνθα δὲ Φοίνικες ναυσίκλυτοι ἤλυθον ἄνδρες, τρώκται, μυρι' ἄγοντες αὐθέρματα νηὶ μελαινῇ.....

(the Greek word ΑΛΦΑ=ALPHA by the Phoenicians symbolizing to them as an OX head, then obviously thought that the Greek word alpha to the Phoenicians meant also an ox)



Τμήμα του πρωτοΑττικού ἀμφορέως του Ἡρακλέους, ὅπου ἀνάποδα εἶναι γραμμένο τὸ ὄνομα ΘΕΡΑΚΛΕΣ (Ἐθνικὸν Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Μουσεῖον Ἀθηνῶν).

The orientation of the symbols as we understand, were not placed in a correct order reading ΘΕΡΑΚΛΕΣ = ΗΡΑΚΛΗΣ = HERCULES from right to left, and on the right of the photo 1 the Centaur ΝΕΤΟΣ= ΝΕΣΟΣ, this causing confusion to understand the correct order, some times face down, or on reverse side face the symbols, as I explained on the previous page. (Archeological museum Athens)

Below in photo 2, the symbol Σ is facing down =M. (the Louvre museum Paris)



Φωτογραφία τμήματος του Κορινθιακού κρατήρος, με τὸν Ἡρακλέα ἐπὶ ἀνακλίντρον μετὰ τὸ ὄνομα ποὺ ἀναγινώσκεται ΜΕΛΚΑΡΕΩ καὶ ἀνάποδα ΘΕΡΑΚΛΕΣ. Τὸ τελικὸν γράμμα Σ ἐγράφη μπρούμυτα: Μ. (Παρίσι, Μουσεῖον Λούβρου).

Phoenicians had no idea of the symbolic meaning for every letter symbol of the Greek alphabet

Greeks used the alphabet also as numbers **A=number 1, B is number 2**, etcetera, therefore «A» is the APXH (=archi = beginning first in line, also representing intelligent human). **The abbreviated meaning of ΑΛ-ΦΑ (=ALPHA) is: Α=αρχή** (archi at the beginning of the alphabet, first in line), **Λ=L=ΛΑΜΔΑ (LAMBDA)** is (=the human organ the **tongue**) =λόγος = language, words from the mouth using the tongue), **Φ=(f=ph)** φως=light, enlightenment, light to the brain), **Α=to humans.**

[The meaningless Phoenician version of ΑΛΦΑ:

Α=ox, Λ=goad, Φ=monkey, Α=ox] (*look for Phoenician alphabet*)

Barbaric words =bar, bar, bur, bur: Greeks consider other languages as barbaric for the reason that if a word can not be broken in an abbreviated meaning of each letter symbol, unfolding the image of the word. (*barbarous is not a bad person but his words don't make sense*) **(barbarous is uncivilized, uneducated)**

In sound: of «A» Αααα!!!! is the expression of admire, the cry of a new born baby, Αχ!! = Ah!! in pain and in sorrow, Χαχαχα!!!! = (HaHaHa!!!) in laughter, the sound of the intelligence that only humans have.

Code meaning:	Meaningful extensions:
ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ = Human, ΑΡΧΗ (arche)= beginning and Number 1	admire, amazement, happiness, anger ΑΡΧΗ=archeology (=beginning, leadership), archangel

[If symbol «A» is representing an ox then every word that includes that symbol, will lose it's meaning, and the entire Greek language will be meaningless].

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
A	α

A,α - (Αλφα - Alpha) vowel

"father" - "academy" - "rat" "act" - "bark" - "archaic"

Under no circumstances a Greek symbol will ever change its pronunciation sound

The vowel «A» is the simplest human voice, a newborn will say A!!, as he grows older will say TA!! or MA!! and MA-MA=mother, ΠΑ!! or Πα-Πα=father, Λα-Λα=his first song, ΤΑ-ΤΑ-ΤΑ=using a toy hammer. The best way to read a Greek word is to break it in syllables ΑΝ-ΘΡΩ-ΠΟΣ =human, ΑΡ-ΧΗ=beginning, Α-Ε-ΡΟ-ΠΛΑ-ΝΟ=airplane, ΝΕ-ΡΟ=water

Every European country is using today at least 5.000 ancient Greek words used as seedlings to create other new words, the English are using 8.000 words, plus other European and non European countries. Below is few examples from Greek to English.

From the book: **ΛΕΞΙΚΟΝ ΔΙΕΘΝΩΝ ΛΕΞΕΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΟΜΗΡΟΥ**
DICTIONARY OF INTERNATIONAL HOMERIC WORDS -
 ΚΟΣΤΑΣ ΔΟΥΚΑΣ Εκδόσεις Γεωργιάδη Σόλωνος 114 Αθήναι

Ἄνθρωπος (Anthropos=human)=anthropology, many words begin with anthrop...

Ἄγνοεω (agnoeo)=ignorant, ignorance--**Ἄγνωστος** (agnostos)=unknown

Ἄγγος (agos)=angialgia, angiogram, angiostenosis, angioscope, angioma

Ἀγροιώτης (agriotis)=agriculture, agrbiology, agronomy

Ἀδάμας (adamas)=diamond--**Ἄηρ** (air)=air, aerodrome, aerial, aerostat, etc, etc

Αἷμα (aema=blood)=hemorrhage, hematosis, homeopathy

Ἄκρη (acri)=acrobat, acrophobia, acronym, acroparalysis

Ἄλλος (allos)=allergy, alloeosis, allogeneous, allomorph

Ἀνάλυσις (analysis)=analyst, analyze--**Ἄλς** (als=salt)=salary=paid in salt, sale

Ἄμ (am=an)=anabiosis, anabasis, anacrusis, anacephaleosis, anaglyph, anastole

Ἀμφί (amphi)=amphibian, amphiboles, amphotaxis, etc, etc

Ἀμφιλύκη (amphilyki)=look, looker, luminary, luminosity, lygophilia

Ἄν (an=ana=am)=anesthesia, anandria, anarithmia, analphabet, anarchy

Ἀνακλινω (anaclino)=inclination, incline -- **Ἀνακράζω** (anacrazo)=cry

Ἄνεμος (anemos=wind)=anemometer, anemogram--**Ἀρχή** (archi)=architect, etc

Ἀναλύω (analyo)=analysis, analyze--**Ἀναμάσσω** (anamasso)=mass, massive, etc

Ἄνθος (anthos)=anthology--**Ἀνιάζω** (aniazo)=nuisance, annoying, annoyance

Ἀντί (anti)=antichrist, antiballistic, anticenter, antiphthesis, antidote, etc, etc

Ἄνοστος (anostos)=nostalgia, nostalgic-- **Ἀνώνυμος** (anonymos)=anonym

Ἀπό (apo)=apocalypse, apokleisis, apocrustic, apocrypha, apology, apoplexy, etc

Ἀπολιχμάω (apolichmao)=lick -- **Ἀριθμός** (arithmos)=arithmetic

Ἄριστος (aristos)=aristocrat, aristocracy -- **Ἄρκτος** (arctos)=arctic

Ἀρμονίη (armonii)=harmony, harmonica--**Ἄρμα** (arma)=armour, army, arms

Ἀστήρ (astir)=star, astrology, astronomy, astrophysics, astrodynamics

Ἄσπερμος (aspermos)=aspermia, sperm, sporogenic, sporocarp, spore

Ἀυτόματος (aftomatos)=automatic, autonomy, autarchy, autopsy, autotelic, etc

Ἄυτός (aftos)=he, this man -- **Ἀυτή** (afti)=she, her -- **Ἄυτό** (afto)= it, this thing

The bible genesis 17: When Abram was ninety-nine years old, the Lord appeared to him and said, "I am God Almighty walk before me faithfully and be blameless. Then I will make my covenant between me and you and will greatly increase your numbers. Abram fell facedown, and God said to him, "As for me, this is my covenant with you: You will be the father of many nations. No longer will you be called Abram your name will be Abraham, for I have made you a father of many nations].

from Abram to Abraham? - ABPAM TO ABPAAM

Abram became reach and famous he had many followers from the surround areas, he began to teach for the new God, the people felt secured and protected, the tribe grew and Abram thought that this people must have religious laws, he tells his people that God orders all male to be circumcised and many more other laws. Abram was pleased that he became leader. (the second A was promoted after he became leader).

Analyzing or decoding every Greek letter of the word: *

in Greek= **A-B-P-A-A-M** =Abraham

A= man human

B= order, force, command, way of life

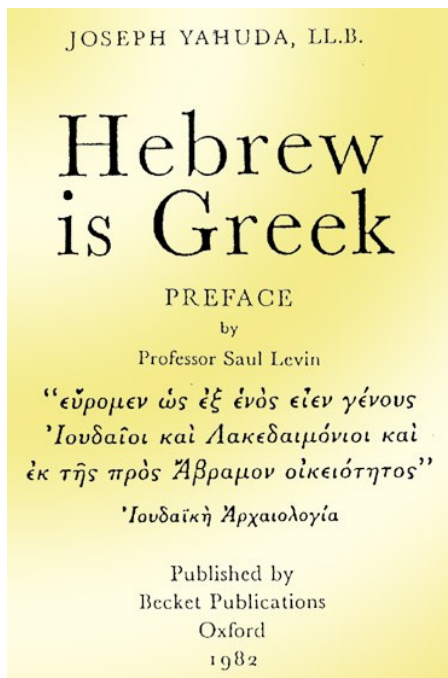
P= orator, speech maker, to direct, show the way

A= leader, first man, governor

A= for the people

M= motherhood protection, teach new laws

the second A was promoted after he became leader.



* my suggested decipherment

According to the book of professor JOSEPH YAHUDA Hebrew is Greek, «what I want to prove is an unsuspected and forgotten branch of Greek literature: the Hebrew Bible.»

www.stipsi.gr/hebrew

Yet another word is מַעֲנָה in IS 14. 14. According to the *Lexicon*, מַעֲנָה is a 'field for ploughing', the text here also is corrupt and the meaning dubious. In fact, מַעֲנָה is the homologue of ἡμίονος, *mule*; the text, as almost always, is quite sound (although, had the usual order in a construct been observed, it would have read מַעֲנָה צֶמֶד בְּקָר Ib 11. 7; cf. מִנְפֵן הַיַּיִן Jud 13. 14); and the certainty of the meaning is vouched for by Homer himself: 'a field about as broad as half the area of a day's ploughing by a pair of mules'. Cf. Ps 129. 3, Il. 10. 351, Od. 8. 124. Therefore, I feel I am entitled to assert not only that Hebrew is Greek, but also that *it is as Greek as Homer*.

[Actually, the whole complex is consistent and only consistent with two propositions, that is: that biblical Hebrew is Greek, and that the Hebrews were Asiatic Greeks. In fact, the outcome of my laborious, extensive and elaborate research may be summed up in a brief sentence: Hebrew is Greek with a mask on.] «what I want to prove is an unsuspected and forgotten branch of Greek literature: the Hebrew Bible»

Yahundas research: *It emerges from his vast and meticulous philological research: that the holders were of Hellenic descent and that the Arabs were of Hittite (Skythian) origin; that they were both intimately related to the Greeks by religion and custom; that the traditional segregation of the INDO-EUROPEAN from the so-called Semitic languages is baseless.]*

HEBREW is a Greek word EBPEOI=EBREW (=widespread people, εὐρος=euros=wide) [example HELLAS = ELLAS=ΕΛΛΑΣ]

The two rivers with Greek names in the bible

Tigris and Euphrates are the 2 rivers written in the bible, evidence that the Greek language existed before the bible have written. (Tigris=tiger=τιγρης in Greek, Euphrates=fertile=Ευφράτης in Greek) The bible genesis 2: Now the Lord God had planted a garden in the east, in Eden; and there he put the man he had formed. The Lord God made all kinds of trees grow out of the ground—trees that were pleasing to the eye and good for food. In the middle of the garden were the tree of life and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. A river watering the garden flowed from Eden; from there it was separated into four headwaters. The name of the first is the Pishon; it winds through the entire land of Havilah, where there is gold. (The gold of that land is good; aromatic resin and onyx are also there.) The name of the second river is the Gihon; it winds through the entire land of Cush. The name of the third river is the Tigris; it runs along the east side of Ashur. And the fourth river is the Euphrates.

The two river names existed at the time of the beginning of the creation of the bible.

JEWISH VIRTUAL LIBRARY

According to Jewish tradition, Abraham was born under the name Abram in the city of Ur in Babylonia in the year 1948 from Creation (circa 1800 BCE). He was the son of Terach, an idol merchant, but from his early childhood, he questioned the faith of his father and sought the truth. He came to believe that the entire universe was the work of a single Creator, and he began to teach this belief to others.

Abram tried to convince his father, Terach, of the folly of idol worship. One day, when Abram was left alone to mind the store, he took a hammer and smashed all of the idols except the largest one. He placed the hammer in the hand of the largest idol. When his father returned and asked what happened, Abram said, "The idols got into a fight, and the big one smashed all the other ones." His father said, "Don't be ridiculous. These idols have no life or power. They can't do anything." Abram replied, "Then why do you worship them?"

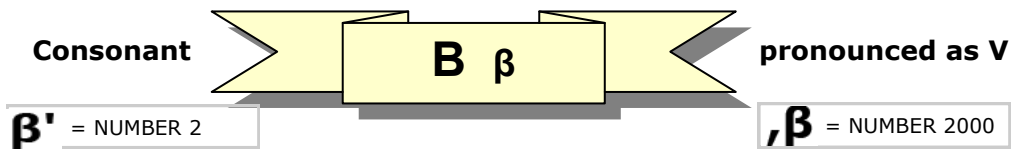
Eventually, the one true Creator that Abram had worshipped called to him, and made him an offer: if Abram would leave his home and his family, then **G-d** would make him a great nation and bless him. Abram accepted this offer, and the b'rit (covenant) between G-d and the Jewish people was established. (Gen. 12).

The idea of b'rit is fundamental to traditional Judaism: we have a covenant, a contract, with G-d, which involves rights and obligations on both sides. We have certain obligations to G-d, and G-d has certain obligations to us. The terms of this b'rit became more explicit over time, until the time of the Giving of the Torah. Abram was subjected to ten tests of faith to prove his worthiness for this covenant. Leaving his home is one of these trials.


Judaism does not prohibit writing the Name of God per se; it prohibits only erasing or defacing a Name of God. However, observant Jews avoid writing any Name of God casually because of the risk that the written Name might later be defaced, obliterated or destroyed accidentally or by one who does not know better. Observant Jews avoid writing a Name of God on web sites like this one because there is a risk that someone else will print it out and deface it. To avoid writing the Name, Orthodox Jews (and sometimes other denominations) substitute letters or syllables, for example, writing "G-d" instead of "God." This entry was written by an observant Jew. See also [The Name of God](#).

When Abram was 100 and Sarai 90, G-d promised Abram a son by Sarai. G-d changed Abram's name to Abraham (father of many), and Sarai's to Sarah (from "my princess" to "princess"). Sarah bore Abraham a son, Isaac (in Hebrew, Yitzchak), a name derived from the word "laughter," expressing Abraham's joy at having a son in his old age. (Gen 17-18). Isaac was the ancestor of the Jewish people.





B: This consonant in sound is related with the strong North wind - «BO-PEAN» Βορέαν(vo-rean) ββββ - βουουουουου!!! =(vououou!!!) the North wind was and is the strongest, Paleolithic Greek hunter and herdsman of the mountains, gazing trees bending to the North wind, causing frightening noises «**BOY (=VOU)**» became the word ΒΟΡΙΑΣ(=VORIAS).

In Homer we find the explanation of the word Βοριά «**και Βορέης αιθρη-γενέτης μέγα κύμα κυλίνδων**» (Οδύσ. Ε 296). **The wind is causing big cylindrical waves to the sea.** The bending branches of trees on strong north winds will give the same description. 



**From Βουουου!!! (=Vououou!!!) emerge the word «ΒΟΡΙΑΣ - Βορέας» (vorias). BO=strong+REAN=run=(STRONG-RUNING-WIND)
 Related words: BOH (=voe =roar, yell, cry), BOMBA (=bomb), Βαδιζω =walk by force, BIA (=violence), all words with force and with frightening sounds.**

Cylindrical waves

[If «B» in Phoenician meaning house then every word that includes that symbol, will lose it's meaning and the entire Greek language will be meaningless].



The North Wind and the Sun is a fable attributed to **Aesop**. The story concerns a competition between the **North Wind** and the Sun to decide who was the stronger of the two. The challenge was set to make a passing traveler uncloak. However hard the North Wind blew at the traveler, the traveler only wrapped himself tighter. But when the Sun shone with warmth, the traveler was overcome with heat and had to take his cloak off. The moral was stated at the end of the fable as: *Persuasion is better than force. The complete moral of this is "Kindness, gentleness, and persuasion win where force fails."*

Meaningful extensions:
force, war, fire, agitation

Code meaning:
BIA (=violence), BOH (=voe =roar

Βαρύς =(heavy), **βία** σωματική ισχύς ρόμη =(force body strength), **βουλεύω**= σκεπτομαι προς λήψιν μετρων αποφασίζω =(I'm thinking of taking serious actions)

Latin B to Greeks is ΜΠ (ΜΠΑΛΑ = BALL

Β,β - (Βήτα - Bēta)=V

Upper case **B** =v

Lower case **β** =v

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

"vase" - "voice" - "vessel" "verify" - "valiant" -
"vet"

Few words of symbol B Greek to English

Βάλλω (valo)=ball, ballistic--**Βάπτω** (vapto)=baptize,--**Βάθος** (vathos)=bath

Βάρος (varos)=barometer, baroscope, --**Βασιλεύς** (vassilefs)=basilica, Basil

Βέλος (velos)=velocity--**Βίη** (vii)=violate, violence--**Βοτάνη** (votani)=botany

Βούλομαι (voulomae)=voluntarity, voluntary, volunteer--**Βούς** (vous)=beef

Βραχίων (vrachion)=brace, — **Βίος** (vios), vitiate, vivacity — **Βολή** (voli) Volatile, volley

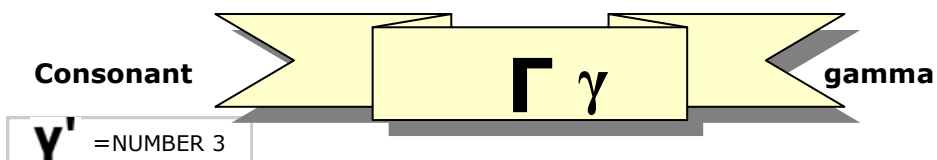
Βοτάνη (votani) botanic, botany, — **Βούς** (vous) beef, — **βιολογία** (viologia), biology

Βάπτω (vapto)=baptize to sink, I'm sinking, (βαπτίζω)

baptize to sink one or something completely in the water. (if the object is not covered completely in the water is not a baptism)

(Greek Dictionary L & S)





Γ: The carving and scratching tool, the sound of scraping (Γ,Γ,Γ,Γ - Γα,Γα,Γα).

Γράφω-grapho (=write) - (I am writing mainly on a rock or on hard ground).

Carvings and diggings on the ground by animals or man = **Γά - Γή - Γαίαν (Earth)**.

Also the instrument for measuring angles to give shape to a **Stone-wood**, emerges the word **ΓΟΝΙΑ =ANGLE, CORNER**

The description of the female human «**ΓΥΝΑ**» **Γυναίκα (woman)** takes the name from the act of sex

what the male human causes pregnancy to a female.

Woman:

Γ-Y-N-A = **Γ=impenetrate**, **Y=wet-sperm-moist womb**, **N=new life**, **A=human**

Related words: ΓΕΝΝΑ =genesis (giving birth), genitals, ΓΕΝΟΣ (genocide), ΓΟΝΙΟΣ (=parent),

ΓΩΝΙΑ (=angle), ΓΑΜΟΣ (GAMOS=marriage), ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ (=grammar),

photograph, glyptography, glyph, ΓΛΥΦΩ (=to carve a rock or marble). ΓΗ= earth to cultivate

Code meaning:

write, give birth, dig, scratch, the act of sex

Meaningful extensions:

ΓΑΙΑ (=EARTH)

Χαράσσειν (=carving), angle, ΓΥΝΑ
Γυναίκα (woman)

ΓΕΩΡΓΟΣ (=farmer)



Paleolithic Tools:

Flintstone scraper
and spearhead

Found in Thessaly
Greece

Ageing from
100.000 to 40.000
years old

in Phoenician Γ is Camel

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

[home](#)

upper case	lower case
Γ	γ

Γ,γ - (Γάμμα - Gamma)

"wood" - "woman" - "yell" "yes" - "wolf"
- "worry"

Few words of symbol Γ from Greek to English

Γαία (gaea=earth)=geography, geology, geometry, geothermic, plus many more

Γάλα (gala=milk)=lactic--**Γάμος** (gamos)=monogamous, polygamy, galaxy, galactic

Γάστρη (gastri)=gastric, gastroenteric, gastrectomy, plus many more

Γενεή (geni)=generic, generator, genetics, genital, generous, genius, etc, etc.

Γέρων (geron)=geriatrics, gerontology-- **Γίγας** (gigas)=giant, gigawatt, gigabyte

Γιγνώσκω (gignosco)=know, knowledge, know-how, plus many more

Γλουτός (gloutos)=glob, global, globular, gluttony--**Γλυκός** (glykis)=glucose, glucaemia

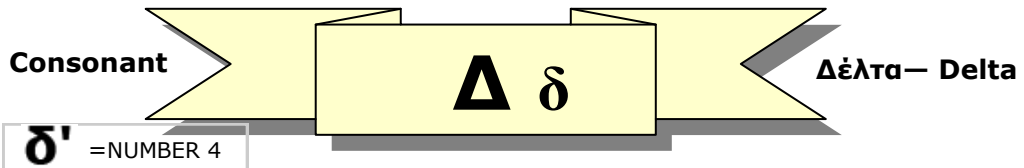
Γλυφίς (glifis)=glyph, glyptic, glyptography

Γλώσσα (glossa=tongue)=glossary, language, glossology

Γνήσιος (gnissios)=genuine--**Γόνυ** (goni)=knee, kneel

Γυμνός (gymnos)=gym, gymnastics, gymnophobia

Γυνή (gyni=woman)=gynecology, gynecophobia--**Γύρος**(gyros)=gyratory=round



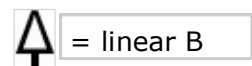
Δ: Sound and image creates the character symbol. The Paleolithic Greek hunter and herdsman, is learning from the animals.

ΔΕΣΜΟΣ (=attachment, tie, bond, join) kept tight by the teeth (expression),

ΔΗΜΟΣ (dimos=municipality) ruled over by the ties of law) **Δημοκρατία**=**Democracy**=(ruled by the people). **ΔΗΜΟ-**

ΤΗΣ=CITIZEN, **ΔΕΜΑ** =parcel

ΔΕΝΤΡΟ=**DENTRO**=**ΔΡΥΣ**=**TREE** the shape of a tree



ΔΟΝΤΙ=**DONTI** (=TOOTH) the shape of a tooth, **Δαμάζω** (=tame a wild animal) animals bite on the neck the female for allegiance on a sexual act).



Cutting a straight brunch from a tree to make a weapon for hunting and to fight with, or to cut a tree he used a one side sharp stone tool similar the one that was found in >Σιάτιστα (Siatista Greece) 15cm. in length and 10cm.wide (museum of Veria northern Greece) and is estimated about 100.000 years old. The noise it makes a trunk of a cut tree when is rolled down, pulled or dropped is Δούπ Δούπ Δούπ (doop doop doop) emerges the word «**Δούπος**» that **Δού** became the first name of a cut wood

(HOMER-Οδύσ.Ε 162-164): δού-ρατα = Ξύλα (Ξύλα = Wood). In Homer the word «**Δένδρο**» is «**Δρύς**» (Δένδρο - dendro=Tree) (Δρύς =trees or drees). «τὼ μὲν ἄρα προπάροιθε πυλάων ὑψηλλάων ἔστασαν ὡς ὅτε δρύες οὔρεσιν υψικάρηνοι αἰ τ' ἄνεμον μίμνουσι και υετόν ἤματα πάντα ρίζησιν μεγάλησι διηνεκέεσσ ' αραρυίαι».

Also dropping a big rock would give a similar Δούπ - doup noise, and waves of the sea splashing in caves. Related words **ΔΥΝΑΜΗ (=dynamics)**, etc

Code meaning:

force, trial for justice

Meaningful extensions:

attachment, hardship, dynamics, unbending, strength

the Phoenicians had no idea of the meaning of symbol

Δ in Phoenician Δ is Door

upper case	lower case
Δ	δ

"this" - "there" - "then"

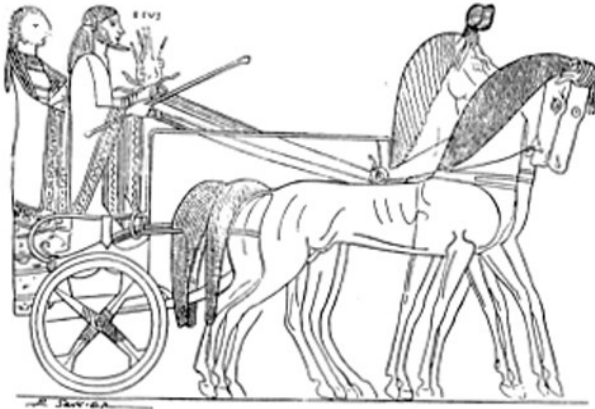
Few words of symbol Δ from Greek to English

Δαίμων (daemon)=demonic-- Δαις (daes)=diet, dietary, dietics
Δέρμα (derma)=derm, dermatitis, dermatology, dermatosclerosis
Δεσπόζω (despozo)=despot, despotic-- Δελφίς (delfis)=dolphin
Δῆμος (dimos)=democracy-- Διά (dia..)=diagnosis, diagram, dialogue, diameter
Διδάσκω (didasco)=didactic-- Δίσκος (discos)=disk, discus
Δίχα (dicha)=dichotomy-- Δόμος (domos)=dome, domestic, dominant
Δόσις (dosis)=dosage, donation-- Δράκων (dracon)=dragon, dracula
Δύναμις (dinamis)=dynamics, dynamometry, dynasty
Δυσ- (dys...)=dyslexia, dysphagia, dysmnnesia, etc, etc

Δεσπόζω (despozo), despotic, despotism, — **Διά** (dia), diabolical, diagnosis, diagonal, dialogue, diameter, dialectic, diagram, and many more, —

Δόσις (dosis), dosage, donate,— **Δύσ** (dys), dyslexia, dysmnnesia, dysmorphism, **Δίφρο** (difro) different, and many more

GREEK WORDS TO ENGLISH



δίφρος, ὄ (ουσ.): το σανίδωμα του άρματος
 || το άρμα || το κάθισμα του ηνιόχου. Ετυμ.
 < δίφερος (δύο + φέρω). Από αυτό:
 διφρεύω = οδηγώ το άρμα.
 διφρωτής, ὄ = ηνιόχος.

Zeus and Hera on
δίφρο=difro (chariot)
δίφρο=difro Δις=dis=
twice, two
Δύο + φέρω (dio +
fero= (describing two
 wheel chariot)
Φέρω = accomplish I
 succeed , **Διαφέρω di-**
afero = I'm different),
υποφέρω =I'm holding
 on suffering, **μεταφέ-**
ρω= I move something
 from one area to the
 other or distributing
 news, **φορείο**= stretch-
 er, **λεωφορείο**=bus
 (from Greek to Latin
differre to English dif-
 ferent)

dictionary L & S



differential, different
 one wheel is static on a
 turn of a corner that is
 the **difference**

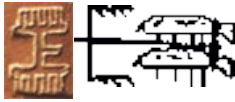
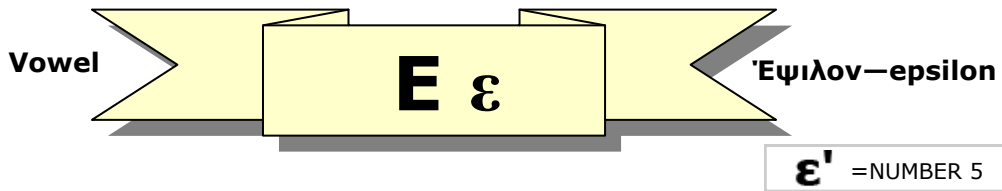
Z= Σ+Δ: ΔΙΑΣ = ZEUS = Διας =dias=two, duos, double it takes two to
 create new life (Zeus and Hera), Διαιρέσης= division, **ΔΕΜΑ**=DEMA=
 wrapped **ti**ed parcel,



ΔΕΜΑΤΙ δεμάτι=truss



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(From the Phaistos disk with linear A and linear B script)

Also a hand held tool for processing wool



Symbol **E** is representing ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ (=WORK), Ergo, meaning creation, human ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ=energy, and the word (**Εγώ =me, myself**)

egoist, egoism, = selfish). proving a man's ability towards his actions and skill (therefore letter **E** represents also man in action).

ΕΓΩ=EGO (ME- I) = E=me, Γ=draw a line around me, Ω=placing my self in the center of the world

(It is important to understand that at ancient times work was a hand held skill)

The stone age Greek herdsman yelling to his animals Ααε!! Ααε!! = scaring voice, and calling 'Ελ, (Ei) **'Ελα, έλα, έλα** - (Ela) = come, come, they name them selves, **'Ελλοπες (hellepeas), 'Ελλοψ, Σελλός (τΣέλιγκας), Ελ-λας (hEi-las) - Λας = bright man, Stone-carving technicians** 'Ελληνες (Hellenes).

Related words, **Ελαύνης** =ωθής (you push), «Ελελιζω» φοβίζω (I cause scare), (Ελάφι (reindeer) (=scared animal) = φοβισμένο ζώο). «ελλοχηστής» (ενέδρα) = ambushing), etc.

Greeks never call themselves GREEKS (= ΓΡΑΙΚΟΣ), but «'Ελληνες (Hellenes)» we can analyze and decode the abbreviated meaning of each symbol character of the word «**ΓΡΑΙΚΟΣ**»(=GREEK).

«**ΓΡΑΙΚΟΣ** In 1627 at Paros island was found a plaque with the following writing, «**αφ`ού 'Αμφικτύων ο Δευκαλίωνος εβασίλευσεν εν Θερμοπύλαις... βασιλεύοντος Αθηνών Αμφικτύονος... και 'Ελληνες ών ομάσθησαν τό πρότερον ΓΡΑΙΚΟΙ καλούμνοι**».

*soon after Deucalion's era, Amfiktion king of Athens, the «HELLENES» before that were called ΓΡΑΙΚΟΙ (GREEKS) and before that selley (=Σελλοί) Aristotle («Μετewρολογικά» Α 14) «**και γάρ ούτος (ο κατακλυσμός επι Δευκαλίωνος) περι τόν Ελληνικόν εγένετο μάλιστα τόπον αύτη δ` εστιν η περι την Δωδώνην και τον Αχελών ούτος γάρ πολλαχού το ρεύμα μεταβέβληκεν. Ωίκουν γάρ οι Σελλοί εντάυθα και οι καλούμενοι τότε μέν Γραικοί νύν δ` 'Ελληνες**».*

and this cataclysm at Deucalion's era on the Hellenic region near the land of Dodone and the river Acheloos there dwell the Σελλοί (After the cataclysm (floods) the ΓΡΑΙΚΟΣ (=GREEKS) appeared), but after that they are named HELLENES.

(King Deucalion's era 3.600 B.C., the) (Selli=early Greeks)

We can analyze and decode the abbreviated meaning of each symbol character **Γ Π Α Ι Κ Ο Σ**.

Γ = Scrubbing, cleaning, **digging, furrow, notch** in the mud),

P(=R) = run, aiming to a specific **direction** searching),

A = **man**),

I = weak, ill, scary, **unsupported**),

K = **Circling** the area searching sorting personal objects),

O = at his property, **home**),

Σ = repetitively

With this result we find that ΓΠΑΙΚΟΣ=GREEK means, flood victims, or people regularly occupied with the over flooding Acheloos river.

The name **Grajus =Greek** was given by the Romans after they conquered Greece(=Hellas), perhaps it was difficult for them to say Hellenes or Hellas and easier to say Grajus = Greek.

Paleolithic and Ancient Greeks had many names:

Pelasgi= pelago (near the sea), hElopes (herdsmen), Sallee, finally Hellenes.

Local regional names of short period: Leleges, Locros, Grekos (Greek). *The name Grajus =(Greek) was given by the Romans after they concurred Hellas.*

The **E + Λ** combination describe human intelligence, **E**= human skill to master the **Λ**= tongue, to cultivate words-language, civilization = **ΕΛΛΑΣ (=Hellas)**. **ΛΑΣ=STONE** the **V** chisel tool **Λ** is to give shape to stones for



chisel

Building, Therefore we have words: **Λας, λαξεύω**=give shape to stones, to build architectural buildings. (*look for symbol Λ*)

Code meaning:

«E!» calling, redirecting, pushing, haul back

Meaningful extensions:

any human activity or work.
ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ:Energy

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
E	ε

Ε,ε - (Έψιλον-Epsilon)

"end" - "bend" - "get" - "bead" - "send" -
"red"



Ε ϵ

Ἐν, Εἰ, Ἐάν, Ἐπί, Ἐκ, Εἰς, Ἐς, Ἔσω... Ἔσ-μι = εἰμι

Associations of time and place (in, at, if, as, out, me

Ἐπὸ τὸ Ἐδῶ Ἔως Ἐκεῖ... Ἐλαύνει. Ἐλπεται... Ἐλπίζει..Ἐὼς (=ἀνγή).

From, here, to, there... to push hope to hope dawn

Ἔρα (=ἡ γῆ), Ἔργον, Ἐρωή (=ὄρμη), Ἔρως...

Earth, work, force, Eros=love

Few words of symbol E from Greek to English

Ἑβδομος (hevdomos)=heptachord, heptahedron
Ἐγκέφαλος (enguefalos)=encephalitis, encephalogram, encephalotomy, etc
Ἐγκλίνω (enclino)=inclination, incline--**Ἐγώ** (ego)=egoist, egocentric, etc
Ἐδρη (edri)=cathedra, cathedral--**Ἔθνος** (ethnos)=ethnic, ethnarch, etc
Ἔθος (ethos)=ethic, ethology, ethological-**Ἐἰδῶλον** (idolon)=idol, idolater
Ἐἰκελος (ikelos)=equal, equator, equalize--**Ἐκαστος** (ekastos)=each
Ἐκ (ek=ex)=excavate, exodus, exchange, exoteric, exorcism, etc, etc
Ἐλαίη (elei)=olive-**Ἐλαιον** (eleon)=oil--**Ἐλιξ** (elix)=helix, helicopter
Ἐμβρυον (emvrión)=embryo, embryology, embryography, embryo scope
Ἐλκος (elcos)=ulcer, ulceration--**Ἐμός** (emos)=mine--**Ἐννέα** (enea)=nine
Ἐπί (epi)=episode, epiphany, epitaph, epilepsy, epidermis, epiglottis, etc, etc
Ἐπιδήμιος (epidimios)=epidemic, epidemy, epidemiology - **Ἐπιμίξ** (epimix)
 =mix, mixed
Ἔπος (epos)=epic, epoch—**Ἐπώνυμος** (eponymos)=eponym
Ἐρεῖνω (ereino)=interrogate--**Ἐρπετον** (erpeton)=serpent
Ἔτυμος (etymos)=etymology, etymologist— **Ἔσθής** (esthis)=vest, investigate
Ἔτερος (eteros)=heterogametic, heteroerotic, heterogeneous, many more
Ἔυ (ef)=eesthesia, euge, eugenics, eukinesia, eucarist, eulogia, euphoria
Ευαγγέλιον (evangelion)=evangel, evangelical
Ευγενής (evgenis)=eugenics--**Ευρώπη** (Evropi)=Europa, Europe
Ἐφέστιος (efestios)=festival, festive
Ἐραμαι (eramae)=Eros, eroticism, etc

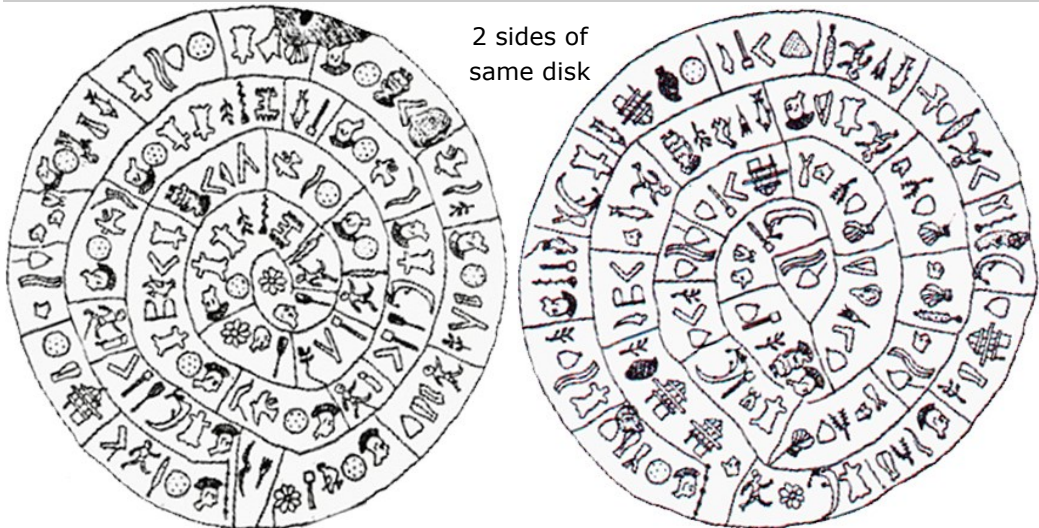
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The Phaistos Disc



The Phaistos Disc (also spelled Phaistos Disk, Phaestus Disc) is a disk of fired clay from the Minoan palace of Phaistos on the Greek island of Crete, possibly dating to the middle or late Minoan Bronze Age (2nd millennium BC). It is about 15 cm (5.9 in) in diameter and covered on both sides with a spiral of stamped symbols. Its purpose and meaning, and even its original geographical place of manufacture, remain disputed, making it one of the most famous mysteries of archaeology. This unique object is now on display at the archaeological museum of Heraklion. The disc was discovered in 1908 by the Italian archaeologist Luigi Pernier in the Minoan palace-site of Phaistos, and features 241 tokens, comprising 45 unique signs, which were apparently made by pressing hieroglyphic

The Phaistos Disc captured the imagination of amateur and professional archeologists, and many attempts have been made to decipher the code behind the disc's signs. While it is not clear that it is a script, most attempted decipherments assume that it is; most additionally assume a syllabary, others an alphabet or logography. Attempts at decipherment are generally thought to be unlikely to succeed unless more examples of the signs are found, as it is generally agreed that there is not enough context available for a meaningful analysis.



The Mystery of the disc of Phaistos was resolved

February 2018

"The first side of the disc speaks of the pregnant divinity that shines, and the flutter has a sentence in two verses, with Minoan production, referring to the deity that sets. The west of Astarte / Aphrodite / Aphaia. With your help I would like one day in the future to translate these verses for the divinity of love, to know more. "

In these words the linguist Dr. Gareth Owens, a Minoan writing expert, concluded his interesting speech titled "Voice of the Phaistos Disk", which he gave today at the National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF), an organization of the National Documentation Center (ESF) in collaboration with TEI of Crete . "It's 61 words on both sides and 18 lyrics like a rhyme with a rhyme. Six words talk about light and six words about the sunset. Three words talk about the pregnant deity and another 10 about the deity with various adjectives, "said Dr. On the other hand, fluent in Greek, to the crowded audience that the NHRF amphitheater flooded today to listen to its experimental interpretation of most of the half-words of the album, which

"Words and a whole proposal from the Book of Phaistos were also found in other Minoan religious syllable inscriptions in the cave of Arkalohori and Mount Giouchta next to Archanes and Knossos.

These religious inscriptions were also found in vouchers, so the Minoan words that were with the Minoan vows are related both to religion and to health.

So, we have a logical context that the Phaistos Disc is a Minoan religious syllable inscribed with epigraphic continuity and is related to almost parallel texts which are related to holy places and to sacrifices, namely wishes and prayers, and above all with health, "he said.

He also did not fail to say that "without our good friends and colleagues we would not have reached reading, which I think is the best that has been there for the past 110 years or for the last 37 centuries that some or some read the Disc on Crete perhaps for the last time 500 years before the Trojan War ", adding:" Of course I have made mistakes. I take the whole re-



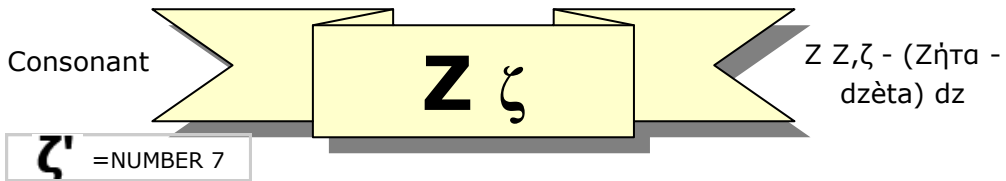
sponsibility over me. But we have also made an effort.



There is no one who has not made mistakes, just there is someone who has not made the effort. Tonight I would like to share this effort with you in the hope that we will make improvements and corrections together. With our reading we now believe that we can read 99% of the Book of Phaistos with the vocal values of Mycenaean Linear Writing B. We have a total of 242 writing points, meaning syllabi, with 45 different points. It's time to take the next step in understanding," he added. And he said, "Now we can talk about what more than half of the words may mean," and for 10% of the 61 words "we have linguistic indications that they mean something" without knowing their exact meaning. "Maybe the voice of a Minoan Sappho or Hypatia speaks of Astarti of Minoan Crete, the deity of love. The album has 18 verses with rhyme, with poetic production. Are we talking about lyrics like Shakespeare's sonnet? Or is it something like the mantinades from Crete?" He wondered, bringing his audience into the secrets of the Phaistos Disc, which still has much to reveal. At the event, Dr. Evi Sahinis, director of the National Documentation Center and Professor Yiannis Kaliakatsos, former Vice-Chancellor, academic director of the Office of International Relations TEI of Crete, followed by questions from the public.

Read the whole article in Greek: <http://www.tilestwra.com/>

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Z: = Σ+Δ a combination of two characters. The Greek hunter, herdsman and finally the earth cultivator, placing the long wood that joins two oxen from the neck, yoke two oxen to plough a field, it gives an uneven result

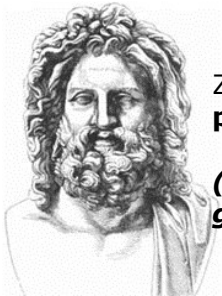


(Archaic Greek angiography museum of Louvre)

because always one ox is stately ahead from the other giving the shape of **Z**.

In sound, throwing water to fire will give the sound zzzzz, frying sizzling food, and many other.

Related words: Ζεύξης (=yoke) joining for strength, ζεστός (hot), ζυγά (a pair joint together).



Zeus also named ΔΙΑΣ (**DIAS**) meaning two or double, pair, duo because it takes two to create a new life

(Zeus was father of the rest of the Gods, and demi-gods, Hera his wife)



«Ζυγαριά - Ζυγός (=Libra)»
scales are also uneven given the shape of **Z**.



Ζεύς= Zeus - ζεύξης (=join with a goddess, or woman, to produce birth to other Gods and humans) **His weapon is the thunderbolt** (the sound of the lightning is a sizzling =zzzzz)sound

Code meaning:

Σύνδεσις Δυνάμεων - Ζεύξις (=joining for strength),

Meaningful extensions:

to join, hold together, compose

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

Z Z,ζ - (Ζήτα - dzèta) dz

"zebra" - "Zeus" - "zigzag"

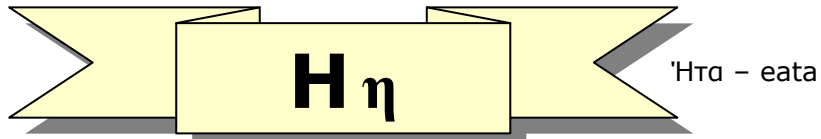
Few words of symbol Z from Greek to English

Ζέφυρος (zefiros)=zephyr, Zephyrus--**Ζηλῶω** (ziloo)=zealot, zealous, jealous

Ζυγόν (zygon)=zygodactil, zygoxis, zygotaxy--**Ζώνη** (zoni)=zone, zonal, zonary

Ζῶω (zoo)=zoo, zoology, zoobiology, zoometric, zoomorphic, zoopathology, etc

Vowel

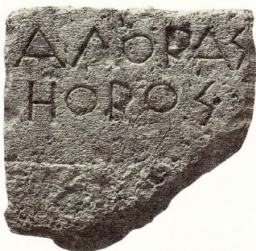


η' =NUMBER 8

H: In sound phonetically is the same as (**H, I, Y**) but it differs in meaning, example the symbol **Y** represents the cup to carry water, and letter **I** is representing fine, slim, narrow objects.

According to Plato, letter **H (etta)** is considered as majestic, words **Ἥλιος = Helios (=sun), Ἥρα (=Goddess Hera), Ἡρακλῆς (=Hercules)**. In many ancient Greek dialects **H (etta)** has replaced letters **A** and **E** (ἡμέρα to ημέρα (day), (ἡβη to ἥβα and ἄβα = adolescence), (ἡχή to ἀχά (=sound of many voices). **H (=etta)** is also the feminine gender.

ΗΛΙΚΙΑ - HELIKIA (=AGE) - (ΗΛΙ=SUN) + (ΚΥΑ=CIRCLES) = how many circles round the Sun)



ΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΗΡΟΣ
 Ἄγορᾶς Ἡρος
 (Τὸ Η στήν θεᾶ τῆς δασείας)

ΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΗΡΟΣ = Ἀγορᾶς Ἡρος

The H=ἦτα, is placed in front of Ἡρος =**H**ῆρος providing the coarsening of the voice example:

ΕΛΛΑΣ = This character **Ε** =**H**
 ΗΕΛΛΑΣ,
 ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ = **Α**-**Ε**-**Η**-**Ι**-**Υ**
 ΗΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ

<p>Code meaning: Meaningful extensions: Φωτεινότης (brightness), merit</p>	<p>Meaningful extensions: Ἥλιος (helios-Sun), Ημέρα =(day), Ἠλεκτρον (Electron)</p>
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Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
H (long)	η

H,η - ('Ητα - êtta) ê

"heel" - "wheel" - "breed" - "beetle" -
"sweet" - "feet" "eat"

Few words of symbol H from Greek to English

Ἡέλιος (ielios)=Helios, heliography, heliometer, heliotherapy, heliolatry, heliostat

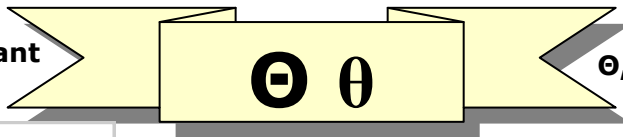
Ἡλεκτρον (ilectron)=electricity, electrolysis, electrology, and many more

Ἡμί (imi=hemi)=hemiablesia, hemimetabolism, hemiplegie, hemisphere

Ἡρως (iros)=hero, heroic, heroism

Ἡχέω (icheo)=echo, echometer, echopathy, echotherapy

Consonant



Θ,θ - (Θήτα - Thêta)

θ' =NUMBER 9


Θ: Is the symbol that describe the surrounding area with man in the center, also the horizon (mountain) where man is at the top observing the surroundings with human understanding, a man gazing from high for an animal to hunt the animal is a θήραμα=thirama, and the hunter θηρευτής=thireutis. (From the Greek (threat=fear)

(*Θεός θεώμαι=spectator, viewer*) is what we see and understand as humans).

The Paleolithic Greek hunter and herdsman in view that, man is the only ruler on Earth named them selves **Θεοί=Gods**,
(there is a different philosophy between the Greek God or Gods and the Hebrew God, the philosophy of the Greek Gods is what they can provide on earth for the people, to introduce human intelligence, justice, technology, and democracy).

The word **ΘΑΩ-THAO** (=Θεός=God) the newborn admiring the breast of his mother for his survival is his first God), ΘΑΩ meaning man with broad vision and mind, to see and to understand, therefore God is the human intelligence and with knowledge, humans can reach the god like.



Visually: Θ = is the human eye  of intelligence.

Θ In archeological findings the same symbol as ⊕ and often as a wheel.

This terracotta 50cm in height was found in Thessaly Greece, describing a thinking man
(Athens, national archeological museum)

The symbol «Θ» also represents the female breast θηλή (=thilli=nipple) the word θήλυ (=feminine gender), θηλάζω (=breastfed) θήραμα=thirama=hunting-game, θηλιά=thelia=loop, snare for capturing) etc. In **sound: the Paleolithic Greek hunter moving with care in the thick bushes hidden, he makes very little noises θθsθθs(=ths ths ths) therefore words θόρυβος=thorivos=soft-sounds), θαμνος=thamnos=bush), θέρος=theros=harvest, the soft noise between the plants. The symbol «Θ» not included in the European (Latin) Alphabet because most of European countries don't pronounce or is not in their vocabulary system, the word **Αθήνα (=Athena)** is Atina to Italians, μυθολογία (mithologia=mifologia), the Russians ΑΘΗΝΑ (=AFINA),. The English are the only ones to be proud of to use it but because the symbol is not included in the Alphabet are forced to use **th** as alternative. They say «**No word beginning or include Θ =TH is of Latin origin**». *More words:* theatre, theme, theory, therapeutic, thermometre, thesis, thorax, throne, threnody, theology, theogony, theory, theocracy, thesaurus, thanatos, thaumaturgy, thesopian. thrombosis, anthrax, think, thank,**

Code meaning:

ΘΑΩ (Browser, Θαυμάζω =admire)

Θεός-GOD= (=meaning broad vision and mind, the intelligent)

Meaningful extensions:

ΘΕΩΡΙΑ (=theory)

ΘΕΣΗΣ (=thesis)

ΘΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ (=theology)

ΘΗΡΑΜΑ (thirama=hunting-game)

ΘΕΑΤΡΟ (=theatre)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
Θ =TH	θ

Θ,θ - (Θήτα - Thêta)

"thick" - "pathetic" - "thin" - "path" - "Athens" - "death"

Few words of symbol Θ from Greek to English

Θάλαμος (thalamos)=thalamus-- Θάλασσα (thalassa=sea)=thalassanemia
Θάομαι (thaome)=theater, theatrical, theamatic, theatrics
Θαυμάζω (thavma)=thaumaturgy, thaumatolatriy
Θεῖος (theios)=theism, theistic, atheist, polytheism
Θεός (theos=God)=theology, theolatriy, theosophy, etc, etc
Θεραπεύω (therapevo)=therapy, therapist, therapeutically, therapist
Θερμαίνω (thermaeno)=thermal, thermometer, thermodynamics, <u>plus many more</u>
Θηρίον (thirion=beast)=therianthropic, theriodic, theriomorphy, theriatrics
Θρίξ (thrix=hair)=trichatrophia, trichogen, trichiasis, trichophytosis, trichosis
Θρόνος (thronos)=throne-- Θυμός (thymos)=thymus, thymocentric
Θύρη (thyri)=thyrocarditis, thyrogenic, thymopathy, thyroid, thyroidectomy
Θώραξ (thorix(=thorax, thoracotomy, thoracic, thoracoscope

"ONLY GREEKS HAVE ΘΕΟΙ=GODS?"



(It is highly misunderstood the difference from god to Θεός-theos)

ΘΕΟΣ Theism=browse and admire, visuals, color, nature, architecture, smell, touch, feel, compare, and to think, this emerged the inspiration to study how to plant seeds to nurse them and harvest them, the success of this technique give the people happiness and joy and the need to create the 4 seasons of the year, many festivals and celebrations to occur, because all of

that came from earth, they named it mother earth, ΓΗ= EARTH,

The knowledge of sowing seeds is the beginning of civilization

MHTOP=MOTHER =ΔΗ-MHTPA, visually all of that was put on marble for the people to make offerings as gratitude to this Goddess, Demeter=Ceres (Latin), similar ideas to create other Greek Gods=Θεοί.



God Ερμής—Hermes Mercury (Latin) the need for people to communicate and to send messages and exchange goods especially today the post the internet the telephone the transport and much more, we also put this idea on marble to see and remember and be grateful for his services.

Every civilized human is worshiping the Greek Gods without knowing it, they are immortals because their obligations are to serve mankind for ever. Greeks are not idol believers but idea believers

(Jehovah Allah and Christian God are invisible with no human senses, people are not allowed to think or to create because God takes care all things. **Greeks believed that Θεοι-gods never created the world but advise people to study and examine things and became intelligent under the bright light sun.** (*Θεός-god Apollo was god of light not god of the sun*). There was no belief amongst the ancient Greeks of an evil deity, their belief was that the 'evil' existed only within one's soul and through self-exploration and self-awareness it could be overcome and expelled from within. This is why no evidence of statues and images of a 'devil' have ever been recovered

(the Greek word Διαβάλλω=diabolo it doesn't mean devil) it means calumniate, defame, slander, jealous).

[conclusion: ΘΕΟΣ=GREEK GOD = What I see, feel, touch, smell, understand create] words: theater, theatrical, thematic, theatrics, Θαυμάζω (thavma)=thaumaturgy, thaumatolatriy, admire, θαύμα=miracle

θεῖος, -α, -ον (επίθ.): θεϊκός, σχετικός με τους θεούς || ιερός, αφιερωμένος. Ετυμ. ουσ. θεός. Από αυτό:

τό θεῖον = θεός, θεότητα.

θειότης, ἡ = θεία φύση, θεότητα.

θειόω = θεώνω, κάνω κάποιον θεῖον.

θειώς (επίρρ.) = κατά θεῖον τρόπον.

θειάζω (και ἐπιθειάζω) = επικαλούμαι τους θεούς.

θεῖος, -α, -ον (επίθ.): θεῖος, ἀδελφός της μητέρας, του πατέρα. Ετυμ. < ἠθεῖος - θεῖος - ἠθεός. Από αυτό:

θεία, ἡ = ἀδελφή μητέρας ἢ πατέρα.

The word:

ΘΕΙΟΣ =THEΙΟΣ) = Godlike man, ΘΕΙΑ (THEΙΑ =Goddess-like woman, in Greek logic younger people honor older people by naming them ΘΕΙΟΣ (THEΙΟΣ) God-like, The philosophy is that older people felt responsible and their duty was to care and teach and give advice not only good manners but all kinds of knowledge to the young, on the other

hand children felt grateful and honor them by name them as God-like man or woman, today the word means **uncle or aunt** and very few people realize the originality of the word God-like=θεῖος.

In Homer we find the word, Achilles calling Odysseus θεῖε Οδυσσεά God-like Odysseus, and also we find words θεϊκός Ἀγαμέμνων, God-like Agamemnon, etcetera.

Dictionary L & S

Greek English Theological catalogue

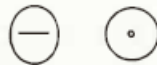
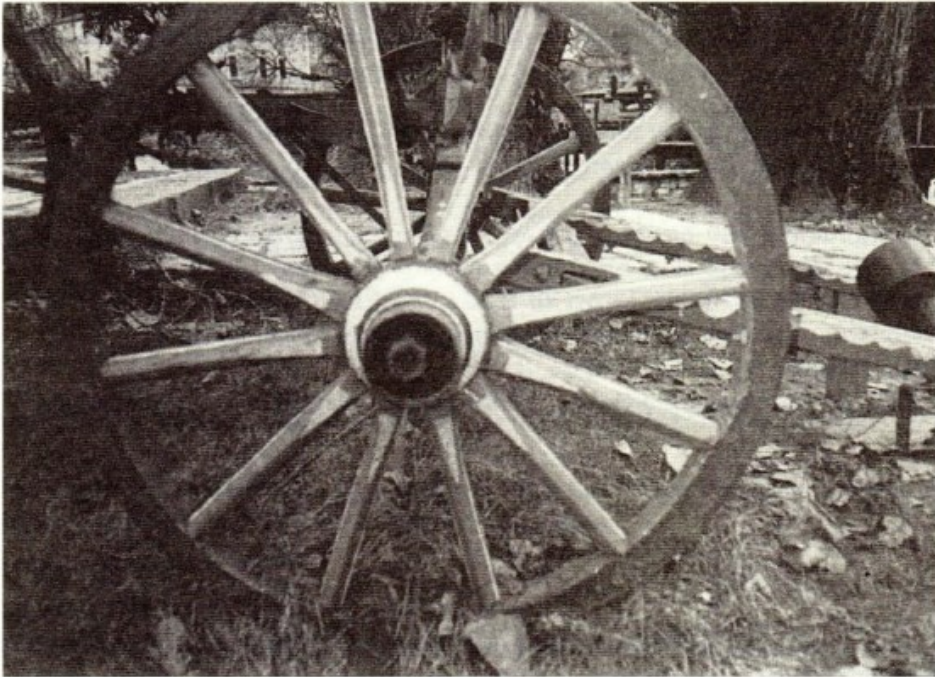
orthodox	canon	archpriest	minister	demonism
evangelical	theodicy	bishop	procathedral	demonolatry
theosophy	presbyterian- ism	patriarch	naos	diabolism
morthodox	canonist	pope	pantheon	ophiolatry
bibliolater	gnosticism	archbishop	synagogne	dentrolatry
theism	catholic	ecclesiarch	crypt	zoolatry
heterodox	eschatology	clergy	martyr	fanatic
ecclesiology	anthroposo- phy	exorcist	prothesis	mystic
ditheism	episcopal church	catechism	babitstery	genealogy
heresy	palingenesis	presbytery	epistle	elm
hagiography	methodist	monastic	corona	paralytic
detherstic	schismatic	coenobite	apotheosis	parabole
heretic	episcopalian- ism	enthusiast	hierolatry	agony
hagiology	monophysit- ism	neophyt	liturgy	agora
monolatry	mystic	scholastic	antiphony	agrapha
heresiarch	apostolic church	monk	carol	alpha-omega
ontology	polytheistic	monkery	doxology	diatheke
monotheism	pentecostal	monkhood	psalm	pantokrator
anathema	protestant	monastery	psalmody	Theos
agiophobia	theocentric	monasticism	hymn	Angels
polytheism	patristic	monachism	epiphany	Genesis
doctrine	babtism	skete	resper	exodus
christianity	charismatic	curacy/ curator	eucharist	deuteronomy
theanthro- pism	heretic	title	eulogy	Apocalypse
dogmatist	ecumenical	abbot	kyrie eleison	apostle
christendom	gnostic	archdeacon- ate	mystery	apocrypha
theogony	deacon	eparchy	christening	praxis
apologist	deaconate	metropolitan	holocaust	apostasy
soteriology	mystagogue	cathedral	heliolatry	antichrist
pantheism	archdeacon	basilica	idolism	Andrew

Τὸ δὲ ἰδεόγραμμα



τῆς Μυκηναϊκῆς-Μινωϊκῆς,
σημαίνει ρόδα

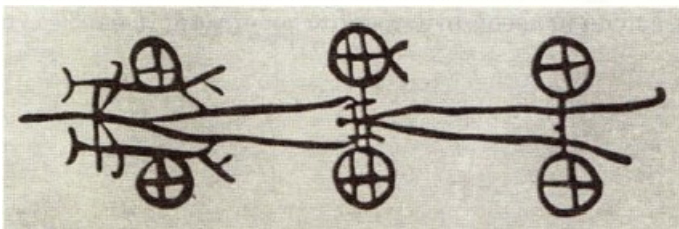
Mycenaean and Minoan symbol meaning wheel



Ἄκτινωτὴ ρόδα ἀπὸ σύγχρονη ἄμαξα. Θεέι, Θοῆ...

Σωκράτης: «... γραμμασιν αὖ τὰ πρῶτα ὀνόματα ἀπεικάζομεν, ἔστιν ὡσπερ ἐν τοῖς ζωγραφήμασι καὶ πάντα τὰ προσήκοντα χρώματά τε καὶ σχήματα ἀποδοῦναι...»

Δηλ. Διὰ γραμιμάτων πάλι τὰ πρῶτα ὀνόματα ἀπεικονίζομεν, ὅπως ἀκριβῶς στὰ ζωγραφήματα, ἅπαντα τὰ προσήκοντα χρώματα καὶ σχήματα νὰ ἀποδίδονται...



Cart:
Prehistoric rock
drawing

THE TWELVE GODS of OLYMPUS RELIGION, DEMOCRACY, and LAW

The 12 immortals continuing to govern humans today

At Paleolithic age humans as food gatherers and hunters, and at the first stages of their gradual evolution, the environmental changes played a major role in their every day life, living its marks in the Greek mythology. Myths emerged from old stone age Ellopas (Hellenes = Greeks) hunters and herdsman, descendants of Homo Sapiens, with possibly a small influence of Neanderthals, at that time religion starting to emerge.

Example1: Greek word '**ΑΙΣΑ**'(=Aesa) = ίσος - ισότητα (meaning equal - all people are equal), therefore goddess Αίσα was created, at very early ancient Greek times.

* **Example2:** 'ΘΕΜΙΣ' = θεσμός - (Themis) meaning (ties of law, justice - principles of justice) therefore Θέμις goddess of law and justice.

* **Example3:** 'ΓΗ ΜΗΤΕΡΑ' later (=Δή-μητρα)=(Demeter) meaning (Γή=**Earth** + μητέρα=**mother** = mother earth) therefore Δήμητρα goddess of agriculture.

At first unwritten law (social mores, customary law, self Consciousness, human dignity and respect), was passed from generation to generation to the people. The first written law was at Sparta by Lycurgus (Λυκούργος) 850 - 800 B.C. and at Athens by Solon (Σόλων) 590 B.C..

«Romans adopted these laws from the Greeks [According to evidence of Titus Livius, Roman historian (59 BC - 17 AD) that the Roman law is a copy of the Greek law from Sparta and Athens].

[U.S. of America adopting the Greek law. «Discrimination:.... The Civil Rights Acts passed by the U.S. Congress].»

Gods resemble human behavior, other times having improper desires, and quarrels but no human judgment could pass on them. Law was adjusted for the people paradigmatically. Romans adopted the same Laws and religion from the Greeks but applied different names to the Gods.

At first the not so friendly to man Titans, because of the suffering, people considered as punishment from the Gods, the floods but also the earthquakes with 20 volcanoes in the area.

The first 6 Gods starting to emerge, their presence are concerning the connection to this environmental changes. The firstborn **Poseidon**, - **Hades (=Pluto)**, - **Demeter**, - **Hera**, - **Hestia**, and last **Zeus**.

The Gods are named immortals, the true story is as you will notice reading this book, that each God is serving mankind and will continue to serve mankind forever.

How Zeus became chief of Gods:

Poseidon God of waters the seas and earthquakes was their chief God at that time. As time went on weather conditions became normal, people began to forget the past, God Poseidon didn't play important role to their lives any longer. People starting to create communities, the need of justice and laws gave Zeus the leadership, Demeter Goddess of agriculture, Hestia Goddess of the household, Ades God of the dead, Hera Zeus wife to create the rest of the Gods. Greeks created 12 Gods (*6 Gods and 6 goddesses equal apportionment*) of Olympus (=havens) just and wise. Each God had a duty to serve mankind, a «**ministry**». Amongst the 12 gods were many smaller gods. Every task was introduced with high respect as a law and to worship, for this each God was created.



ZEUS: Superior universal ruler and creator, pre cataclysmic human civilization. His «marriage» with «ΘΕΜΙΣ», «ΜΗΤΙΝ», «ΕΥΠΥΝΟΜΗΝ», and «ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΗΝ», meaning human ties, logic, influential acceptance of justice, spreading happiness and prosperity to the people. And to remember of the catastrophic floods covering the past with mud. (Zeus is the only God who give emergence to human substance)

Zeus:(Jupiter) Father of Gods and Mankind

He is lord of the sky, and god of rain. His weapon is the thunderbolt which he hurls at those who displease him. He is married to Hera but, is famous for his many affairs. He is also known to punish those that lie or break oaths. Zeus made war and overthrew his Father Cronus. He then drew lots with his brothers Hades and Poseidon . Zeus won the draw and became the supreme ruler of the gods. Zeus also known as the phyloxenous (φιλόξενος =hospitable) God, treating well foreigners, merchants, and making friendships, (Foreign affairs, tourism) often was dressed with rags knocking on people's doors for a piece of bread those who would not accept him would punish. Zeus also known as God of oaths almost all trades take an oath.

The word «Ζεύς» - Zeus - ζεύξης (=join with a goddess, or woman, to create other Gods and humans) look for the symbol Z

Ares: (Mars) He is the god of war.

Ares Is the son of Zeus and Hera. He was disliked by both parents. He is considered murderous and bloodstained but, also a coward. When caught in an act of adultery with Aphrodite (Venus) her husband Hephaestus is able publicly ridicule him.



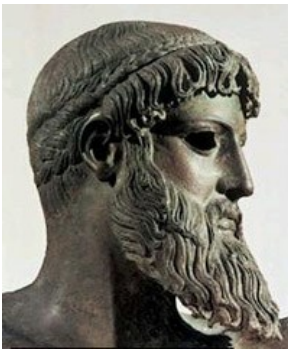
Hestia: (Vesta) She is the Goddess of the Hearth, the symbol of the house around which a new born child is carried before it is received into the family. Hestia is Zeus sister. She is a virgin goddess. She does not have a distinct personality. She plays no part in myths. Each city had a public hearth sacred to Hestia, where the fire was never allowed to go out.



Hera: (Juno) Is the protector of marriage and takes special care of married women. Hera, the Greek goddess called the Queen of Heaven, was a powerful queen in her own right, long before her marriage to Zeus, the mighty king of the Olympian gods. The goddess Hera ruled over the heavens and the earth, responsible for every aspect of existence, including the seasons and the weather. She had a specific role as the goddess of marriage and maternity, and represented an idealized view of woman. Her bird is the peacock.



Athena: (Minerva) Is the embodiment of wisdom, reason, and purity. (Education) She is the daughter of Zeus. She sprang full grown in armor from his forehead, thus has no mother. She is fierce and brave in battle but, only fights to protect the state and home from outside enemies. She is the goddess of the city, handicrafts, and agriculture. She invented the bridle, which permitted man to tame horses, the trumpet, the flute, the pot, the rake, the plow, the yoke, the ship, and the chariot. She was Zeus's favorite child and was allowed to use his weapons including his thunderbolt. Her favorite city is Athens. Her tree is the olive. The owl is her bird. She is a virgin goddess.



Poseidon: (Neptune) lord of the sea. Poseidon is the brother of Zeus. After the overthrow of their Father Cronus he drew lots with Zeus and Hades, another brother, for shares of the world. His prize was to become lord of the sea. He was widely worshiped by seamen. He married Amphitrite, a granddaughter of the Titan Oceanus. At one point he desired Demeter. To put him off Demeter asked him to make the most beautiful animal that the world had ever seen. So to impress her Poseidon created the first horse. In some accounts his first attempts were unsuccessful and created a variety of other animals in his quest. By the time the horse was created his passion for Demeter had cooled. His weapon is a trident, which can shake the earth, and shatter any object. He is second only to Zeus in power amongst the gods. He has a difficult quarrelsome personality.



Artemis: (Diana) She is the huntsman of the gods and goddess of environment and nature. She is the daughter of Zeus and Leto. Her twin brother is Apollo. She is the protector of the young. Like Apollo she hunts with silver arrows. She became associated with the moon. She is a virgin goddess, and the goddess of chastity. She also presides over childbirth, which may seem odd for a virgin, but goes back to causing Leto no pain when she was born. She became associated with Hecate. The cypress is her tree. All wild animals are scared to her, especially the deer.



Hermes: (Mercury) Zeus messenger. (Transport communications and commerce) He is the son of Zeus and Maia. He is the fastest of the gods. He wears winged sandals, a winged hat, and carries a magic wand. He is the god of thieves and god of commerce. He is the guide for the dead to go to the underworld. He invented the lyre, the pipes, the musical scale, astronomy, weights and measures, boxing, gymnastics, and the care of olive trees.

The Greek post office has Hermes as its symbol.



Apollo: God of light. He is the god of music, playing a golden lyre. The Archer, far shooting with a silver bow. The god of healing who taught man medicine. The god of truth, who can not speak a lie. He is the son of Zeus and Leto. His twin sister is Artemis. One of Apollo's more important daily tasks is to harness his chariot with four horses and drive the Sun across the sky. People traveled to it from all over the Greek world to divine the future. His tree was the laurel. The crow his bird. The dolphin his animal.

(he is not God of the sun but God of light)



Aphrodite: (Venus) Is the goddess of love, desire and beauty. In addition to her natural gifts she has a magical girdle that compels anyone she wishes to desire her. There are two accounts of her birth. One says she is the daughter of Zeus and Dione. The other goes back to when Cronus castrated Uranus and tossed his severed genitals into the sea. Aphrodite then arose from the sea foam on a giant scallop and walked to shore in Cyprus. She is the wife of Hephaestus. The myrtle is her tree. The dove, the swan, and the sparrow her birds. **(Dione (Διώνη):** *Dione is mother of Aphrodite, according to Homer in the Iliad).*



Demeter: (Ceres) Demeter is the goddess of corn, grain, and the harvest. In Greek religion and mythology, goddess of harvest and fertility; daughter of Kronos and Rhea. She was the mother of Persephone by Zeus. When Pluto abducted Persephone, Demeter grieved so inconsolably that the earth became barren through her neglect. Searching for her daughter, she wandered to Eleusis, where the Eleusinian Mysteries were inaugurated in her honor. She revealed to Triptolemus, an Eleusinian, the art of growing and using corn. The Thesmophoria, a fertility festival held in her honor at Athens, was attended only by women.



Hades: (Pluto) Hades, in Greek mythology, god of the dead. He was the son of the Titans Cronus and Rhea and the brother of Zeus and Poseidon. When the three brothers divided up the universe after they had deposed their father, Cronus, Hades was awarded the underworld. There, with his queen, Persephone, whom he had abducted from the world above, he ruled the kingdom of the dead. Although he was a grim and pitiless god, unappealed by either prayer or sacrifice, he was not evil. In Roman mythology, he was known also as Pluto, lord of riches, because both crops and precious metals were believed to come from his kingdom below ground.

The underworld itself was often called Hades. It was divided into two regions: Erebus, where the dead pass as soon as they die, and Tartarus, the deeper region, where the Titans had been imprisoned. It was a dim and unhappy place, inhabited by vague forms and shadows and guarded by Cerberus, the three-headed, dragon-tailed dog. Sinister rivers separated the underworld from the world above, and the aged boatman Charon ferried the souls of the dead across these waters. Somewhere in the darkness of the underworld Hades' palace was located. It was represented as a many-gated, dark and gloomy place, thronged with guests, and set in the midst of shadowy fields and an apparition-haunted landscape. In later legends the underworld is described as the place where the good are rewarded and the wicked punished.



God Hephaestus: (Vulcan) He is the smith and armorer of the gods. Hephaestus is the son of Zeus and Hera. Sometimes it is said that Hera alone produced him and that he has no father. His wife is Aphrodite. Sometimes his wife is identified as Aglaia. He is the only god to be physically ugly. He is also lame. Accounts as to how he became lame vary. Some say that Hera, upset by having an ugly child, flung him from Mount Olympus into the sea, breaking his legs. Others that he took Hera's side in an argument with Zeus and Zeus flung him off Mount Olympus. He is the god of fire and the forge. He uses a volcano as his forge. He is the patron god of both smiths and weavers. He is kind and peace loving.

argument with Zeus and Zeus flung him off Mount Olympus. He is the god of fire and the forge. He uses a volcano as his forge. He is the patron god of both smiths and weavers. He is kind and peace loving.

According to evidence of Titus Livius, Roman historian (59 BC - 17 AD) that the Roman law is a copy of the Greek law from Sparta and Athens

Cum de legibus conveniret de latore tantum discreperat, missi legati Athenas Spurius Postumios Albus, Aullus Manlius, Publius Sulpicius Camerinus; iussique inklitas leges Solonis describere et alliarum Graeciae civitatum instituta, mores iuraque noscere.

U.S. of America adapting the Greek law. «Discrimination:.... The Civil Rights Acts passed by the U.S. Congress included those of 1866, 1870, 1871, 1875, 1964, and 1968.

The first two acts gave blacks the rights to be treated as citizens in legal actions... The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibited discrimination in employment... The Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968 prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of residential housing».

(Dictionary of Real Estate, St. Hartman, New York, 1996)

**Θάνατος = death — Ὕπνος
=Hypnos = Sleep**



According to Heraclitus mortals are immortals they die because they don't feel like Gods

(Immortals are important people who will be remembered for a very long time)

How to overcome the fear of death? remember three things

- 1) think, where you were, before you born?
- 2) think of a long peaceful sleep
- 3) if there is life after death think how nice it will be to meet all the people you use to know!!!

(Socrates before his death)

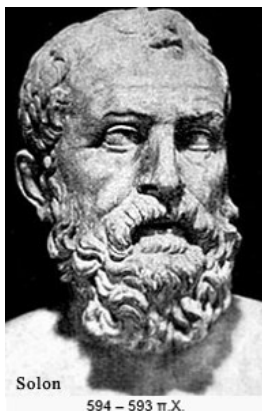
[home](#)

Ancient Greek Lawgivers

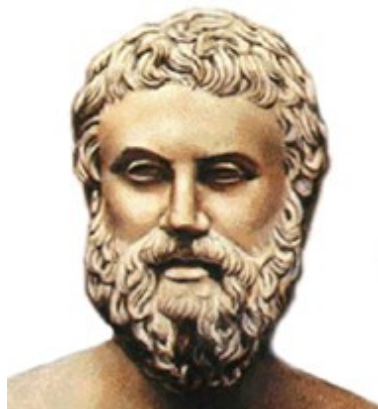
According to Homer's Odyssey and Hesiod's Theogony: King Minos of Knossos in Crete ascended the mountain Idaeon Andron (*highest mountain of Crete*) to receive the laws (commandments) from his father Zeus, and thereafter met with him at nine-year intervals to renew the legislation according to the god's instructions.

Other Law givers beside Solon and Lycurgus:

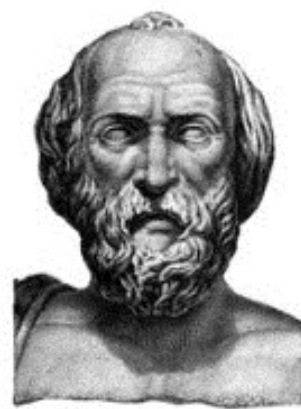
Pittacus Mytelinaeus (from Lesbos)	(600 b.c.)	Πιπτακός ο Μυτιληναίος	(600 π.Χ.)
Zaleucus from Locris	(7th century b.c.)	Ζάλευκος ο Λοκρός	(7ος π.Χ.)
Charondas from Catania (Sicily old Greece)	(650 b.c.)	Χαρώνδας ο Καταναίος	(650 π.Χ.)
Androdameus from Rigea		Ανδροδάμας ο Ρήγιος	
Feidon from Corinth	(9th century b.c.)	Φειδων ο Κορινθιος	(9ος π.Χ.)
Filolaus from Corinth		Φιλόλαος ο Κορινθιος	
Parmeneides from Elea	(500 b.c.)	Παρμενίδης ο Ελεάτης	(500 π.Χ.)
Dimonaxus from Arcadea		Δημόναξ ο Αρκάς	
Dimonaesea from Cyprus	(3th century b.c.)	Δημόνασσα η Κυπρία	(3ος π.Χ.)
Archytas from Taranto (Italy south old Greece)		Αρχύτας ο Ταραντινός	
Periandrus from Corinth		Περιανδρος ο Κορινθιος	
Lycurgus from Sparta	(850 b.c.)	Λυκούργος ο Λακεδαιμόνιος	(850 π.Χ.)
Dracon from Athens		Δράκων ο Αθηναίος	
Solon from Athens	(590 b.c.)	Σόλων ο Αθηναίος	(590 π.Χ.)



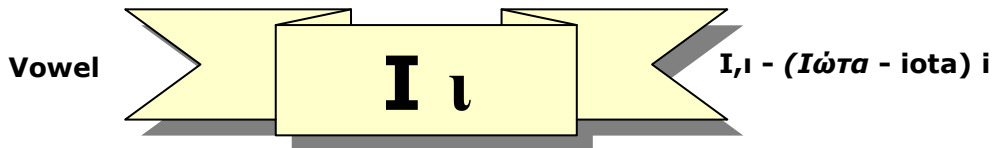
Solon
594 – 593 π.Χ.



Pittacus Mytelinaeus (from Lesbos)



Lycurgus from Sparta



Ι' = NUMBER 10

Ι: Is representing fine, slim, narrow, weak objects. The symbol is used often as **Y** (in English or German) and often as **J** Ιαπετός (=Japeto) (Japeto was father of Prometheus and Prometheus was father of the genealogic tree of the Greek race).

In sound the letter I+a = Iaaa!!!, Iaaa!!!, or Yaaa!!!, Yaaa!!! is a strong scaring voice to the animals and an expression of sorrow and despair to man. «**I**» also representing the arrow, and the noise it makes when delivered from the bow. An arrow dipped in poison give the word **ιός** (=poison), **ιατρός** (doctor), **ΙΣΧΝΟΣ** (=lean - thin - ill (wickedness, disease, pain), **ιαχή=iahe** (=sound of many people, sound of stormy sea), **ΙΣΤΟΣ** (=the mast of a ship or a supporting **POLE**), **ΙΣΤΟΣ** (foundation pile, to secure a dome), **ill, wick** etc.

The reason that the Greeks created 3 different symbol characters that sound the same «H,I,Y» prove the originality of the alphabet, each symbol sound the same, but have different meanings.

Code meaning: direction, support, retention	Meaningful extensions: ιός (=poison), fine, slim, narrow, objects, ill, wick. J = Ια Ιατρός (=doctor)
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Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
Ι	ι

Ι,ι - (Ιώτα - iota) i

"**i**t" - "th**i**ck" - "b**i**g" - "th**i**s" - "ax**i**s" - "vo**i**ce"

Greek symbols never change their pronunciation sound

abandoned Greek symbol **J** used as **ΙΑ-ΙΟ-ΙΑΠΕΤΟΣ - ΙΑΠΕΤΟΣ** (=Japeto)- **Ιάκωβος** (=Jacob) - **Αιγυπτίης - Αιγυπτίης** (=Egyptian) - (**Ιαχή** =cry=loud strong voice) (**Ιεχωβά** =Jehovah) (**Joseph** =Ιωσήφ , **John** =Ιωάννης)

*Few words of symbol **Ι** from Greek to English*

Ια=ja, Ιε=Je, Ιο=jo

=Ιάσων=Jason,

Ιεχωβά=Jehovah = **Ιαχή** =

loud voice, cry, call, shout,

I command, I give order.

ιαχή, ή (ουσ.): φωνή, βροντερή φωνή, πολεμική κραυγή || ισχυρός ήχος. Ετυμ. < θ. *ιαχ-*. Από αυτό:

ιαχάιος, -α, -ον = αυτός που εκβάλλει κραυγές.

ιαχέω = φωνάζω, γιουχαίζω.

ιάχημα, τό = κραυγή, βοή.

ιάχω = βοώ, φωνάζω, γιουχαίζω.

Ancient Greek Dictionary L & S

Ίάπτω (japto)=jet, jetsam, jettison--**Ίππόδρομος** (ippodromos)
=hippodrome

Ίδιος (idios)=idiobiology, idiogenesis, idiolect, idiopathy, idiot, idiosyncrasy

Ίερός (ieros=hier...)=hierarch, hierocracy, hierolatry, hierology

Ίππος (ippos=horse)=hippodrome, hippoid, hippopotamus

Ίρις (iris)=iridial, iridology, iridodiagnosis

Ίσος (issos)=isobaric, isobath, isodiametric, isometric, isotope, plus many more

Ίστημι (istimi)=stasis, statistics, station, status, stationery, statoscope, etc, etc

Ίστός (istos)=histology, histoid, histography, histodiagnosis, histoblast

Ίσχάνω (ischano)=ischeum, ischesis, ischemia, ischialgia, ischemic

Ίχθύς (ichthys=fish)=ichthyology, ichthyographi, etc

fine, slim, narrow, weak objects



ΊΣΤΟΣ (=the mast of a ship, cobweb, Web, pole

[home](#)

Consonant

Κ κ**Κ,κ - (Κάππα - Kappa)****Κ'** = NUMBER 20

Symbol **K**=visually is the splitting act mostly of dry wood, or stone giving a sharp dry noise (ka,ka,ka,-ke,ke,ke), **ΚΑΓΚ (=KAG)** also carving and giving shape to hard objects to create useful things furniture, tools, pots, etc. **Splitting**. Words (**Κράτος** (=nation), **κάρα**(=κεφαλή(=head split in battle). The word **κύκλος(=circle)** took its name from the bird of prey the hawk (=kirkezezi), the hawk very common to the Greek mountains, circling the sky the direction of a circle=(κύκλος) and sounding it's voice kirk,kirk,kirk giving the words,**ΚΙΡΚΟΣ (=circus)**



ΚΡΙΚΟΣ (=ring). **Cyclops (=Κύκλωπες)** took their names of the technique to build big circular and tall walls (Cyclopean walls) protecting their cave and stock, the shape of a circle living a small opening as a passage. The myth that **Cyclops** where monsters with one eye is not a fact, but they considered as strong wealthy selfish and ruthless (**not having an eye for the poor**), they where the first herdsman people to capture the animals and breed them, and to create the first communities. **Centaurs** (man on horseback the first cowboys) (=Κένταυρος) κεντά=prick or jab + ταύρος=bull) prick the bull with a long rod or cane. The Greek symbol **C** used until the Byzantine era, replaced then by **K**.

Code meaning:ΚΟΠΤΩ (cutting, Splitting),
ΔΙΑΧΩΡΙΖΩ (sorting)**Meaningful extensions:**

ΚΑΘΑΡΣΗΣ (to clean), καλός (good), κακός (bad), depose, remove, empty

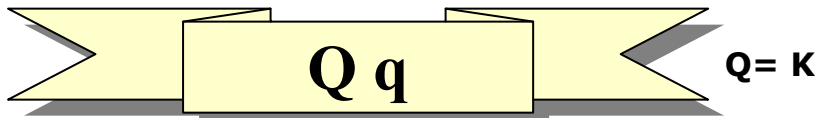
Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
K	κ

Κ,κ - (Κάππα - Kappa)

"krater" - "cat" - "calf" - "kill" - "Queen" -
Copper "

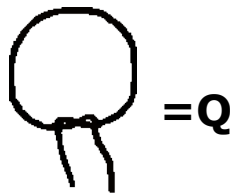
In Greek «Theogony» (the origin or genealogy of the gods - verse 142-146) Cyclops (ΚΥΚΛΩΨ - ΚΥΚΛΟΣ = Circle)



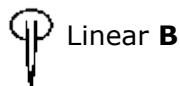
Κούρος Qouros (=boy with long hair) - Κόρη Qouri (=girl daughter)

Κουρήτες (=Qurites=Curers-nurses mostly young people taking care older and ill people.

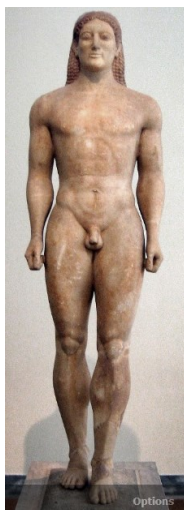
Qόμη- κόμη=hair



**The band holding the hair
is Q**



The Kroisos Kouros (Ancient Greek: κούρος) is a marble kouros from



Anavyssos in Attica which functioned as a grave marker for a fallen young warrior named Kroisos (Κροῖσος). The free-standing sculpture strides forward with the "archaic smile" playing slightly on his face. The sculpture is dated to c. 540–515 BC and stands 1.95 meters high. It is now situated in the National Archaeological Museum of Athens



**THE EARLIEST GREEK
ALPHABET**

MS in Greek on copper, Cyprus, ca. 800 BC, 2 tablets, 21x13 cm, single column, (19x10 cm), 20-23 lines in archaic Greek capitals

Qόραξ, Qοσμία, ΓλάυQος, 'EQτορ, ΠάτροQλος, etc.

Latin symbols where also Greek originating from Evia near the city of Ky-mi. **Q** was replaced by **K**, and other Latin symbols were excluded from the Greek Alphabet. The Greek symbol **C** used until the Byzantine era, replaced then by **K**

Κόμη (=hair) - Κουρέας (=barber), Κομμωτής (=hairdresser)

Few words of symbol K from Greek to English

Καίω (kaeo)=caustic, cautious, caution-- Καλάμη (calami)=calamus
Κακός (cacos)=cacogenesis, cacoepy, cacodoxy, cacology, cacopathy
Κλήρος (kliros)=Cleric,clergy,clerk-- Κάλλος (calos)=calligram, calligraphy
Κάλυξ (calyx)=calyx-- Καρδίη (cardii)=cardiac, cardiogram, <u>plus many more</u>
Καρκαίρω (carkaeo)=crack, cracked-- Καρκίνος (carkinos)=cancer
Καρπός (carpos)=crop-- Κατά (cata...)=catabolic, catabiosis, cataclysm, etc
Κέντρον (kentron)=center, centralize, centrifugal-- Κιθάρα (kithara)=guitar
Κεραμεύς (ceramefs)=ceramics-- Κίνυμαι (kinimae)=cinema, cinematography
Κίρκος (kircos)=cirque, circle, circulation, circumstance, etc, etc
Κλέπτω (klepto)=clepsydra, cleptobiosis, kleptomania, kleptomaniac
Κλίμαξ (klimax)=climax-- Κλίνω (klino)=decline, declination, clinique
Κνήμη (knimi)=cnemial, knee-- Κολλητός (colitos)=collage, colloid, colleague
Κόλπος (colpos)=gulf-- Κόπτω (copto)=cut, cutting-- Κορωνίς (coronis)=crown
Κόσμος (cosmos)=cosmology, cosmonaught, cosmogonies, cosmogenesis, etc
Κρανίον (cranion)=cranial, craniognosis, cranioscropy, cranium
Κρέας (creas)=creatic, ceophagy, carnage, carnival, carnivorous
Κύκλος (kyclos)=cycle, cyclical, cyclone-- Κύκλωπες (kyclopes)=Cyclops
Κροταλίζω (crotalizo)=rattle-- Κρυόεις (cryois)=cryogen, cryogenics, cryonics
Κρύπτω (crypto)=cryptograph, cryptanalysis, cryptology
Κρύσταλλος (crystallos)=crystal, crystallize-- Κρόμμιον (cromion)=onion
Κτύπος (ktypos)=typos, typical, typist, typography-- Κύπελλον (kypelon)=cup
Κυβερνήτης (kiveritis)=government, governor, etc-- Κρατήρ (cratir)=crater
Κυλινδω (kylindo)=cylinder, cylindrical-- Κυνέω (kineo)=kiss, kissing
Κύστις (kystis)=cystitis, cystoid, cystoma, cystectomy
Κύων (kyon)=cynical, cynoid, cynodont, etc
Κώμα (coma)=comatose, coma-- Κώμος (comos)=comedy, comedian, comedist

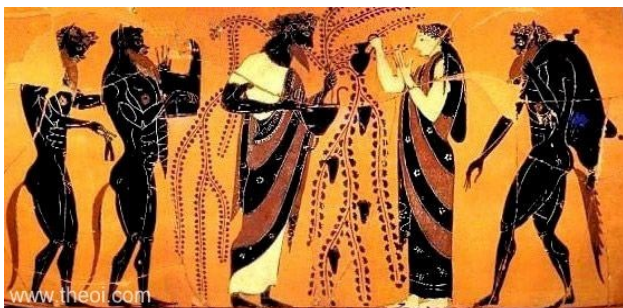


ΚΑΡΝΑΒΑΛΙ= CARNIVAL



Κάρνεια=Carnea festival in honor to God Apollo, from the Spartans on the 9 days of the month Μεταγειτνιῶνα κάρνειων μην =(*Carnion month end of winter-spring-fertile month*) Satyrs dressed as billy-goats prance about in the neighborhood, introducing improper actions towards sexuality for fertility purposes.

Κάρνος=Carnos meaning herding goats, sheep, billy-goats.



Dionysus (a.k.a. Bacchus) is the god of wine, theater, and revelry. Wherever this guy goes, a party erupts around him. He is constantly surrounded by a wild gathering of female followers called Maenads, or Bacchantes, as

well as a herd of Satyrs, creatures with the upper bodies of men, but the legs and horns of goats. Quite a motley crew. The gatherings of Dionysus' followers are more than just wild parties, though; they are also sacred rituals in which worshipers dance and drink themselves into a state of ecstasy to become closer to their god. And as crazy as he is, Dionysus also sparked some pretty important cultural phenomena, like Greek theater, which – rumor has it – evolved from his rituals.

ΤΡΑΓΟΣ=TRAGUS = BILLY-GOAT *Dictionary L & S.*

ΤΡΑΓΩΔΙΑ=TRAGEDY fancy dressing for comedy, one who's dressed with ridiculous procession, also the word means heroic drama.

ΤΡΑΓΩΔΟΣ=TRAGODOS= TRAGO= BILLY-GOAT, ΩΔΗ= DANCE

ΑΙΓΑ=GOAT a very common word in the Greek language the word appears from very early in ancient times, stone age Greek hunters, the mountains with many wild goats on them. Many hunters together chasing goats to a cliff until they plunge to their death (**Καταιγιδα=downfall of goats**). **Words: Αιγαίο=Aegean** once the islands were joint giving big land that was full of goats. In Homer we read the word Αιγαίον ὄρος (*Aegean mountain with the many goats*) referring to the mountain of Pindus in center of Greece. **Κατο= down, αιγιδα=goat=downfall of goats** (stone age people noticed that in autumn goats are moving down from the snowy mountains to warmer land with swift and flump stormy sounds). (*kategida=καταιγιδα is a common word used on every storm of rain*).

For any myth the half is true



Cyclopes = Κύκλωπες) took their names of the technique to build big and strong walls (Cyclopean walls) the shape of a circle living a small opening as a passage protecting their cave and stock. **The myth that Cyclopes** were monsters with one eye is not a fact, but they considered as strong wealthy selfish and ruthless **(not having an eye for the**

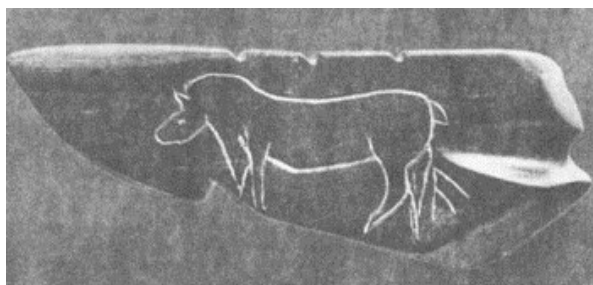
poor), they were the first herdsman people to capture the animals and breed them (*no cultivators*), and to create the first communities. **no female Cyclopes ever been mentioned.**

(in Homer Odyssey lines 382 - 390: Cyclope Polyphemus is not mentioned to have one eye but with eyebrows and eyelashes when Odysseus and his men blinded him).

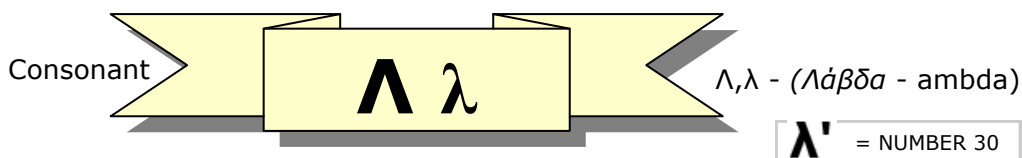
Centaurs (Κένταυρος - κεντά=prick or jab + ταύρος=bull) prick the bull with a long rod or cane

Centaurs took their names from chasing oxen and other livestock on a horseback they considered as the first (cowboys) **The myth that Centaurs** where monsters half man and half horse is not true, and **no female Centaurs ever been mentioned.** Wild horses existed plentiful on many Greek regions, a wild horse figure engraved on stone shown below from Paleolithic age was found at Pelion (Volos museum).

Man's names Ιππόστρατος, Ιπποδάτης, Ιππιοχάρμης, Philippus, etc. and female given names Ιππου-κρήνη (**Ιππος=hippos=horse**), Ιπποθόη, Ιππονόη, Ιππώ, etc we find in «Theogony» also names were given to horses (*Βουκεφάλας* buffalo head was Alexander's horse). **Many of this Centaurs considered as wise and skillful in medicine and pottery (the name Pelion originates from mixing Πηλό-pilos=clay for pottery).**



A wild horse figure engraved on stone from Paleolithic age was found at Pillion (Volos museum).



Λ=L: The **tongue** and the cavity of the mouth resemble a cave with dripping or running water will give the sound of la-le-la= ΛΗ-ΛΕ-ΛΑ, The tongue is slippery, sticky, and wet. According to Plato symbol «Λ» represents brightness, **water that sparkles under the sun, smoothens, stickiness, slippery**. Is believed that most of springs of water emerging under rocks or a slit between rocks. The movement of the tongue in the cavity of the open mouth will give the sound of ΛΛΛΛ. The word **ΕΛΛΑΣ=HELLAS (=people under bright sun, building their homes with stone=ΛΙΘΟΣ)**

The word **ΛΑΣ=LAS** people reside near a rock described as, **ΛΑΟΣ=LAOS (=nation)**. The word «**Λάλλαι**» (=lalea), according the dictionary Liddell and Scott are named the pebbles on the beach from the noise they make by smoothly moving in and out of the sea shore **la, le, la**. Word **ΛΑΛΙΑ - LALIA (=not understandable speech=la, la, bla, bla, bla)**. **ΛΟΓΟΣ- LOGOS=logic (=spoken word), Logo therapy (=speech therapy)**.

∨ the chisel tool **Λ** is to give shape to stones for **ΛΑΣ=STONE, ΓΛΥΦΩ =to lick the marble (=glyph), ΛΑΒΙΔΑ=LAVIDA=TONGS, GRIPPER= Λ**

Code meaning:

ΛΟΓΟΣ (spoken word), brightens,

Meaningful extensions:

ΛΑΛΙΑ (=speak), λάμψη=lux , sparkly ΛΙΘΟΣ (=stone)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

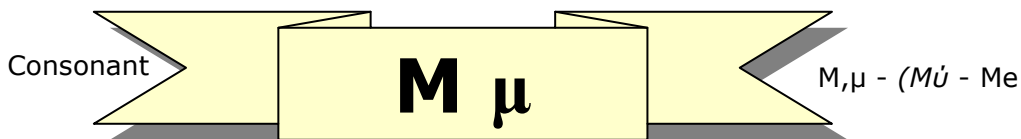
upper case	lower case
Λ = L	λ = l

Λ, λ - (Λάβδα - Lambda)

"leg" - "light" - "follow" - "last" - "salt" - "Lot"

Few words of symbol Λ from Greek to English

Λαμπτήρ (lamptir)=lamp, lampadromy-- Λέων (leon)=lion,
Λέγω (lego)=law, lawful, lawmaker, legislation, legitimate, logic, logos, etc
Λευκός (lefcos)=leukemia, leucoma, leukous-- Λήθη (lithi)=lethal, lethargy
Λιπαρός (liparos)=lipid, lipogenesis, lipoma-- Λινον (linon)=linen, linoleum
Λίσσομαι (lissomae)=litany-- Λούω (louo)=dilute, pollute, pollution
Λυκηγενής (lykigenis)=lux, look-- Λύκος (lykos)=lycanthrope, lyceum
Λύω (lyo)=lysis, lysemia-- Λωτός (lotos)=lotus



μ = NUMBER 40

M: MMMM, in pain of a mother giving birth, AAAA, the newborn cry, therefore the vocal sound **MA MA** (=mother).



Symbol «**M**» give the description of a mother ready to give birth. Words: **ΜΗΤΡΙΚΗ** (=MOTHERHOOD), Mother was and is the teacher, **ΜΑΘΑΝΩ** (=I'M LEARNING), **ΜΟΥΣΑ** (=MUSE) berceuse, lullaby, cradle-song (lead to the music we know today), and to learn to talk ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ (MUSEUM), ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ (MUSIC), ΜΗΝΑΣ (=MONTH woman's monthly period), Μογέω (=suffer in birth pain), etc. etc..

(In Homer Il.Λ 269-271) «*Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀν ὠδινούσας ἔχη βέλος οξὺ γυναικᾶς δριμύ, τότε προΐεισι μογοστόκοι Εἰλείθυιαι Ἴηρης θυγατέρες πικρὰς ὠδίνας ἔχουσαι*» = (for mothers who safer in birth pain like an arrow cutting through, send by Hera's daughters those who hold tight the pains of birth).

Code meaning:

MA (MAMA),
ΜΑΘΑΝΩ (=I'M LEARNING)

Meaningful extensions:

μαστός (=breast),
Μογέω (=suffer in birth pain), ΜΗΝΑΣ
(=MONTH)

(Phoenicians adopting symbol «M» thought it meant Water)

upper case	lower case
M	μ

Μ,μ - (Μύ - Me)

"**mum**" - "**month**" - "**moon**" - "**music**"

Few words of symbol M from Greek to English

Μάζα (maza)=mass, masses, massive, mastectomy, Amazon (=none mass)
Μαίνομαι (maenomae)=mania, maniac-- Μαρμαίρω (marmaero)=marble
Μακρός (macros)=macro, macrobiosis, macrology, <u>plus many more</u>
Μαλακός (malacos)=mollusk, mils, mildness, malacia, malacosis
Μάρτυρος (martyros)=martyr, martyrize-- Μεθύω (methio)=methyl
Μέγας (megas)=mega, megacycle, megalomania, megaphone, megalopolis, megabyte, etc
Μείζων (meizon)=majestic, majestically, majesty, major, majority
Μέλας (melas)=melanic, melanoma, melanosis, Melanesia, etc, etc
Μέλι (meli=honey)=Melissa, melissophobia-- Μέλος (melos)=melody, melodic

Μετά (meta...)=metabolism, metaphase, metacinesis, metempsychosis
Μετήρορ (metioros)=meteorite, meteorology-- Μέτρον (metron)=meter, etc
Μήν (min)=month, monthly-- Μίγνυμι (mignimi)=mix, mixer, mixture, mix up
Μήτηρ (mitir)=mother, motherland, maternal, matrimony, maternity, <u>plus more</u>
Μηχανάω (michanao)=machine, machinery, mechanic, mechanology
Μικρός (micros=small)=micro, microbiology, microscope, <u>plus many many more</u>
Μιμνήσκω (mimnisco)=memo, memoir, memorial, memorize, memory
Μινύθω (minitho)=minimal, mini, minimum, minus-- Μίτρη (mitri)=mitre, mitral
Μνημοσύνη (mnimossini)=amnesty, amnesia, mnemonic
Μόνος (monos)=mono, monarch, monastery, monologue, monopoly, etc, etc
Μόρος (moros)=mortal, mortgage, mortality, mortuary
Μορφή (morphi)=morph, formal, format, morphosis-- Μύλη (myli)=mill, miller
Μυελός (myelos)=myelic, myelitis, myeloid-- Μύθος (mythos)=myth, mythology
Μύριος (myrios)=myriad



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THE 4 OBLIGATIONS ARE THE 4 PILLARS OF CIVILIZATION

MHITIN=METIN, ΘΕΜΙΣ=THEMIS, ΕΒΡΥΝΟΜΗΝ=EVRIINOMIN, ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΗΝ=MNIMOSININ



ZEUS: Accepted from all humans as Superior universal ruler and creator, pre cataclysmic human civilization.

His «marriage» with «**MHITIN**», «**ΘΕΜΙΣ**», «**ΕΒΡΥΝΟΜΗΝ**», and «**ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΗΝ**»,

this 4 obligations are the 4 pillars of civilization, symbolizing human ties, logic, influential acceptance of justice, spreading happiness and prosperity to the people.

1) ΜΗΤΙΝ: (METIN=logic - technology - learning - intellectuals)

Words: ΜΗΤΡΙΚΗ (=MOTHER LANGUAGE), *Mother was and is the teacher,*

ΜΑΝΘΑΝΩ (=I'M LEARNING), ΜΟΥΣΑ (=MUSE) berceuse, lullaby, cradle-song (lead to the music we know today),

ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ (MUSEUM, ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗ (MUSIC)

The name emerges from the letter «M» meaning mother and mother is the teacher

2) ΘΕΜΙΣ: (Themis)= θεσμός - meaning (ties of law, justice - principles of justice).

ΘΕΜΙΣ had many daughters some of them are *Ευνομία* (equal apportion of goods), *ΔΙΚΗΝ* (passing judgment and punishment providing peace).

3) ΕΥΡΥΝΟΜΗΝ: (EVRINOMIN Ευρύ+νομή=wide area of ownership) the right to own a property, one to recognize and respect the boundaries of the other's properties).

4) ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΗΝ: (MNEMOSYNE μνήμη=memory (to remember the laws, traditions, and customary laws). The 9 MUSES kept the information of Mnemosyne.

The 9 MUSES in fact where 9 MUSEUMS of words (libraries? also called **ΜΑΝΤΕΙΑ(=ORACLE)**. **World wide information kept in safety to recall them when needed.**

Greek historian Hesiod lines 38-40: *«είρουσαι τὰ τ' εόντα τὰ τ' εσόμενα πρό τ' εόντα, φωνή ομηρεύσαι τών δ' ακάματος ρέει αυδή εκ στομάτων ηδεία...»*. (=people seeking information from the muses, the information was read to the people exactly as it is written, with the only difference that the muses had to create poems and sing it to their clients because the majority of the people where uneducated and it is easier to remember a song than the actual words, the word *ομηρεύσαι (=captured, kept, stored)* indicating that the words where written and stored in safety. (This is another proof that the Greek alphabet was older than the appearance of the Phoenicians).



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THE 9 MUSES and the 9 MUSEUMS of WORDS (stored information) ORACLE



The 9 MUSES in fact where 9 MUSEUMS of words (libraries? also called **ΜΑΝΤΕΙΑ(=ORACLE)**.

World wide information kept in safety to recall them when needed.

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(=people seeking information

from the muses, the information was read to the people exactly as it was written, with the only difference that the muses had to create poems and sing it to their clients because the majority of the people where illiterate, and it is easier to remember a song than the actual words, the word **ομηρεύσαι (=captured, kept, stored)** indicating that the words where writ-

- 1) «ΚΛΕΙΩ - CLEIO»
- 2) «ΕΥΤΕΡΠΗ - EUTERPE»
- 3) «ΜΕΛΠΟΜΕΝΗ - MELPOMENE»
- 4) «ΤΕΡΨΙΧΟΡΗ - TERPSICHORE»
- 5) «ΠΟΛΥΜΝΙΑ - POLYMNIA»
- 6) «ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗ - CALLIOPE»
- 7) «ΘΑΛΕΙΑ - THALEIA»
- 8) «ΕΡΑΤΩ - ERATO»
- 9) «ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑ - OURANIA»

9 ORACLES

were many such places in ancient Greek world, most notably at **Delphi**, **Didyma** on the coast of Asia Minor, **Dodona** in Epirus, and **Olympia**.



Ruins of Delphi



MUSEUM **ΚΛΕΙΩ** (=CLEIO

Muse of history) from the word **κλείω** (=closing - locking) forbidding intruders to historical records of a state.

In this museum were kept information of the past, the present, and to predict with statistics the future, in her statue is attached a codex and in one hand holding a trumpet to hum the famous events, and in the other a hourglass to sing out the past of historical events.



MUSEUM ΕΥΤΕΡΠΗ (=EUTERPE)

ΕΥ=EU(=good, happy, enjoy) ΤΕΡΠΗ(= pleasurable, satisfied)

The happy muse related with teaching music, dancing, wine making, and she is close related with Bacchus (=Dionysus)

her music is the bag-pipes, double-pipes, and the flute.

She kept information of all kinds of traditional music of her known world.

Greek civilization stretching back to old stone age when people were dressed with animal skins (old stone= Paleolithic 700.000 - 9.000 B.C.)



MUSEUM ΜΕΛΠΟΜΕΝΗ (=MELPOMENE)

ΜΕΛ=MEL=melodrama (acting), ΠΟ=πόσις ΠΟ=posis (=wine drinking) «Greek tragedy» the word **tragedy** is related to ancient times, **τράγος (=tragos the male goat (billy-goat), (trag+odi= τραγ+ωδι=acting and sinning).** Goat herdsmen of the Greek mountains often

under wine influence, dress with goat skins to perform and amuse them selves acting as **male goats** with at first unpleasant comic sexual behavior, the idea led to gradual evolution of a proper musical - theatrical prototype. The muse is pictured in an acting position, standing holding Hercules club, and she wears a mask of him. Museum MELPOMENE was teaching theater, enriching heroism to the young and high spirit to others



MUSEUM ΤΕΡΨΙΧΟΡΗ

(=TERPSICHORE) TERPSI= pleasure, satisfaction, happiness CHORE=chorus, sing and dance, **she is always following MELPOMENE in the theatre. She teaches music and dance.**

the lyre (guitar) symbol of divination to God Apollo. (museum of Berlin)



MUSEUM ΠΟΛΥΜΝΙΑ(=POLYMNIA) POLY=the greatness of a substance, YMNIA emerges from the word ΥΦ-ΥΦΑΙΝΩ (=weave) **weaving words and writings of information as well in tapestry.**

Museum Polymnia was a work place of weaving writings and storing the information. Polymnia portrayed with her finger-pointer in front of her mouth symbolizing silence.



MUSEUM **ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗ** (=CALLIOPE) KALLI (=good, right, brilliant, etc., OPE=open eye, broad vision. The many languages of Greece **Achaea, Crete, Dorea, Cydon, Pelasgia** originating from Zeus era causing confusion. The museum CALLIOPE considered as the greatest offer, sorting out the many words of the seamen to be understood by the people of the mountains and vice versa and in all regions and trades, and to create a common dictionary. **ΓΛΩΣΣΑ** (=GLOSSA=*toque=language=knowledge*) **the knowledge of many words to rise the level of civilization.** CALLIOPE portrayed seated in a thinking position her elbow resting on her knee, holding pen feather and plaques, her appearance showed that she was ready to write on those plaques.
(*the Greek writing is as old as more than 15.000 years old*).



MUSEUM **ΘΑΛΕΙΑ** (=THALEIA) ΘΑ=THA=oversee, attend, observe sea and land weather conditions. She was teaching people fishing, stock breeding, agriculture and the technique of managing seedlings and nursing plants. She also advising seamen to understand weather conditions and to observe the constellation of Pleiades and the Star Orion, Sirius, and Ursa Major. She was teaching the preparation of works to be done on the changing of the seasons [**when the stars Orion and Sirius reach the centre of the sky, and the Ursa Major facing the morning star it is time to vine harvest and bring all the grapes home.** (*Hesiod Έργα και ημέρες lines 609-611*)]. Her appearance with garland of vine, dressed in kirtle holding in one hand Dionysus mask and a teaching-stick in the other.



MUSEUM **ΕΡΑΤΩ** (=ERATO) EROS=The union of male and female. Teaching morality and bashfulness to young women and the obligations towards marriage. Wedding is an old Greek tradition introducing the ceremony with the gathering of people to witness, the Greek invention of the white wedding dress symbolized the purity of the bride. According to Athenian law, allowed the marriage of one man one woman for raising children.
ERATO pictured naked (symbol of fertility) holding a lyre.



MUSEUM **OYPANIA** (=OURANIA) (=URANUS=SKY) In Theogony=Greek Genesis «historian Hesiod (800-750 b.c.) conceded that the information of Theogony came from the muses of the Heliconian mountains (Oracle)». (At first there was Chaos after the Erebus and the night next the daylight next the sky the Earth and Eros).... «THEOGONY is a mythological code of facts but not a religion, the pre-philosophic and pre-scientific progress of the Paleolithic Greeks» At the beginning existed the CHAOS, GAEA (=matter) and EROS attractiveness=gravity), from Chaos begat Erebus and the Night and from those two begat the Ether (a substance permitting light to travel) and the day-light. At the same time begets the Gaea (Earth) including the Uranus (=sky+stars), and from those two begets the Ocean, Coeus, Creaeus, Hyperion (=Galaxy), Iapetus, and Cronus including the Cyclopes Brontes, Steropes, and Arges (the TITANS). Thaea, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne (=memory), Phoebe, Tethys (the TITANESS).

147 ARE THE COMMANDMENTS FROM THE ORACLE DELPHI AN ANCIENT GREEK HERITAGE

The 147 Delphic commands are the wise orders of the 7 philosophers, to the Greeks a valuable heritage for the following generations to inherit. The ethical education and guidance to citizens began from the teachers to children of young age and to continue till older, advising people of good behavior and manners for their everyday living. word postings on the walls of the ante temple of Apollo's temple, and on posts perimetrical of the sides of the temple.

Here are the commandments how the visitors observed at Delphi:

- Ἐπου θεῶ. Ακολούθα τον θεό. **(follow take advise from Gods)**
 Νόμω πείθου. Να πειθαρχείς στο Νόμο. **(obey instructions of law)**
 Θεούς σέβου. Να σέβεσαι τους θεούς. **(show deference to Gods)**
 Γονείς αίδου. Να σέβεσαι τους γονείς σου. **(show deference to your parents)**
 Ηπτώ υπέρ δικαίου. Να καταβάλλεσαι για το δίκαιο. **(to struggle for your rights)**
 Γνώθι μαθών. Γνώρισε αφού μάθεις. **(be wise after you learn)**
 Ακούσας νόει. Κατανόησε αφού ακούσεις. **(make understandable after you hear)**
 Σαυτόν ίσθι. Γνώρισε τον εαυτό σου. **(learn who you are)**
 Εστίαν τίμα. Να τιμάς την εστία σου. **(respect your home)**
 Ἄρχε σεαυτού. Να κυριαρχείς τον εαυτό σου. **(master you self)**
 Φίλους βοήθει. Να βοηθάς τους φίλους. **(help your friends)**
 Θυμού κράτε. Να συγκρατείς το θυμό σου. **(hold your anger)**

Όρκω μη χρω. Να μην ορκίζεσαι. **(do not take an oath if not necessary)**
 Φιλίαν αγάπα. Να αγαπάς τη φιλία. **(to love friendship)**
 Παιδείας αντέχου. Να προσηλώνεσαι στην εκπαίδευσή σου. **(be attached to your education)**

Σοφίαν ζήτηι. Να αναζητάς τη σοφία. **(research to became wise)**
 Ψέγε μηδένα. Να μην κατηγορείς κανένα. **(do not accuse any one)**
 Επαίνει αρετήν. Να επαινείς την αρετή. **(to admire virtues and merit)**
 Πράττε δίκαια. Να πράττεις δίκαια. **(act honest)**
 Φίλοις ευνόει. Να ευνοείς τους φίλους. **(to favour your friends)**
 Εχθρούς αμύνου. Να προφυλάσσεσαι από τους εχθρούς. **(protect yourself from the enemy)**

Ευγένειαν άσκει. Να είσαι ευγενής. **(be polite)**
 Κακίας απέχου. Να απέχεις από την κακία. **(forbearance from the evil)**
 Εύφημος ίσθι. Να έχεις καλή φήμη. **(became famous)**
 Άκουε πάντα. Να ακούς τα πάντα. **(listen to every think)**
 Μηδέν άγαν. Να μην υπερβάλλεις. **(do not exaggerate)**
 Χρόνου φείδου. Να μη σπαταλάς το χρόνο. **(do not waste time)**
 Ύβριν μίσει. Να μισείς την ύβρη. **(to hate hubris)**
 Ικέτας αΐδου. Να σέβεσαι τους ικέτες. **(be merciful)**
 Υιούς παιδευε. Να εκπαιδεύεις τους γιους σου. **(be a trainer for your sons)**

Έχων χαρίζου. Όταν έχεις, να χαρίζεις.*** **(if you have give donate)**
 Δόλον φοβού. Να φοβάσαι το δόλο. **(be afraid of deceit fraudulence)**
 Ευλόγει πάντας. Να λες καλά λόγια για όλους. **(say a good word for every one)**

Φιλόσοφος γίνου. Να γίνεις φιλόσοφος. **(became a philosopher)**
 Όσια κρίνε. Να κρίνεις τα όσια. **(judge the blessed)**
 Γνους πράττε. Να πράττεις με επίγνωση. **(act in full awareness)**
 Φόνου απέχου. Να μη φονεύεις. **(do not kill)**
 Σοφοίς χρω. Να συναναστρέφεσαι με σοφούς. **(became associate with philosophers)**

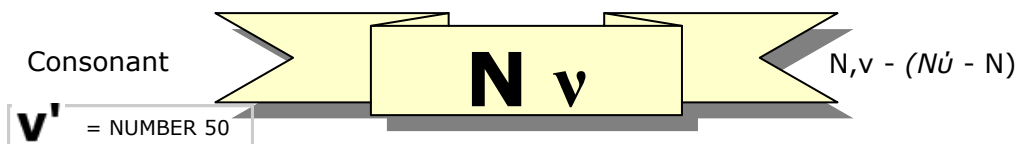
Έθος δοκίμαζε. Να επιδοκιμάζεις το ήθος. **(criticize ethical acts)**
 Υφορώ μηδένα. Να μην είσαι καχύποπτος. **(don't be suspicious)**
 Τέχνη χρω. Να ασκείς την Τέχνη. **(be a technician)**
 Ευεργεσίας τίμα. Να ιμάς τις ευεργεσίες. **(to honor donators)**

Φθόνει μηδενί. Να μη φθονείς κανένα. **(do not hate any one)**
 Ελπίδα αίνει. Να δοξάζεις την ελπίδα. **(to glorify hope)**
 Διαβολήν μίσει. Να μισείς τη διαβολή. **(to hate slander)**
 Δικαίως κτω. Να αποκτάς δίκαια. **(to earn equitable)**
 Αγαθούς τίμα. Να τιμάς τους αγαθούς. **(to honor virtuous people)**
 Αισχύνην σέβου. Να σέβεσαι την εντροπή. **(to deference shame)**
 Ευτυχίαν εύχου. Να εύχεσαι ευτυχία. **(to wish happiness)**
 Εργάσου κτητά. Να κοπιάζεις για πράγματα άξια κτήσης. **(make an effort to earn valuables)**

Έριν μίσει. Να μισείς την έριδα. **(to hate disputation)**

Ὀνειδος ἐχθαίρει. Να εχθρεύεσαι τον χλευασμό. **(to hate taunt)**
 Γλώσσαν ἴσχε. Να συγκρατεῖς τη γλώσσα σου. **(to halt your tongue)**
 Ὑβριν ἀμύνου. Να προφυλάσσεσαι ἀπὸ την ὑβρη. **(protect your self from hubris)**
 Κρίνε δίκαια. Να κρίνεις δίκαια. **(be just)**
 Λέγε εἰδῶς. Να λες γνωρίζοντας. **(speak with evidence)**
 Βίας μὴ ἔχου. Να μὴν ἔχεις βία. **(don't be violent)**
 Ομίλει πράως. Να ομιλεῖς με πραότητα. **(to speak with pride)**
 Φιλοφρόνει πάσιν. Να εἶσαι φιλικός με ὅλους. **(be friendly with others)**
 Γλώττης ἄρχε. Να κυριαρχεῖς τη γλώσσα σου. **(to master your tongue)**
 Σεαυτὸν εὐ ποίει. Να ευεργετεῖς τον εαυτό σου. **(to benefit your self)**
 Ευπροσήγορος γίνου. Να εἶσαι ευπροσήγορος. **(be conversable)**
 Αποκρίνου ἐν καιρῷ. Να αποκρίνεσαι στον κατάλληλο καιρό. **(to answer at the right time)**
 Πόνει μετὰ δικαίου. Να κοπιᾶζεις δίκαια. **(to labour just)**
 Πράττε ἀμετανοήτως. Να πράττεις με σιγουριά. **(be assured for your doings)**
 Ἀμαρτάνων μετανόει. Ὅταν σφάλλεις, να μετανοεῖς. **(be penitent if you are wrong)**
 Οφθαλμοῦ κράτει. Να κυριαρχεῖς των οφθαλμῶν σου. **(be dominant with your eyes)**
 Βουλευοῦ χρήσιμα. Να σκέπτεσαι τα χρήσιμα. **(keep in mind all useful things)**
 Φιλίαν φύλασσε. Να φυλάττεις τη φιλία. **(to guard friendship)**
 Ευγνώμων γίνου. Να εἶσαι ευγνώμων. **(be grateful)**
 Ομόνοιαν δῖωκε. Να ἐπιδιώκεις την ομόνοια. **(to seek amity)**
 Ἄρρητα μὴ λέγε. Να μὴν λες τα ἄρρητα. **(do not say irrational)**
 Ἐχθρας διάλυε. Να διαλύεις τις ἐχθρες. **(to disarm-dialyze animosity)**
 Γήρας προσδέχου. Να ἀποδέχεσαι το γήρας. **(to accept old age)**
 Ἐπὶ ρώμῃ μὴ καυχῶ. Να μὴν καυχιέσαι για τη δύναμή σου. **(do not swank your power)**
 Ευφημίαν ἄσκει. Να ἐπιδιώκεις καλή φήμη. **(seek fame)**
 Ἀπέχθειαν φεύγε. Να ἀποφεύγεις την ἀπέχθεια. **(to avoid abomination)**
 Πλούτει δικαίως. Να πλουτίζεις δίκαια. **(became wealthy justly)**
 Κακίαν μίσει. Να μισεῖς την κακία. **(to hate evilness)**
 Μανθάνων μὴ κάμνε. Να μὴν κουράζεσαι να μαθαίνεις. **(don't feel tiredness from learning)**
 Οὐς τρέφεις ἀγάπα. Να ἀγαπάς αὐτοὺς που τρέφεις. **(to love the ones you feed)**
 Ἀπόντι μὴ μάχου. Να μὴν μάχεσαι αὐτὸν που εἶναι ἀπών. **(do not indict the absent)**
 Πρεσβύτερον αἰδοῦ. Να σέβεσαι τους μεγαλύτερους. **(to respect the elders)**
 Νεώτερον δίδασκε. Να διδάσκεις τους νεότερους. **(to teach the young)**
 Πλούτῳ ἀπόστει. Να ἀποστασιοποιεῖσαι ἀπὸ τον πλούτο. **(do not seek to become wealthy)**
 Σεαυτὸν αἰδοῦ. Να σέβεσαι τον εαυτό σου. **(respect your self)**
 Μὴ ἄρχε υβρίζων. Να μὴν κυριαρχεῖς με ἀλαζονεία. **(do not lead with arrogance)**

Προγόνους στεφάνου. Να στεφανώνεις τους προγόνους σου. **(to crown your ancestors)**
 Θνήσκε υπέρ πατρίδος. Να πεθάνεις για την πατρίδα σου. **(to die for your country)**
 Επί νεκρώ μη γέλα. Να μην περιγελάς τους νεκρούς. **(do not make fun of the dead)**
 Ατυχούντι συνάχθου. Να συμπάσχεις με το δυστυχή. **(sympathize those who suffer)**
 Τύχη μη πίστευε. Να μην πιστεύεις την τύχη. **(do not believe in luck)**
 Τελευταία άλυπος. Να πεθαίνεις χωρίς λύπη. **(die with no sadness)**



N: A sleeping position of a newborn baby: words **NEO (=new)**, **ΝΗΠΙΟ** (=baby), **ΝΑΙΩ** (=κατοικώ - reside, live in my house where I sleep and I was born), **ΝΕΜΩ=ΝΑΙΩ**, **ΝΟΜΗ (=hold in demesne)**, **ΝΥΞ=ΝΥΧΤΑ (=night)**. etc, etc,
 Paleolithic Greeks burying their dead in the **N** position the same way they where born, believing in rebirth. Giving words:
ΝΕΚΡΟΣ (NECROS =dead), **ΝΑΡΚΗ (=lethargy, hibernation)**, **ΝΑΟΣ** (=church). Using dried nerves as arrows and to throw an arrow give a **NNNNN** sound, words **ΝΕΒΡΟΣ** (=nerve).
ΝΟΑΗ=ΝΩΕ (=I observe I understand the broad area (ocean) that I live in, and I move on, navigate, Ναύς (=sailor).



Burying the dead the same position as the newborn, the position of **N**
(perhaps believed in rebirth)

Words:
ΝΕΚΡΟΣ (Naecròs)=dead
ΝΗΠΙΟΝ (Nipion)=newborn baby
ΝΕΟ (=new)
ΝΑΥΣ (=seaman)
ΝΟΥΣ, ΝΟΩ (=mind, to think, nous)
ΝΕΜΩ (=I divide)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

Code meaning:

ΝΑΙΩ (reside), ΝΕΟ(=new)

Meaningful extensions:

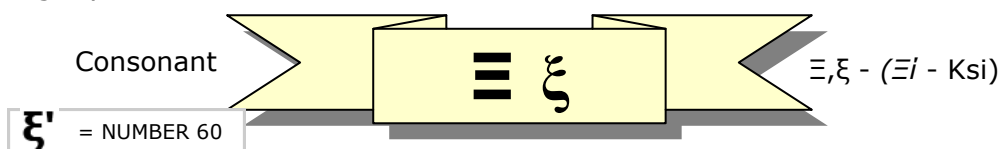
ΝΟΜΟΣ (=LAW), ΝΟΥΣ=MIND, ΝΕΚΥΣ (ΝΕΚΡΟΣ)(=DEAD)

upper case	lower case	
N	v_{=n}	N,v - (Nύ - N)

"new" - "nut" - "navy" - "next" - "night"

Few words of symbol N from Greek to English

- Ναρκάω** (narcao)=narcoses, narcohypnosis, narcoanalysis, narcodiagnosis
- Ναύτης** (naftis)=nautical, nautilus, navy, navigator, navigate
- Νεκρός** (necros)=necrosis, necropsy, etc -- **Νέκταρ** (nectar)=nectar
- Νέος** (neos)=new, newcomer, news, newsboy, newborn, newdeal, etc, etc.
- Νεύρον** (nevron)=nerve, neuralgia, neuritis, nervous, neurosis, etc, etc
- Νεφέλη** (neveli)=nepheloid, nepheloscope, nepheloma, etc
- Νοστεύω** (nostevo)=nostalgia--**Νούσος** (noussos)=nossos, nosology
- Νύμφη** (nymphi)=nymph, nymphomania
- Νύξ** (nyx)=night, nightclub, nightfall, nighthawk, nightmare, nocturnal, nightly



Ξ: This symbol in sound **ΚΞ (=KS), ΧΞ (=HS), ΓΞ (=GS)**. (double character). We must remember that the formation of the symbols to prehistoric man of the Greek mountains the only skill and knowledge was hunting and cutting wood, using a sharp Flintstone to scrub off the hair of a skin giving that **sound**, also scratching sticks of wood creating arrows for their hunt-

ing and **pile them up**, giving the **image** , but also **pile-up** fire-wood or skins. The elaboration of skin for foot and body ware, and also wool for dressing was the main domestic occupation that lead the idea of merchandising their products to other communities.



From this the word:
ΞΕΝΟΣ=(XENOS)(=foreigner)(Φιλό (=friendly)+Ξενος=φιλόξενος = pheloxenos=hospitable)
«Πρός γάρ Διός εισιν άπαντες Ξεινοί τε πτωχοί τε», [because foreigners by Zeus are protected, Strangers and poor]. **exchanging goods and selling products, introducing foreign affairs.** Ancient Greek historian (Ησιοδος (Hesiod) advises not to be very friendly and also not to be very unfriendly to strangers traders). Words «ΞΥΛΟΝ» (=WOOD), «ΞΥΠΟΝ» (=DRY), ΞΕΙΝΙΝ (=TO SCRATCH off wool from skin). **ΤΑΞΙΣ =TAXATION = the technique to pile up folders and documents**

Code meaning: ΞΑΙΝΩ= (processing wool), ΞΕΝΟΣ (foreigner =) STRANGER	Meaningful extensions: ΞΑΝΘΟΣ= (COLOR OF WOOL (BLOND)), ΞΕΙΝ (=TO SCRATCH) ΞΥΛΟΝ» (=WOOD)
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upper case	lower case
Ξ =KS=X	ξ =x

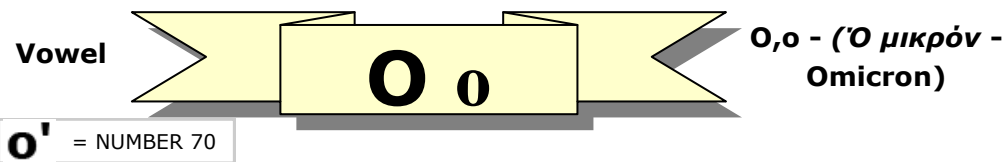
Ξ,ξ - (Ξι - Ksi)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

"bo**x**" - "fo**x**" - "sa**x**ophone" - "**x**ylophone"
- "pi**x**el" "T**XI**"

Few words of symbol Ξ from Greek to English

- Ξανθός (xanthos)=xanthoma, xanthous, xanthic, xanthomelanous
- Ξείνος (xeinos)=xenoglossia, xenomania, xeroderma, xerox, xerosis
- Ξίφος (xifos=sword)=xiphoid, xiphophyllous
- Ξύλον (xylon=wood)=xylocarp, xylophone, xylophagous



O: In symbol **K** we learned the meaning of the **circle (=κύκλος)**. The word κύκλος (=circle) took its name from the bird of prey the hawk (=kirkinezi), the hawk very common to the Greek mountains, circling the sky the direction of a **circle=(κύκλος)** and sounding it's voice kirk,kirk,kirk giving the words, **ΚΙΡΚΟΣ (=circus) ΚΡΙΚΟΣ (=ring)**. Cyclops (=Κύκλωπες) took their names of the technique to build their hut's and all their stables within big and tall walls the shape of a circle living a small opening as a passage (**Cyclopean walls**), therefore the letter **«O»** representing my property **HOME (=ΟΙΚΟΣ)**
The abbreviated meaning of **ΟΔΟΣ (=ROAD, STREET) O=area +Δ=join or connect +O=area +Σ=continuously (ΟΔΟΣ=the connection of two areas)**. In sound we circle our lips **O**, The symbol **Ω-ω** it represents the double **OO=ω=(area in a bigger area)**. (ΟΡΙΖΟΝ (=HORIZON))

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ΧΟΡΟΣ=Χορός =DANCE in a small area), =**O**

ΧΩΡΟΣ=Χώρος =space (=AREA big area - land, ocean, universe). =**Ω**

[Phoenicians thought that«**O**» was the Eye].

Code meaning:

ΟΙΚΟΣ (=HOME), AREA, SPACE

Meaningful extensions:

property, village, country, area, horizon.

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
O (short)	o

O,o - (Ὅ μικρόν - Omicron)

"off" - "hot" - "on" - "oasis" - "hormone"

Few words of symbol O from Greek to English

Ὅρα (oar)=serial, series, serious -- **Ὀβελός** (obelos)=obelisk
Ὀδμή (odmi)=odor, odorless -- **Ὀδός** (odos)=odometer
Ὀδοῦς (odous)=odontic, odontology, dentist, dental, orthodontist
Ὀιδέω (oideo)=edema -- **Ὀίνος** (einos)=vine, wine, vinegar
Ὀίκος (eicos)=economy, ecocide, ecosystem, economist
Ὀιστρέος (oistros)=estrus, estruation--**Ὀκτώ** (octo)=octagonal, octopus, octane
Ὀλίγος (oligos)=oliguria, oligosyllable, oligarchy, oligemia, oligodynamic
Ὀλισθάνω (olisthano)=slide -- **Ὀλύμπιος** (olympios)=Olympic, Olympiad
Ὀμαλός (omalos)=anomalous, anomaly -- **Ὀμβρός** (omvros)=umbra, umbrella

Ομοκλή (omoclei)=exclaim, exclamation, reclamation, reclaim
Ομοίος (omeios)=homeo, homo, homeosis, homeostasis, homeotherapy, etc, etc
Ομφαλός (omphalos)=omphalic, umbilicus-**Ομώνυμος** (omonimos) =homonym
Όνειρος (oneiros)=oneiric, oneirology--**Όνυξ** (onyx)=onychosis, onychoid
Όνομα (onoma)=onomastic, name, nominal, nominate, nominee
Οξύς (oxys)=oxidant, oxidize, oxygen, oxysmia, oxycarpous, oxymoron
Οποπή (opopi)=optic, optician -- **Οργή** (orgi)=orgies, orgiastic
Όρθιος (orthios)=ortho, orthodox, orthodontia, orthology, orthopedic, etc
Όρος (oros)=orogenesis, orogeny -- **Οροφή** (orofi)=roof
Όρφανός (orphanos)=orphan -- **Όρχεομαι** (orchaeomae)=orchestra
Όστέον (osteon)=osteopath, ostalgia, osteoid, osteosis, osteology, osteo-arthritis
Όστρακον (ostrakon)=oyster, ostracean, ostracism, ostracize, ostraco-derm
Όφθαλμός (ophthalmos)=ophthalmic, ophthalmic, ophthalmiatrics, etc, etc

«ΟΜΗΡΟΣ=HOMER NEVER EXISTED»

The word «**Όμηρος**» (=Homer) meaning (=captured, kept in safety, stored, imprisoned, hostage). The word ΟΜΟΣ+ΑΡΩ=ΟΜΟ=ΟΜΟΙΟΣ=in person, I exist, I create, ΑΡΩ=ΑΡΟ=correlate, together, co-operate, (I in person created it). (*Όμηρος in Greek =kidnapped, captured*)

Greek historian Hesiod lines 38-40 is using the word:

[«είρουσαι τὰ τ' εόντα τὰ τ' εσόμμενα πρό τ' εόντα, φωνή **ομηρεύσαι** τῶν δ' ἀκάματος ρέει αὐδὴ ἐκ στομάτων ἠδεία...»]. Explaining that the 9 Muses kept the information **ομηρεύσαι** (=saved) of the present, the past, and to predict statistically the future (oracle). It is almost impossible for a writer to be anonymous unless his writings lead to his own testimony. The two epics Odyssey and Iliad were written in explicitly that only the authentic adventurer writer could express with accuracy.

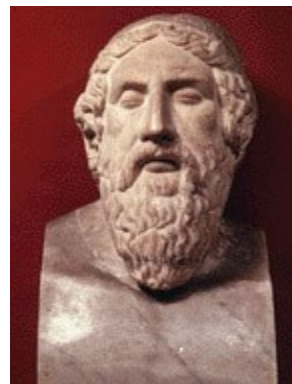
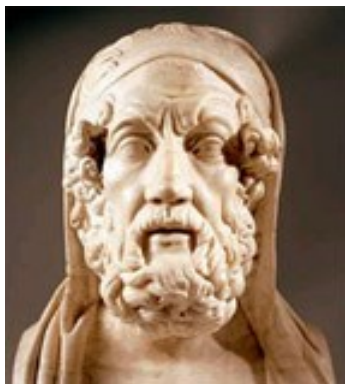
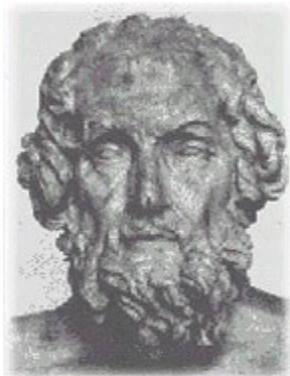
Homer in fact never existed (?*), the epics Odyssey and Iliad were written by Odysseus him self, and the Muses homer them =(saved them) in the museums of words (oracles). Was possible for someone to go to the muses and request randomly a part of the epic or the entire text.

The writer or any anonymous writer in this case requests, begins:

[Tell me, Muse, about the man of many turns, who many Ways wandered when he had sacked Troy's holy citadel;]

(Ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλά πλάγχθη, ἐπεὶ Τροίης ἱερὸν πτολίεθρον ἔπερσε....)

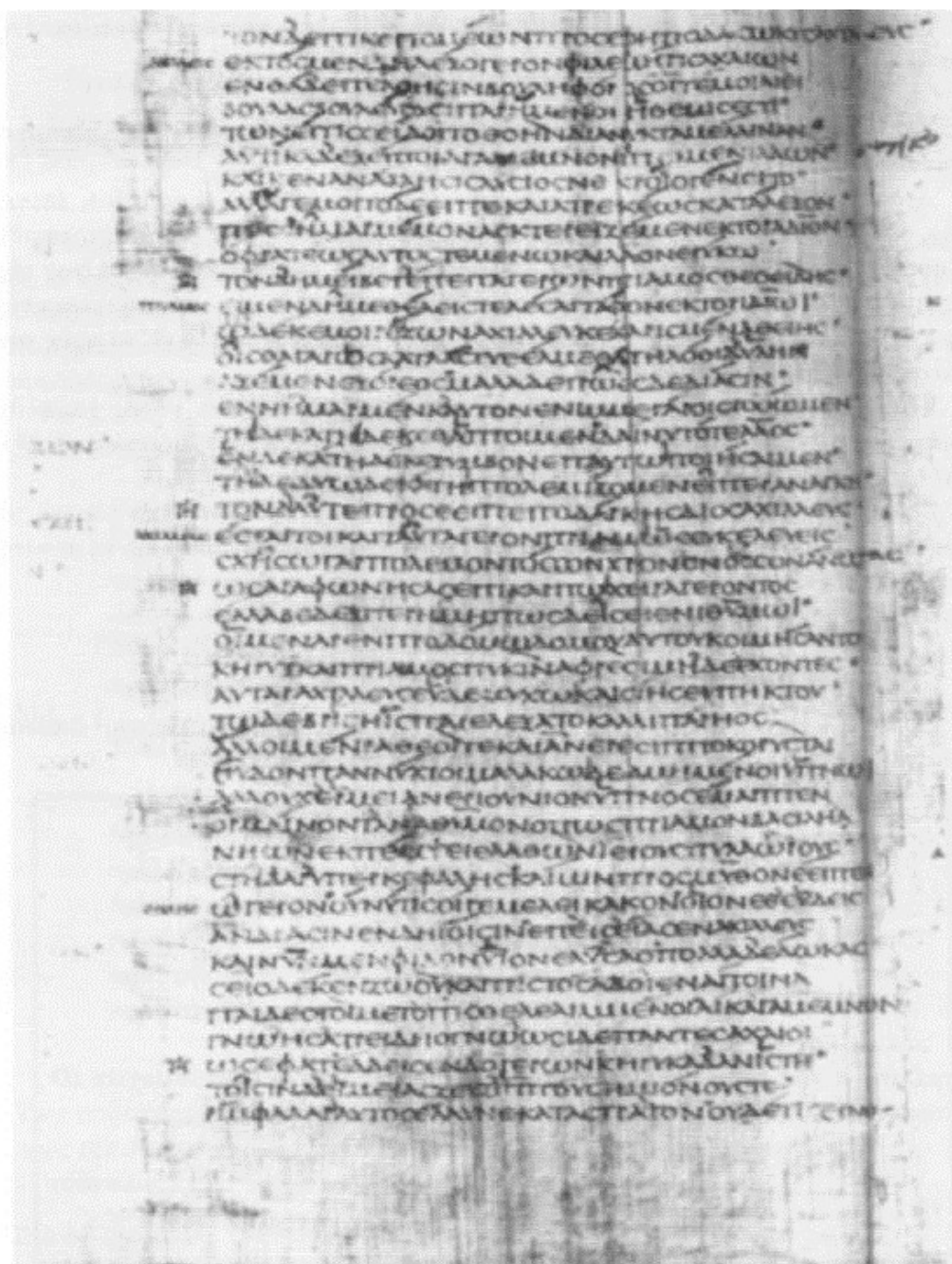
*Others believe homer gather all the scattered scripts to create the two books. The name of Homer in fact, if ever existed is unknown, Homer means collector, gatherer, savior, keeper (in ancient Greece names were altered according the profession or look of the person (example: Plato's name was Aristocles, Plato= platus in Greek means "wide, broad, broad-shouldered, broad forehead widespread, etc.))



3 Photos of Homer with no resemblance

Tell me, Muse, about the man of many turns, who many Ways wandered when he had sacked Troy's holy citadel; He saw the cities of many men, and he knew their thought; On the ocean he suffered many pains within his heart, Striving for his life and his companions' return. But he did not save his companions, though he wanted to: They lost their own lives because of their recklessness. The fools, they devoured the cattle of Hyperion, The Sun, and he took away the day of their return. Begin the tale somewhere for us also, goddess, daughter of Zeus. Then all the others, as many as escaped sheer destruction, Were at home, having fled both the war and the sea. Yet he alone, longing for his wife and for a return, Was held back in a hollowed cave by the queenly nymph Calypso, The divine goddess, who was eager for him to be her husband. But when in the circling seasons the year came around, The gods spun the thread for him to return to his home, To Ithaca; and he did not escape struggle there either, Even among his dear ones. All the gods pitied him, Except Poseidon, who contended unremittingly With godlike Odysseus, till the man reached his own land. But the god had gone to the far-off Ethiopians— The Ethiopians, remotest of men, divided asunder, Some where Hyperion sets, and some where he rises. He was taking part in the sacrifice of bulls and rams, And enjoyed being present at a feast there. The others Were gathered together in the halls of Olympian Zeus. The father of men and gods began to speak among them. In his heart he was remembering excellent Aigisthos Whom Agamemnon's son, far-famed Orestes, had slain. Thinking of that man, he made his speech to the immortals: "Well now, how indeed mortal men do blame the gods! They say it is from us evils come, yet they themselves By their own recklessness have pains beyond their lot. So this Aigisthos married beyond his lot the lawful Wife of the son of Atreus, and killed him on his return; Knowing he would be destroyed, since we told him beforehand: We had sent sharp-eyed Hermes, the slayer of Argos, To tell him not to kill the man and not to woo his wife, Or payment would come through Orestes, descendant of Atreus, As soon as he came of age and longed for his own land. So Hermes told him; but, though of good mind himself, he did not Change Aigisthos' mind. And now he has paid for it all." Then the bright-eyed goddess Athene answered him: "Our father, son of Cronos, highest of all rulers, As for that man, he surely lies in a fitting death. May anyone else also perish who would do such deeds. But the heart within me is torn over skillful Odysseus, The hard-fated man, who long suffers griefs far from his dear ones On a flood-circled island where the navel of the sea is. The island is wooded, a goddess there has her dwelling, The daughter of destruction-minded Atlas, who knows The depths of the whole sea, and holds up by himself The enormous pillars that hold apart earth and heaven. His daughter has kept back the wretched and grieving man, ..., ...

Part of scroll papyrus of Homers text, explained by Alexandrian scholars



Τμήμα από παπύρινο κύλινδρο με κείμενο του Όμηρου ("Όμηρος του Banks, P. Lond. 114), 2ος μ.Χ. αί. Κείμενο έπεξεργασμένο από τους Άλεξανδρινούς φιλολόγους. (E.G. Turner, 'Έλληνικοί πάπυροι, Μορφωτικό Ίδρυμα Έθνικης Τραπέζης, 1981)

ΧΟΡΟΣ=Χορός =DANCE in a small area), =**O**

Various selections of Ancient Greek Dancing used till today



Φωτ. 13. Χορός Κάτω Παναγιᾶς
(ζευγαρωτός).



Reading music art-gallery
Munich



Φωτ. 11. Χορός Πόντου (κυκλικός).



Zebekkicus (Zeus + Bacchus) an old Greek dance stretching back to ancient times

The name **Zebekikos** emerges from the two gods Zeus and Bacchus
(*Dionysus was known as Bacchus*).



Every dance in Greece has its own characteristic and with zef-bacchikus one is expressing his feelings some times in sorrow, love disappointment, social inequity, and other times pride, and conscientious, the dancer is always of good behavior self awareness and collectedness. The dance is generally performed by one person and often with a companion of male or female.

Resources of information: magazine Δαυλός (davlos)



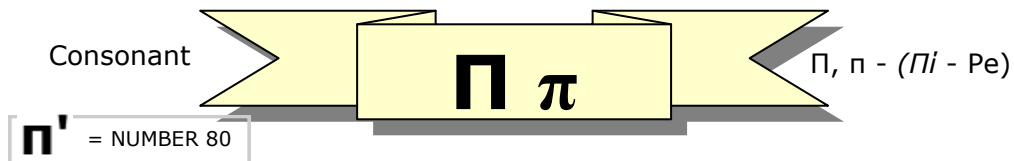
Ancient Greeks dancing naked their **ὄρχεις=testicles** moving with a rhythmic manner synchronized by the music, emerged the word **ορχήματα =orchaemata** and the musicians **orchestra**.

Ορχέομαι (orchaemae)=I'm dancing:



The plant Orchids hanging on rocks and on trunks of trees

(The name coming from the Greek **ὄρχις (órkhis)**, literally meaning testicle



Π: This symbol is used in words as **προ (=pro or pre in front of other words)** **πρωι = before the sun (=morning)**, **προϊστορια (=prehistory)**, **precaution**, etc.

The cavity of the mouth The newborn the **first (pre)** thing must do is to breath.

*Try to breath out through your mouth loud with your lips slightly closed, you will hear a **pou or puphrrr** (= vibrating sound), from this the word **πνοή (=pnoe=breath)**.*

Visually this character describe the passage in or out of an entrance



ΠΕΡΑΣ=PERAS=completion, **ΠΥΛΗ=PILEY=entrance-doorway**. the main entrance at the walls of a city, **a starting point, finishing point**. **ΠΟΡΟΣ=POROS=passage, passing through, the poles of the earth, the net of the goal keeper**.

In symbol «**B**» we learned the meaning of the strong violent north wind, with symbol «**Π**» the wind is smooth rather pleasant and when the waves of the sea breaking on rocks with a noise **ΠΛΑΓ (=plag)**, the sea was named **ΠΕΛΑΓΟΣ (=PELAGOS)**, and the people **ΠΕΛΑΣΓΟΙ (=PELASGI = EARLY NAME OF GREEKS)**, related words **ΠΛΗΓΗ (=WOUND (WAVES DAMAGING ROOKS))**.

In the word **ΠΟΛΗ=Polis (=CITY)**, analyzing each abbreviated symbol: [**Π** (=is the **πύλη (=piley)** entrance of the city), - **Ο** (=within an **area** for the ownership of their huts (homes)), - **Λ** (=within walls of bright **stone, clean water**, and **spoken words** to communicate, **ΛΑΟΣ (=LAOS =Nation)**, (**ΛΟΓΟΣ (=SPOKEN WORD and logic)**), - **Η** (=supported by law and order)]. **ΠΕΤΡΑ=PETRA=(ROCK—STONE)** starting point-boundary-border, **Πηγάδι = well water**.

Words: **ἀπας=apas**=(total number of people), **περι=perimeter**=(all-around the center), **παρά**=(side of...), **πας=pas**=(every one, every thing, every body), **Πρό** (pro)=problem, prognosis), **πριν=prin**=(before), **Περι**=(peri)=periaxial, periblem.

Code meaning:

ΠΝΟΗ (BREATH),
ΠΡΟ (PRE) IN FRONT OF
OTHER WORD (=beginning)

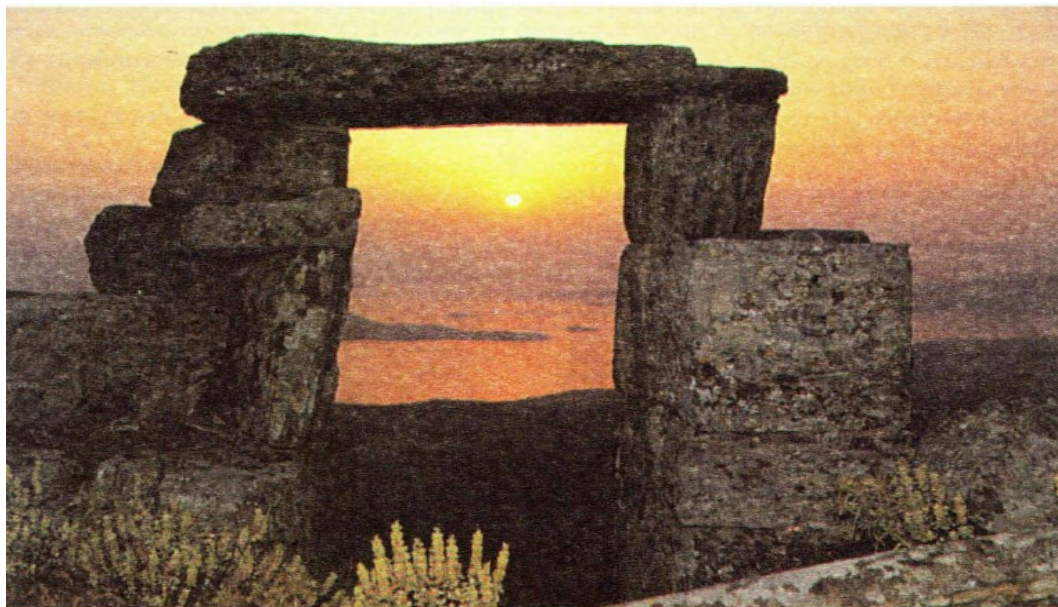
Meaningful extensions:

ΠΩΛΩ (I SELL),
ΠΩΛΟΣ (FOAL- FOR SALLE IN THE CITY),
ΠΟΛΗ=Polis (=CITY) - ΠΗΓΙ ΠΙΓΙ=**source**
of supply, **source** of revenue, **source** of
light, **source** of water, etcetera)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

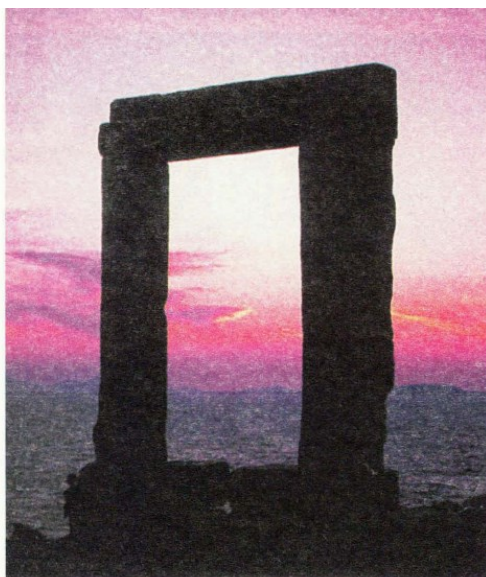
ΠΕΤΡΑ=PETRA=(ROCK—STONE) (your faith is like a petra from this day
your name shall be Petros=(Peter) Jesus Christ

Π π



Πύλη

ΠΥΛΗ=PILEY=entrance-doorway. the main entrance at the walls of a city



Πύλη

Linear B

-Πύλη ένθυμίζει και τὸ συλλαβόγραμμα ΠΙ τῆς Γραμμικῆς Β:

ΠΙ



= a combination of
4 characters (π, υ, λ, η)

upper case	lower case
Π = p	π

Π, π - (Pi - Pe)

"pen" - "pony" - "past" - "precaution" -
"Peter"

Few words of symbol Π from Greek to English

Παλιός (paleos)=paleo, paleology, Paleolithic, paleozoology, etc

Παλλάς (palas)=palladium--**Πάλιν** (palin)=palindrome, palingenesis, palimpsest

Παλάμη (palami)=palm, palpable--**Πάλλω** (pallo)=palpitate, palpitation

Πάππας (papas)=παπα(=father)-- **Παραπλήξ** (paraplix)=paraplegia, paraplegic

Παρά (para)=paradox, parasite, paraxial, parameter, paradigm, and many more

Πάς (pas=pan)=pan, panacea, panorama, pantheism, pantomine, panurgic, etc

Πάσχω (pascho)=patho, pathology, patience, pathos--**Πάτος** (patos)=pattern

Πατρίς (patris)=patriot, patronym, patrimony, patronize, patriarch

Παύρος (pavros)=poverty, poor--**Παχύς** (pachis)=pachynsis, pachyderm

Πεδάω+Πέδη (pedao+pedi)=pedal, pedology-**Παίς** (paes)=pediatric, ped-erast

Περί (peri)=periaxial, periblem, period, perilous, periscope, peristasis, peritomy

Πέτρη (πετρι)=petrify, petroleum--**Πλανάω** (planao)=planet, plane

Πλήθος (plithos)=plural, plethora--**Πνέω** (pneo)=pneuma, pneumatic, etc

Ποινή (pini=punish, penal, penalize, penalty--**Πόλις** (polis)=police, politic, polity

Πολύς (polys)= poly-, polyandry, polyarchy. polycarpy, polytheist, etc, etc, etc

Πόσις (posis)=possibility, potent, potential--**Πούς** (pous)=podiatry, podagra

Πρό (pro)=problem, prognosis, prologue, prophesy, prostate, product

Πρώτος (protos)=protocol, prototype--**Πυλαωρός** (pylaoros)=pilotis, pylorus

Πύρ (pyr)=pyrolatry, pyrolysis, pyromania, pyrophobia, pyrosis, pyrostat, pyre

Pegasus - Πήγασος and Medusa - Μέδουσα



Ancient Greeks had full awareness of the existence of land beyond the Atlantic Ocean

In Theogony Ancient Greek historian (Hesiod (8th - 7th century B.C.) Theogony is a mythological code of facts, the pre-philosophic and pre-scientific progress of the Paleolithic Greeks

Hesiod Theogony (Ancient Greek: Lines 270-280)

Φόρκυι δ' αὐ Κητώ Γραίας τέκε καλλιπάρηους εκ γενετής πολιάς. τὰς δὴ Γραίας καλέουσιν ἀθάνατοί τε θεοὶ χαμαὶ ἐρχόμενοι τ' ἄνθρωποι, Περμφρηδῶ τ' εὐπεπλον Εὐνώ τε κροκόπεπλον, Γοργούς θ', αἱ ναῖουσι πέρην κλυτοῦ Ωκεανοῖο εσχατιῆ πρὸς νυκτός, ἰν' Ἐσπερίδες λιγύφωνοι, Σθεννώ τ' Εὐρυάλη τε Μέδουσα τε λυγρὰ παθούσα ἡ μὲν ἔην θνητή, αἱ δ' ἀθάνατοι καὶ ἀγήρω, αἱ δύο τῆ δὲ μὴ παρελέξατο Κυανοχαίτης ἐν μαλακῷ λειμῶνι καὶ ἀνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσι. τῆς ὅτε δὴ Περσεύς κεφαλὴν ἀπεδειροτόμησεν, ἔκθορε Χρυσάωρ τε μέγας καὶ Πήγασος ἵππος.

Hesiod Theogony (modern Greek: Lines 270 - 280)

[Και στο Φόρκυνα η Κητώ γέννησε τις Γραίες τις ομορφομάγουλες ἀπ' τη γέννησή τους γκρίζες· αυτές τις λένε Γραίες κι οι ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ κι οι ἀνθρωποι που ἐρχονται χάμω την ομορφόπεπλη Περμφριδῶ και την κροκόπεπλη Εὐνώ και τις Γοργούς που κατοικοῦν περ' ἀπ' τον ξακουστό Ωκεανὸ στην ἀκρη κοντὰ στην Νύχτα, ὅπου εἶναι οι καθαρῶφωνες Ἐσπερίδες, η Σθεννώ κι η Εὐρυάλη κι η Μέδουσα που βαριά ἐπαθε. Αυτὴ ἦταν θνητὴ, οι ἄλλες ἀθάνατες κι ἀγέραστες, οι δύο· κοντὰ στη μια κοιμήθηκε ο Γαλοζομάλλης (Ποσειδῶνας) σε μαλακὸ λιβάδι κι ανοιξιὰτικα λουλούδια. Ἀπ' αὐτὴν ὅταν ο Περσεῆας της ἀπόκοψε το κεφάλι ξεπήδησε ο μέγας Χρυσάωρας και το ἄλογο Πήγασος].

We read Hesiod: translation lines 270 - 280:

At the farthest end beyond the renowned Atlantic Ocean near the night dwell the clear-voiced Ἐσπερίδες (=Hesperides) their names **Σθεννώ =Sthainno), Εὐρυάλη (=Euryali), and Μέδουσα (=Medusa)** «Medusa» unfortunate, she died because she was mortal, the other two immortal and well kept-young, there God Poseidon has slept on mild and spring flowery fields.

(=tropical islands of the Caribbean, sthainno=narrow, euryali=long shores). (Here is made clear that ancient Greeks had full awareness of the existence of land beyond the Atlantic Ocean)

continue: Hesiod Theogony
(Ancient Greek: Lines 280-281)

*...τῆς ὅτε δὴ Περσεύς κεφαλὴν ἀ-
 πεδειροτόμησεν, ἔκθορε Χρυσά-
 ωρ τε μέγας καὶ Πήγασος ἵππος.*

Modern Greek: Lines 280-281

[Ἀπ' αὐτὴν ὅταν ὁ Περσεύς τῆς
 ἀπόκοψε το κεφάλι ξεπήδησε ὁ
 μέγας Χρυσάωρας καὶ το
 ἄλογο Πήγασος]

We read Hesiod: translation lines 280 - 281:

After Perseus cut off the head of **Medusa** sprung out the great **Chrysaor** and the winged **Horse Pegasus**.

(Pegasus (=Πήγασος) the word Πηγή, (=source of cloud, source of inspiration, source of supply, source of revenue, source of light, source of water, etcetera).

The 3 Hesperides are 3 different parts of land (islands) one blown up on a violent volcanic eruption then sank, on continuation unblocking the warm current from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean.

(Pegasus (=white winged Horse symbolizes the fog and the rising clouds when the warm stream current reaches the cold north Atlantic and north-western Europe).

continue: Hesiod Theogony
(Ancient Greek: Lines 284-285-286)

*...χὼ μὲν ἀποπτάμενος, προλιπὼν
 χθόνα μητέρα μῆλων, ἴκετ' ἐς ἀ-
 θανάτους· Ζηνός δ' ἐν δώμασι
 ναίει βροντὴν τε στεροπὴν τε φέ-
 ρων Διὶ μητιόεντι·*

modern Greek: Lines 284-285-286

[Κι αὐτὸς πετώντας τὴ γῆ, τὴ μη-
 τέρα τῶν κοπαδιῶν, ἔφτασε στοὺς
 ἀθάνατους· καὶ κατοικεῖ στα δώ-
 ματα τοῦ Δία καὶ τὴ βροντὴ καὶ
 τὴν ἀστραπή φέρνει στο νοητὴ
 Δία].

We read Hesiod: translation lines 284 - 285 - 286:

Pegasus flew over the land, the mother land of flock of cows, and came to the immortal Gods and dwelt near Zeus (**Zeus God of rain**) given him the lightning and the thunder.


(Here is made clear that Pegasus is a cloud who brings lightning and thunder).

Hesiod at 800 BC. to be able to write his book is seeking information from the muses, (Ἀπ' τις μούσες ν' αρχίσουμε τραγούδι, τις Ελικωνιάδες, ... from the muses to begin a song those from the Helicon mountains...) The muses kept information from the past, long before Hesiod's interests to write or copy the events to his book, this proves that writing was a technique that only few people knew, perhaps 99,9% of the population were illiterate at that time.

Images of Medusa in middle and south America



MEDUSA
(Inca-Aztec? art)

Medusa holding Pegasus, notice the hem-line of the dress with the Greek  symbol (Μαιανδρος-meander=Greeks living elsewhere)
(Inca-Aztec? sculpture)

continue: Hesiod Theogony (Ancient Greek: Lines 319-325)

Ἡ δὲ Χίμαιραν ἐτίκτεπνέουσιν ἀμεμάκετον πῦρ, δεινὴν τε μεγάλην τε ποδώκεά τε κρατερὴν τε. τῆς ἦν τρεῖς κεφαλαί· μία μὲν χαροποιῶ λέοντος, ἡ δὲ χιμαίρης, ἡ δ' ὄφιός κρατεροῖο δράκοντος. [πρόσθε λέων, ὀπιθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα, δεινὸν ἀποπνεύουσα πυρός μένος αἰθιμένιοι]. τὴν μὲν Πήγασος εἶλε καὶ εσθλὸς Βελλεροφόντης.

Modern Greek: Lines 319-325

Κι αὐτὴ γέννησε τὴ Χίμαιρα που πνέει ἀκατάσχετη φωτιά, φοβερὴ καὶ μεγάλη καὶ γριγορόποδη καὶ γερὴ κι αὐτὴ εἶχε τρία κεφάλια· ἓνα λαμπερομάτη λέοντα, ἓνα γίδα, ἓνα φιδιού, γεροῦ δράκοντα, μπροστά λιοντάρι, πίσω δράκοντας, στη μέση γίδα, ἀποπνέοντας φοβερὴ δύναμη φλογερῆς φωτιάς. Αὐτὴ νίκησε ὁ Πήγασος κι ὁ εὐγενὴς Βελλεροφόντης.

We read Hesiod: translation lines 319 - 325:

Chimera who breathes out **illimitable fire**, great, frightening and swift, she had 3 heads one of a lion, one of a goat, and one of snake like dragon, in front lion, at the back dragon, and in the middle goat, and she breathes out tremendous force of fire. She was defeated by **Pegasus** and the gentle **Vellerofontis** (he tamed Pegasus), (Chimera= extreme whether conditions winter, very hot summer).

[Pegasus the cloud extinguishes the fire with rain.]_



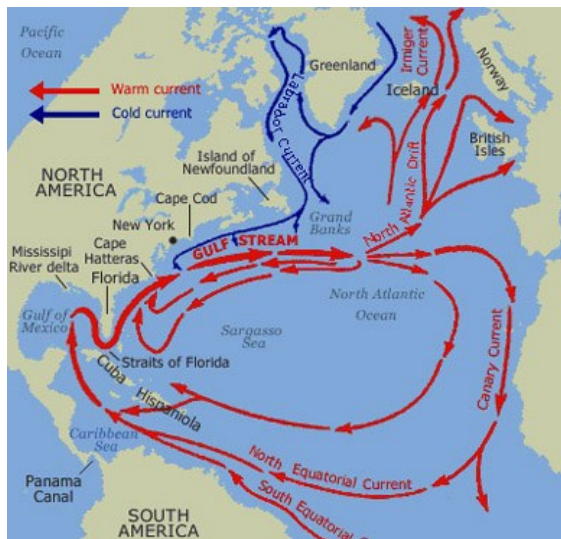
The island group of Bahamas (Spanish *ba-jamar*, "shallow water"), occupies an irregular submarine tableland that rises out of the Atlantic depths and is separated from nearby lands to the south and west by deepwater channels. Lying to the north of Cuba and Hispaniola, the archipelago com-

nearly 700 islands and cays only 22 of which are occupied.

[Excerpt taken from Encyclopedia Britannica]

The 3 islands Cuba, Haiti, and Bahamas:

The bright blue shallow waters surrounding the Bahamas, where once one adjoin big island causing the blocking of the Gulf stream warm current, to flow through the Atlantic and it was sank about 10.000 years ago?. Florida, Straits of, channel between the southern tip of Florida and the island of Cuba, linking the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Traversed by the Gulf Stream, the channel is about 485 km long and from 80 to 240 km wide.



The Gulf Stream, warm current of the North Atlantic Ocean, flowing in a generally north-eastern direction from the Straits of Florida to the Grand Banks, east and south of Newfoundland Island. The term is often extended to include the North Atlantic Drift, which flows from the Grand Banks to the shores of western Europe, Scandinavia, and the eastern islands of the Arctic Ocean. The Gulf Stream is of great climatological importance because of its moderating effects on the climate of western Europe.

(Placing an island anywhere in the Atlantic will not block the stream, but only between Florida and Cuba).

Scientific ascertainments:

Center of geological research Lamont university of Colombia ascertained that at 10.000 B.C. big land sank and the temperature was risen in the Atlantic.

Russian geophysicist ascertained that the Gulf Stream, warm current reached the north Arctic Ocean at about 10-8.000 B.C., before that was blocked by a land, he assumed that it was Atlantis.

Why would Athena, a goddess of War of Athens Greece, be carrying a shield that has a face in its center which matches a face found in the center of the Aztec calendar?

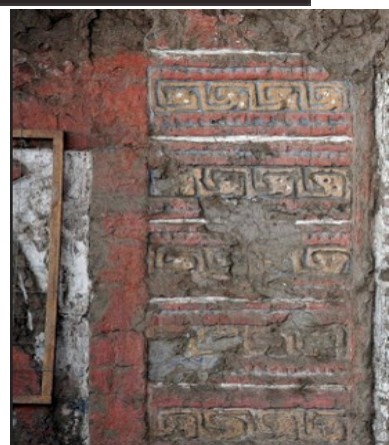


Aztec calendar

BILDER (44) PRE-INCA ART, NORTHERN PERU

(all photos © Rose Mary Boehm)

Pre-Inca Greek presents



Stratis Hatgivlastis 2006 © on Pegasus research

We read Hesiod: translation lines 280 - 281:

After Perseus cut off the head of **Medusa** sprung out the great **Chrysaorus** and the winged **Horse Pegasus**.



Medusa - Μέδουσα

Land full of cane and snakes, an uninhabited island

The head of the island have been cut off as a result of the shallow waters today the missing pick of the island

Chrysaorus - Χρυσάορας

Chrysos = Gold + oros = mountain (Volcano running golden lava)



Vellerofontes - Βελλεροφόντης = he tamed Pegasus (the wind directing Pegasus)

[Βελος = Velos = arrow, direction of wind, velocity.

Pegasus (=Πήγασος) the word **Πηγή**, (=source of cloud, source of inspiration, source of supply, source of revenue, source of light, source of water, etcetera).

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ=POSEIDON=pose + tightness (you can't walk across the sea, your legs are tighten).

We read Hesiod: translation lines 270 - 280:

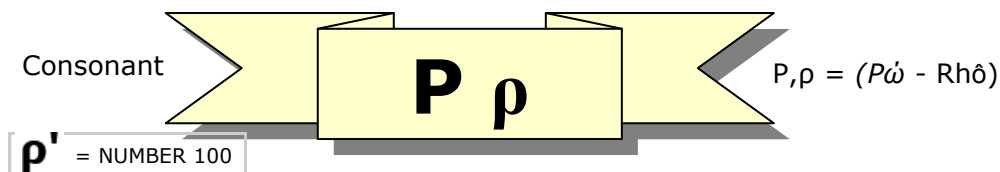
At the farthest end beyond the renowned Atlantic Ocean near the night dwell the clear-voiced Εσπεριδες (=Hesperides) their names **Σθεννώ (=Sthainno)**, **Ευρυάλη (=Euryali)**, and Μέδουσα (=Medusa) **«Medusa»** unfortunate, she died because she was mortal, the other two immortal and well kept-young, there God Poseidon has slept on **mild and spring flowery fields** (=tropical islands of the Caribbean, sthainno=strong and helthy, euryali=long shores).


Ευρυάλη (=Euryali = Ευρυ=wide, long + αλη (γιαλός) =shores (island with long shores)

Σθεννώ (=Sthainno) =Σθένος=forceful, powerful, strong

Stratis Hatgivlastis 2006 © on Pegasus research

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P: (=R) This symbol is on the run mostly water running until it stops towards the sea, lake, or pond . The sound is the running water, PPPPP=RRRRRR.

ΡΗ (=Roe) Runny water or liquid), **Βροχή**=vrohe(=rain), **Ρυάκι**=riaki (=rill), **Ρήτορ**=ritor(=orator-speech maker),

ΡΑΒΔΟΣ=ravdos(=rod,bar), sun's rays, **ΡΥΘΜΟΣ**(=RHYTHM), **Ρήξις**=riksis(=throw), etc.

Code meaning:

movement, rhythm, direction, to point

Meaningful extensions:

ΡΑΒΔΟΣ(=rod, bar), ΡΕΩ=(I AM RUNNING), ΦΟΡΑ=(DIRECTION)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
P =R	ρ =r

P,ρ = (Pῶ - Rhô)

Originally **R** or **P** visually and in sound is the same, Europeans using **P** as **Π**

"red" - "Rex" - "road" - "run" - "reed" - "wrong"

Not to confuse the Latin P with the Greek Π - or the Latin R with the Greek Ρ

Few words of symbol P from Greek to English

Ρέω (reo)=rheum, diarrhea, hematorrhea, run--**Ρίζα** (riza)=root, rhizome

Ρήγνυμι (rignimi)=hemorrhagia, rhexis, fragile, fragment, rrhexis

Ρηϊδιος (riidios)=radios, radiation, radial, radio, radiotherapy

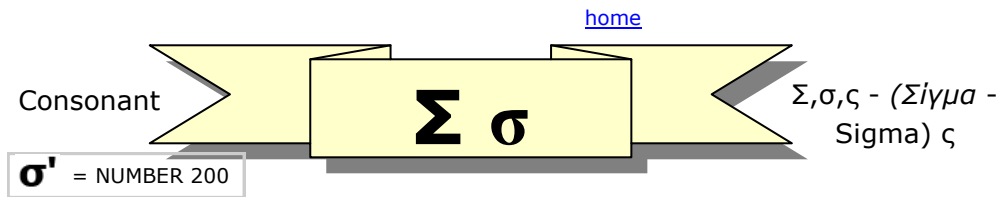
Ρίγος (rigos)=frigid, frigidness, refrigeration

Ρίς (ris)=rhinoscope, rhinal, rhinic, rhinoceros

Ρόδον (rodon)=rose, rosebud, rosebush, rosewater

Ρόος (roos)=rheum, rheumatic, rheumatism

Ρικνός (ricnos)=wrinkle -- **Ράπτω** (raptō)=rhapsody



Σ,σ,ς: We should keep in mind the condition of the Greek mountainous land, of pine and other coniferous trees, when the wind is blowing, the branches **σειει (=shake) move back and forth in a continuous non stop movement**, leaving an endless sound of (ΣΣΣΣΣΣ (=SSSSSS)).

Also the sea wavelets give a similar sound, and also shrubs and grasses on wind.

Σεισμοί (=earthquakes) shake the land, a well known phenomenon to Greece from ancient times with almost **20 volcanoes**, have marked the landscape, **Σταθμός (=Station=coming and going continuously)**.

Σοφός, φιλόσοφος=sophist philosopher=friendly to knowledge: analyzing the word "**Σο-φός**" σο=σ=moving-searching back and forth, ο=the surroundings, φώς=light=enlightenment to the brain -ς=repeatedly (φ-ώ-ς=light-ω=oo=universal)

σ at the end of a word changes to ς

ΣΕΛΗΝΗ SELENE =(moon)= Σελήνη... the name originating from the ΣΕΛΑΣ SELAS= aurora Borealis (bright light) in Greek mythology and religion the SELENE ΣΕΛΗΝΗ =MOON is the month. According to Isiodus theogony SELENE =MOON is Hyperion's (galaxy) daughter and sister of dawn and the sun, the sun that gives light to them because of their relation.

Code meaning:

Σείει (shake) move back and forth in a continuous non stop movement

Meaningful extensions:

Σειρήν (siren),
Σήθω =κωσκινίζω (I sift)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
Σ =s	σ = ς

Σ,σ,ς - (Σίγμα -Sigma) ς

"say" - "spring" - "snow" - "stop" - "salt"
- "smoke"

Σ (is added at the end of a word providing a sex ratio (gender)
(ΑΥΤΟΣ- αυτός (=he),
(ΑΥΤΗ - αυτή (=her), σ at the end of a word changes to ς
(ΑΥΤΟ - αυτό (=this).

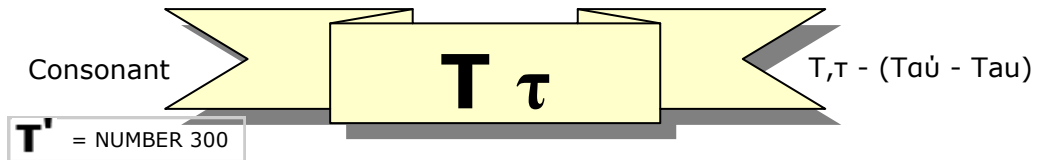
Few words of symbol Σ from Greek to English

Σάλπιξ (salpinx)=salpinx, salpingitis--**Σάνδαλον** (sandalon)=sandal **Σά-
ος**=σώος (saos=soos)=**safe**, safeness, **sos**, save, savior **Σάρξ** (sarks)
=sarcophagus, sarcoma, sarcosis, sarcoplasm **Σειρή** (siri)=series, serial--
Σειρήν (sirin)=siren--**Σθένος** (sthenos)=asthenic **Σείω** (seio)=seism, seis-
mology, seismometer--**Σελήνη** (selini)=selenium **Σιγή** (sigi)=silence, si-
lent--**Σκάπτω** (skapto)=excavate, excavation **Σκέπτομαι** (sceptomae)
=spectacle, spectacular, spectator - **Σκιόεις** (skiois)=obscure, skiagram,
skiascope **Σκολιός** (scolios)=scoliosis--**Σκοπός** (skopos)=scope, telescope
Σκότος (scotos)=Scotia, shoot--**Σοφός** (sophos)=Sophia, sophism, sophist
Σπείρον (speiron)=spiral, spire--**Σπέος** (speos)=speos, speleology
Σπέρμα (sperma)=sperm, spermatology--**Σπιδής** (spidis)=space, spacious
Σπόγγος (spongos)=sponge, spongy--**Σπονδή** (spondi)=spondaic
Στάζω (stazo)=stalactite, stagonometer--**Σταθμός** (stathmos)=station
Στατός (statos)=statue, status--**Στέρνον** (sternon)=sternum, sternotomy
Στεινός (stinos)=stenosis, stenocardia, stenothorax
Στείρη (steiri)=sterile, sterilize, stereogram, stereognosis
Στήθος (stithos)=stethoscope, stetheometer
Στόμαχος (stomachos)=stomach--**Στρεπτός** (streptos)=streptococcus
Στρατός (stratos)=strategic, stratosphere--**Σφαίρα** (sfera)=spherical
Στρεύομαι (strevgomae)=strangle, strain
Συλλέγω (syllego)= syllogism, colect, collective, collection
Σύμβολον (symvolon)=symbol, symbolism, symbolize
Σύμφωνος (symphonos)=symphonic, symphony, symphonic
Σύν (syn)=syllable, symmetry, sympathy, symptom, synagogue, syndicate,
syntax, synopsis, synthetic, synonym, synchronize, syndicate, synod, etc,
etc
Σίβυλλα= civilla= Gods will-command = to Latin civil, civilization

Σβάστικα = Swastika symbol of good luck and prosperity



[home](#)



Τ: The hammer (=tool) «τύκον» . Cyclops (=Κύκλωπες) the early people of the Greek mountains where the first to create their huts, stables and barns within walls (Cyclopean walls) they became excellent **stone carvers**. Words **ΤΕΧΝΗ (=SKILL-technique - technology - architect. Τικτώ (to bear) (I create new life (give birth).**

ΤΟΙΧΟΣ (=shortWALL)+ΤΕΙΧΟΣ (=longWALL) see the difference of the word **ΤΟΙΧΟΣ** and **ΤΕΙΧΟΣ**, let us analyze the word to find the meaning (**Τ** = the tool to shape the stone), (**Ο** = area my house), (**Ι** = to stand on secure land which is the **Χ** = χθών=earth), (**Ο** = area, city, country),

(**THE first O** represents the home), (**and the E** represents unlimited length of work of a city wall, [**ΤΟΙΧΟΣ =SMALL WALL- ΤΕΙΧΟΣ =LONG WALL**].
(same word different meaning)

Τυρός-Tyros (=cheese), (The **technique** of making cheese)

[*Homer's - Iliad «επί δ` αίγειον κνή τύρον» (=he grated on top goat's cheese)*].

ΤΑΛΑΡΟΣ= talaros straw basket to carry things in it for measuring goods for sale, from **Talaros - emerges the word DOLLAR** using a similar basket as a strainer for making soft cheese.

τείχος, τό (ουσ.): τείχος || τείχος πόλεως || περίβολος. Ετυμ. < θ. τειχες- (τοιχος). Από αυτό: (τείχος κάστρου)

τοιχος, ό (ουσ.): τοίχος, πλευρά || τοίχωμα || τοίχοι = πλάγια, πλευρές. (τοιχος οικίας)

From an Ancient Greek dictionary

ΤΕΙΧΟΣ= long walls of a city, the Chinese wall unlimited size E=work

ΤΟΙΧΟΣ= wall of the house a restricted area small area O=my home

Code meaning:

ΤΕΧΝΗ (SKILL-technique)

Meaningful extensions:

ΤΟΙΧΟΣ (WALL),TOOL

upper case	lower case
Τ	τ

Τ,τ - (Ταύ - Tau)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

"**t**echnology" - "**t**ime" - **t**est" - "**t**op"

Few words of symbol T from Greek to English

Τάλαντον (talanton)=talent, talented -- Τάπησ (tapis)=tapestry
Τάλασ (talas)=toil, toilsome, tolerance, tolerate, tolerable
Ταύροσ (tavros)=taurus, tauromachy -- Τάφοσ (taphos)=epitaph
Ταχύσ (tachys)=tachycardia, tachiarithmhia, tachyrrhythmia
Τείνω (teino)=tend, tendency, tendon, tension, tent, intensity, tetanus
Τέκτων (tecton)=architect, tectonic -- Τέλλω (tello)=tell
Τέρασ (teras)=teratoid, teratogenesis, teratoma, teratogeny
Τέρμα (terma)=terminal, termination, terminate, terminus
Τέσσαρα (tessara)=tetrabasic, tetrahedral, tetractys, tetragon
Τέχνη (techni)=techno, technician, technic, technical, technology, etc, etc
Τήλε (tile)=telegram, telepathy, telephone, telescope, teletherapy
Τίθημι (tithimi)=theme, thematic, apothecary-- Τρόπαιον (tropeon) =trophy
Τομή (tomi)=tomography, tomogram, anatomy
Τόξον (toxon)=toxic, toxemic, toxin, toxoid-- Τρίαίνα (triaena)=trident
Τράγοσ (tragos)=tragedian, tragedy, tragically, tragopodia
Τρέμω (tremo)=tremble, tremor, tremendous, terrorist, terrorism
Τρέπω (trepo)=tropic, tropical, trope, tropics
Τρέφω (trefho)=trophic, atrophic, trophotherapy, threptic, thrombosis
Τρίζω (trizo)=stridence, stridulate-- Τρίβω (trivo)=trivia, triviality
Τρίπλαξ (triplox)=trinal, trine, trinity, triplet, tripod, trisyllable
Τρώω (troo)=trauma -- Τύμβοσ (tymvos)=tomb, tombstone
Τύραννοσ (tyranos)=tyrant, tyranny, tyrannical
Τυφλόσ (tyflos=blind)=typhlosis, typhloid



T = TEXNH (SKILL-technique)



ENGLISH IS GREEK!!! (*This text was found in an English magazine of technology*)

"The genesis of classical drama was not symptomatic. An euphoria of charismatic and talented protagonists showed fantastic scenes of historic episodes. The prologue, the theme and the epilogue, comprised the trilogy of drama while synthesis, analysis and synopsis characterized the phraseology of the text. The syntax and phraseology used by scholars, academicians and philosophers in their rhetoric, had many grammatical idioms and idiosyncrasies. The protagonists periodically used pseudonyms. Anonymity was a syndrome that characterized the theatrical atmosphere. The panoramic fantasy, the mystique, the melody, the aesthetics, the use of the cosmetic epithets are characteristics of drama.

Τ



Τ-έκτω
(Εικὼν ἀρχαίου ἀγγείου)



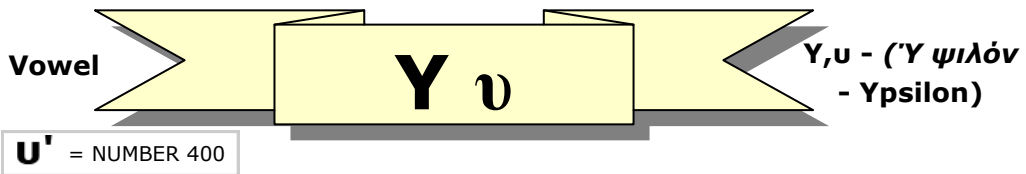
Τ-ύπτω

"Ὄθεν: Τεύχω (=κατασκευάζω), Τύπτω, κΤυπῶ, κΤίζω, Τήκω, Τέμνω, Τάττω, Τείνω, Τέχνη..
"Εἴρηται δὲ τέχνη, παρὰ τὸ τεύχω, ρῆμα". - Τιμάω (=τιμωρῶ), Τρύω, Τείρω...

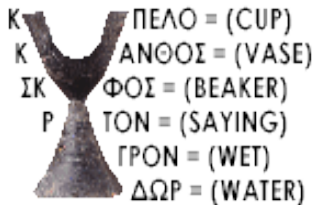


DAEDALUS AND ICARUS CONSTRUCT WINGS TO
ESCAPE FROM THE MINOAN CRETE

Τ. Τάπ - Τούπ, Τάκ, Τάκα - Τούκα).



Υ: =The cavity, cup any word that begins or includes symbol «Υ» represents water or liquid substance, Using the inner hand (cavity) to capture water for drinking.



Words of objects with a cavity κύμα (=wave), βυθός (=bottom of the sea), αύλαξ (=channel), ΥΔΩΡ (=WATER), ΥΓΡΟΣ (=WET), ΥΙΟΣ(=SON -born from moist womb), ΥΜΗΝ (=thin skin - the membrane of a virgin), ΥΛΗ (=material), ΥΨΟΣ- height (=sea level altitude). ΥΔΡΟ... (=HYDRO) - hydroelectricity - hydrolysis. etc, etc.

ΥΒΡΙΣ=HUBRIS (=swear-abusive language). Analyzing the word «ΥΒΡΙΣ» **Υ** (=spit out from moist mouth) **Β** (=with force violent words), **Ρ**=r (=throw to a specific direction), **Ι** (=ill, wicked, poison words), **Σ** (=repetitively).

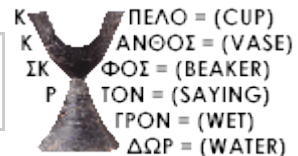
To those who don't speak and read Greek the word ΥΒΡΙΣ has no mining, but the analysis reveal some results, this technique can be useful to analyze and understand most of the meaning of ancient Greek words.

Meaningful extensions:

Code meaning:

ΚΟΙΛΟΤΗΣ (cavity), Liquid, ύλη= elements melting mater

Using the glass-cup as symbol **Υ**



Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

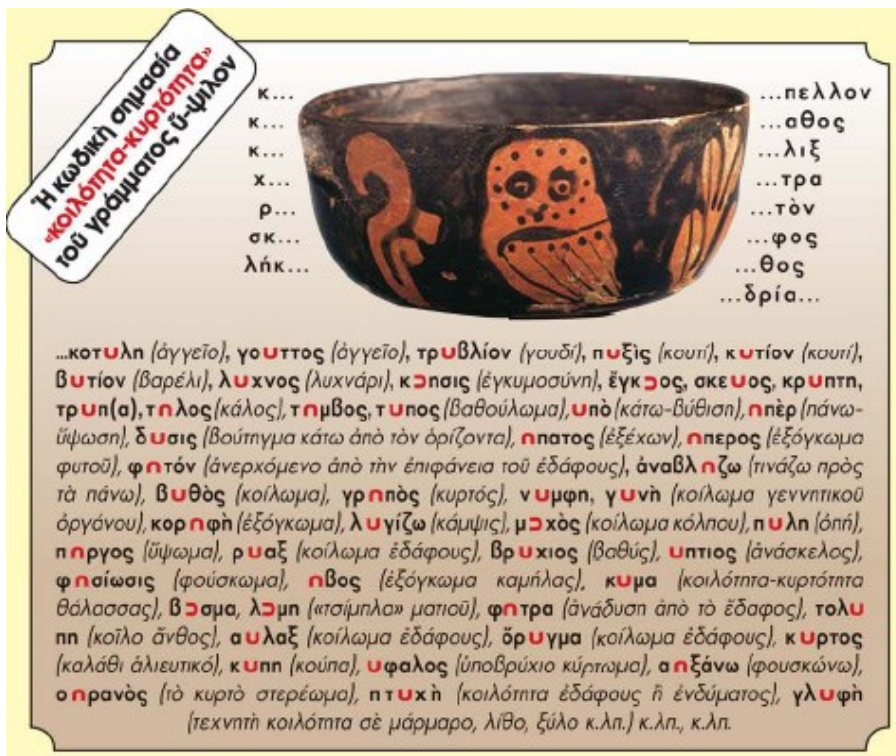
upper case	lower case
Υ	υ=y

Υ,υ - (Υ ψιλόν - Ypsilon)

"bay" - "way" - "gray" - "play" - "flay"-
"Every" - "fray"

Few words of symbol Υ from Greek to English

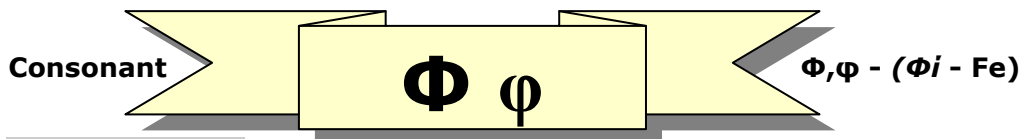
Υγιής (hygiis)=hygeian, hygiene, hygienics, hygiology, hygienic
Υδωρ (ydor)=hydro, hydrate, hydrocele, hydroelectric, hydrodynamics, hydrops, hydroscope, hydria, hydraulic, hydrogen, hydrochloric, hydrotechnics, etc, etc
Υμέναιος (ymeneos)=hymen, hymeneal--**Υμνος** (ymnos)=hymn, hymnal
Υπατος-υπέρτατος (ypatos)=supreme, supremacy
Υπέρ (yper)=hyper, hyperbol, hyperhidrosis, hyperenergia, hyperphysical, etc,etc
Υπνος (ypnos)=hypnosis, hypnotic, hypnotism, hypnobatia
Υπό (ypo)=hypo, hypocrite, hypoglossal, hyposmia, hypothesis, hypothermia, etc
Υστερος (ysteros)=hysteria, hysteron, hysteromania, hysterography
Υψώω (ypsoo)=hypsometer, hypsography, hypsotherapy



Source Periodical Davlos

We will notice that only Greek words with a "Y" describe objects with concave and convex shapes plus liquids and wet and moist. The reason that firstly the symbol letters appeared first as building bricks for the Greek language, it is also important to know that the 3 symbols "Y- H - I" have the same phonetic sound but have different meanings.

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Φ¹ = NUMBER 500

Φ: The lantern to hold and carry fire and light. Symbol **Φ** replaced with symbol **Π (=ph)**, the dictionary H. Liddell & R. Scot, write, in many Greek dialects symbol **Φ**, has changed to **π - B** and **Θ**.

In sound, to start a fire we need to **puff ΦΟΥ (=phou), to blow off a candle we φού=phou.** (*breath out from your lungs mouth and lips*)

Words beginning with «**Φ**» φωτιά =fire, Φάρος =light house, Φώς =light, φανάρι =lantern, φάτο =photo, etc.

Apollo god of light (**no God of the sun**) worshiped by the Greeks for the gift of **brightness from the sun** giving them the opportunity to understand what he see's and to examine them plus other things of nature.

Paleolithic Greeks of the rocky mountains, striking two flint-stones together, to emit sparkle and to start up fire using dry straw or tinder.

In Greek «Theogony» (*the origin or genealogy of the gods*) Prometheus father of the Greeks he stole the **fire*** from Zeus and give it to humans.



ωτιά =fire,

άρος=lighthouse,

ανός=roof-light,

ανάρι=lantern,

«*Αλλά μιν εξαπάτησεν εὐς πάϊς Ιαπετοῖο κλέψας ακαμάτοιο πυρός τηλέσκοπον αυγήν εν κοίλω νάρθηκι*».

*** (fire to the mind= the inspiration of technology.** Related words: **ΦΑΩ=φωτιζω, φέγγω (=I give light), ΦΥΓΗ (=escape, flight, exodus)**

φ in Phoenician described as **Qoph=monkey** (*perhaps if you have a closer look at the character it resembles the monkey the two eyes and the tail*) , because when they adopted this symbol from the Greeks they didn't knew the meaning of it, this symbol emits **Φώς=light**. The abbreviated meaning of **ΦΩΣ= Φ=**is the source of light, **Ω=oo** space within bigger space the universe, **Σ=** continuously.

The difference between Φ and F:

Symbol **F** also used in early Greece, named **digamma (=double-gama Γ- Γ one on top of the other)** and was pronounced between the **F** and the **V**, **Foivos= Οἶνος=(vinum, Vino (Ital.+Span.), Vin (Fr.), Wein (Ger.), Wine (Eng.)**

Code meaning:

ΦΩΣ (LIGHT), ΦΥΣΙΣ (NATURE),
ENLIGHTENMENT

Meaningful extensions:

ΦΑΩ=φωτιζω, φέγγω, (=I give light)
ΦΕΡΩ (=bring) ΦΩΤΙΑ (FIRE)
ΦΑΡΟΣ (LIGHT HOUSE)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

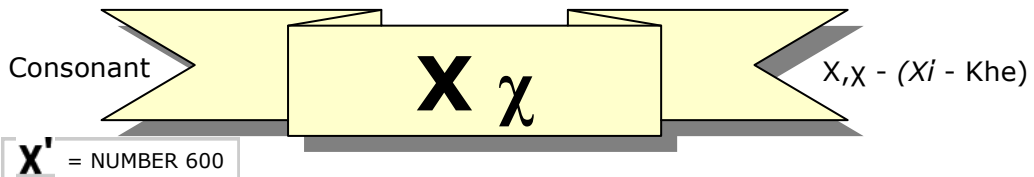
upper case	lower case
Φ =ph=f	φ =ph=f

Φ,φ - (Φι - Fe)

"fox" - "photo" - "fish" - "fire" - "fast" -
"physical"

Few words of symbol Φ from Greek to English

- Φαίνω** (phaeno)= phenomenon, phenomenal, phantom, fantasy
Φάλαγξ (phalanx)=phalanx, phalanges--**Φάρος** (pharos=lighthouse)=pharos
Φάος (phaos)=photo, photosynthesis, photopia, photography, photolysis, etc
Φάρμακον (pharmacon)=pharmaceutical, pharmacist, pharmacology
Φάρυγξ (pharynx)=pharynx, pharyngology--**Φήμη** (pheimy)=fame, famous
Φέρω (fero)=phor, differ, different, deferment, inference, reference, infer, etc
Φθόγγος (phthongos)=diphthong--**Φλέγω** (phlaego)=flame, flammable
Φίλος (philos)=philanthropy, philological, philosopher, philately, philozoic
Φλέγμα (phlegma)=phlegmon, phlegmatic, phlegm
Φλέψ (phleps)=phlebitis, phleborrhagia, phlebostenosis, phlebology
Φόβος (phovos)=phobia, many many phobias -- **Φολκός** (folcos)=false, falsity
Φοίνιξ (phinix=purple color)=phenix, Phoenix -- **Φυγή** (phygei)=fugitive, fugue
Φράζω (phrazo)=phrase, periphrasis, phraseology, periphrasis
Φρήν (phrein)=phrenetic, phrenology, phrenasthenia
Φρήτρι (fritri)=brother, brotherhood, fraternal -- **Φρήξ** (frix)=horror, horrible
Φύλλον (phyllon)=phyllod, phyllome, phylloid, phylloxera, phyllophagus
Φύσις (physis)=physic, physical, physician, physiology, physicist
Φωνή (phoni)=phone, phonics, phonograph, phonometer, microphone



X=h: Χαρά (=Happiness), χα χα χα - χι χι χι (=ha ha ha - he he he - ho ho ho, burst into a (loud) laugh), **causing to open the mouth**. Symbol «**X**» turned or placed in any position, is the tool that keeps open a hole, cavity, draw well or mine. In many Greek dialects symbol **X** is replaced with **K** and often as **KX (=CH)**. **Ακτίνες(=rays) X(=he)**. In fact the Greek **X** means the **unknown, chaos**. *In many languages, X-radiation is called Röntgen radiation, after Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, who is generally credited as its discoverer, and who had named it X-radiation to signify an unknown type of radiation. (Greek Χάος =Chaos, replacing X with ch)*

X is the unknown not to confuse the Latin **X**= to the Greek Ξ (look for symbol Ξ) Words: **ΧΑΟΣ (=CHAOS)**, **ΧΑΣΜΑ (=CHASM, GAP)**, **CAVE**, **ΧΡΟΝΟΣ (=time)**, **ΧΕΙΜΩΝ (=winter)**, **ΧΙΩΝ (=snow)**, **ΧΕΙΜΑ (=deluge)**, **ΧΕΙΡ (=HAND= handful - fistful=is the cavity of the hand to grasp and work with)**.

In cold whether to warm our hands we blow in them χού χού=hou hou in the cavity of our hands.


(Hesiod works and days) «**ἐργον δ' ουδέν όνειδος, αεργίη δε τ' όνειδος**») **(=any work you do, not to be ashamed of, but to be ashamed, if you don't work).**

Code meaning:

ΧΑΟΣ (=chaos), ΧΑΣΜΑ (=chasm, gap), a hole, cavity on ground
ΧΡΟΝΟΣ =ΧΡΟΝΟΣ =TIME

Meaningful extensions:

XI=hi (=χαρά = happiness),
ΧΕΙΡ (=hand), ΧΘΩΝ (under earth)

X=  ΧΡΟΝΟΣ =CHRONOS =TIME (hourglass=X)

Χέω, χοή, χοάνη, χῶμα, χοῦς, χάζω (=χάνω), σ-χίζω, χειμών, χιών, χάλαζα, χαραμάδα, χηραμός (=φωλεά ζώου), χειή (=φωλεά όφρεως), χαίνω, χάσμα, χαράδρα, χάσχω, χάνω, χωρίζω, χηλή, χείρ, χωρῶ... Χῶρος...Χρόνος...



In Hesiod's theogony: Chaos (Χάος) The dark, silent abyss from which all things came into existence. According to the Theogony of Hesiod, χάος=Chaos generated the solid mass of Earth, the same time which arose the starry, cloud-filled Heaven. Mother Earth and Father Heaven, personified respectively as Gaea and her offspring Uranus, were the parents of the Titans. Other children of Chaos included Tartarus and Erebus. In a later theory, χάος=Chaos is the formless matter from which the cosmos, or harmonious order, was created.

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
X _{=KH - CH}	Χ

X,Χ - (Xi - Khe)

"home" - "human" - "hot" - "heart" - "heat" - "heater"

Χάζομαι (chazomae)=chaos, chasm, chaotic-**Χαρίεις** (charis)=charming, charm

Χαμαι (chamae)=humiliate, humility, chamomile--**Χίμαιρα** (chimaera)=chimera

Χειμέριος (cheimaerios)=hibernal--**Χθών** (chthon)=chthonic, chthonian

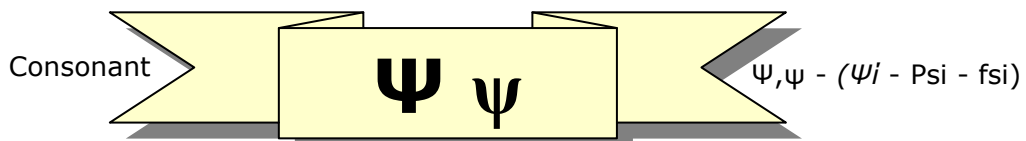
Χείρ (cheir)=chiropractic, chiroplasty, chiropodist

Χλωρός (chloros)=chloral, chlorophyll, chloric, chlorine, hydrochloric

Χόλος (cholos)=choleric, cholesterine, chololith, cholesterol

Χρόνος (chronos)=chronic, chronicle, chronography, chronometry

Χρῶς (chros)=chrom, chronoscope, chromatics, chromocite, chromogen



Ψ' = NUMBER 700

Ψ: This is a double symbol replacing **ΠΣ** and **ΦΣ**, that was at earlier times, **ΠΕΛΟΠΣ, ΑΡΑΠΣ**. Symbols **Π** and **Φ** are consonants, sounds of the lips of the mouth,

ΦΣΥΧΗ=ΨΥΧΗ=φύσιν-έχει (=psyche, soul), ΨΑΜΑΘΟΣ=άμμος (=sand), ΨΕΥΔΟΣ (=lie, falsity), ΨΑΡ (=birds flying in groups), ΨΑΥΩ=ψάω=εγγίζω (=to touch).



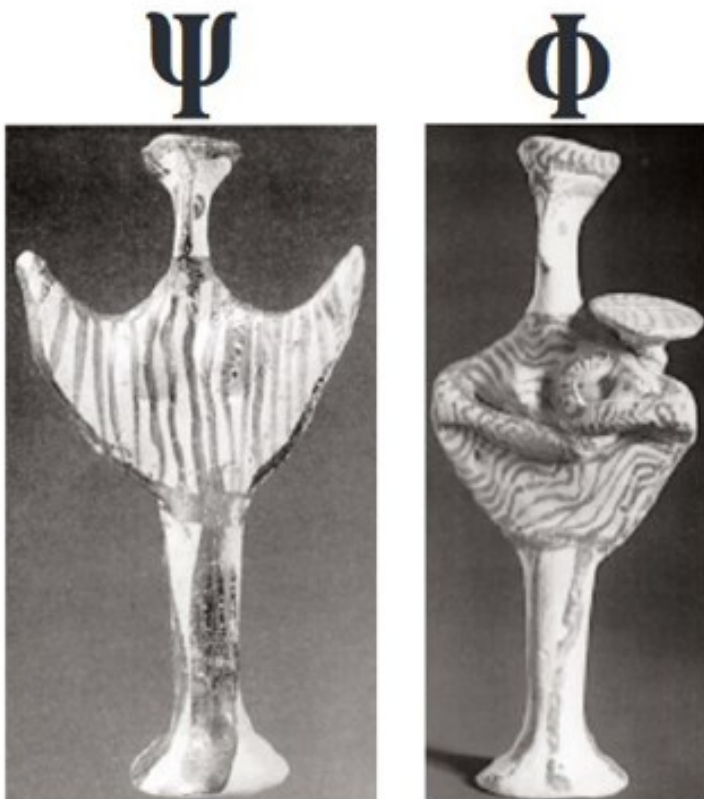
Visually symbol **Ψ** resembles symbol **Φ** the only difference symbol **Ψ** as lantern has no top cover, as a result the flame to go out on a breeze or wind sounding (**fss**). Like the **ψυχή=psyche=soul** goes out of the mouth of a dying. Words with escaping meaning.

Code meaning:

ΨΙ=ΨΑΥΕΙΝ (TOUCH),
ΨΥΧΗ (soul), ΨΥΧΡΟΣ (COLD)

Meaningful extensions:

ΨΑΛΩ (sing), ΨΑΡΟΝΙΑ=fling birds or fish ΨΙΛΟΣ (height)



Μυκηναϊκά εἰδώλια: Ἀριστερὰ «τύπου Ψεῖ», δεξιὰ «τύπου Φεῖ». (Ἐθνικὸν Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Μουσεῖον.)

The photo proves the knowledge of the ancient Greeks, the meaning of the 2 characters, Ψ is open, and Φ is protective (click for Φ)

Mycenaean terracotta Ψ and Φ (Archeological museum in Athens)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
<p>Ψ = ps = πσ = φσ = fs</p>	<p>ψ</p>

Ψ, ψ - (ψi - Psi -

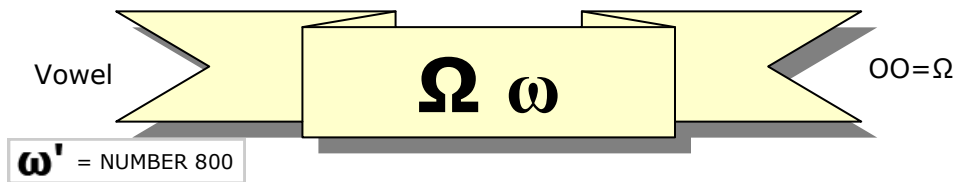
"psychoanalysis" - "psalm" - "psychiatry" - "psychology"

Few words of symbol Ψ from Greek to English

Ψεύβδος (pseudos)=pseudo, pseudonym, pseudology, pseudomania, etc

Ψηλαφάω (psilaphao)=palpable, pselaphesis

Ψυχή (psyche)=psychasthenia, psyche, psychoanalysis, psychosis, psychopath, psychiatry, psychoneurosis, psychology, etc, etc



Ω: Omega is a double character «**OO**» it's first appearance was at 403 B.C. in Athens. In dialects Aeolian and Dorian the O or OO used as **OY** (**ΟΟΡΑΝΟΣ (ΟΥΡΑΝΟΣ)=Sky, ΜΟΟΣΑ (ΜΟΥΣΑ)=Muse - ΚΟΟΡΟΣ (ΚΟΥΡΟΣ)=boy with long hair**, in Ionian dialects **O** is replaced to **A**.

Words **Ωδε(=this way)** (*demonstrative adverb pronoun*),

As we previously see in the symbol character «**O**» it represents **ΧΩΡΟΣ (=AREA), HOME (=ΟΙΚΟΣ- property), (Ω=OO indicates an area within a bigger area HORIZON, OCEAN, GALAXY, UNIVERSE), ΩΚΕΑΝΟΣ (=ocean)**

Analyzing Ωρα=time:

ΩΡΑ(=HOUR-TIME), Ω (=universe), **P=r** (=sun's rays=speed of light=time), **A** (=at the beginning of time).

Code meaning:

HORIZON, OCEAN, GALAXY, UNIVERSE

Meaningful extensions:

ΩΡΑ (HOUR)

ΩΚΥΣ=ταχύς(=fast, quick)

Tips for pronouncing those letters which are pronounced differently from the equivalent English letters.

upper case	lower case
Ω =OO or OY	ω =oo

"grow" - "glow" "hollow" - "bow" -
"follow" - throw"

Few words of symbol Ω from Greek to English

Ὀδή (odi)=ode -- **Ὠκεανός** (okeanos)=ocean, oceanography
Ὠκύς (okis)=acute, acuteness -- **Ὠνός** (vonos)=venal
Ὠρη (ori)=hour, hourly, horoscope, horography, horology
Ὠτώεις (otois)=otalgia, otitis, otopathy, otology, otoscope, etc, etc
Ὠχρος (ochros)=ochrodermia, ocheros

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Ὠκεανός (okeanos)=ocean (**ATLANTIC + ATLAS - ΑΤΛΑΣ**)

The Theogony of Hesiod

Ἄτλας δ' οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχει κρατερῆς ὑπ' ἀνάγκης πείρασιν ἐν γαίης, πρόπαρ
Ἑσπερίδων λιγυφώνων, ἐστηῶς κεφαλῇ τε καὶ ἀκαμάτησι χέρεσσιν·



ΑΤΛΑΣ was condemned to carry the sky on his shoulders, every Greek myth have some truth in it, the only way to revive and decipher it is to understand the actual word.

A - ΤΛΑΣ. ΤΛΑΣ=TLAS= audacity, boldness, daring

the **A** before the word ΤΛΑΣ = **ΑΤΛΑΣ** it means the opposite (example **κακός**=bad, **ἀκακός**=not bad, example2 word **equal** to word **unequal** the **un** is what is the Greek

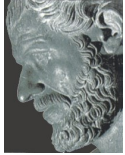
A in front of a word), therefore the word ATLAS-ΑΤΛΑΣ means unable, not having the power to act, frightened, unwillingness. Who is ATLAS? - ΑΤΛΑΣ? Those people who where fortunate to take a voyage in a big ship across the ocean will notice at about the center of the ocean that the sky is resting all around the horizon on the edges of the

ocean, therefore ATLAS is in fact the ocean and the sky. The difference between TLAS and ATLAS is that no one dares to cross the ocean at ancient times this is why TLAS becomes ATLAS, only Hercules was able to accomplish the task to brink the golden apples of Hesperidia, crossing the Atlantic. [the word **τλας tlas** in the Ancient Greek dictionary Liddell & Scot]

Atlantis: Recent research claims that Atlantis still exists www.stipsi.gr/atlantis



PARMENIDES Greek philosopher on his theory that space has no boundaries, space was never born and will never die with no beginning no center and no end, existed, exists, and will continue to exist.



HERACLITUS «τα πάντα ρεί» everything in space continuously changing (this puzzled scientists) both philosophers are correct, Parmenides referring to empty space with no matter in it, and Heraclitus referring on matter and what is happening in the universe=matter.

Greeks used the alphabet as numbers A=1, B=2,...

The numbers we use today as we call them Arabic numbers in fact are not Arabic but from India, the Arabs introduce them to Europe, the truth is we don't know exactly the originality of them...

One thing is certain that the "zero" (**0**) contrived from the great Greek mathematician and astronomer Klavd. Ptolemy, the meaning of the zero **0** is ΟΥΔΕΝ (=NON)

Τὰ ἀποκαλούμενα "ἀραβικά" σύμβολα τῶν ἀριθμῶν δὲν προέρχονται βεβαίως ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἄραβας. Αὐτὸ εἶναι γνωστόν. Οἱ ἴδιοι οἱ Ἄραβες δὲν τοὺς διεκδικοῦν. Τοὺς ὀνομάζουν "Ἰντί". Ἀπλῶς ἐμεσολάβησαν διὰ τὴν μεταφορὰν αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰνδίας στὴν Εὐρώπη, κυρίως στοὺς Ἄραβες τῆς Ἰσπανίας ἀπ' ὅπου διεδόθησαν παντοῦ. Ἄλλωστε οἱ Ἄραβες, ὅπως καὶ οἱ περισσότεροι ἀνατολικοὶ λαοί, ἐχρησιμοποιοῦν ἀνέκαθεν, τόσο κατὰ τὴν γραφὴ ὅσο καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσι, φορὰν ἐκ δεξιῶν πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερά.

Ἡ ἐπινόησις τῶν συμβόλων 1, 2, 3, 4... παραμένει σκοτεινὴ διότι δὲν ἐφευρέθησαν οὔτε ἀπὸ τοὺς Ἰνδοὺς. Ἄλλοι ἐρευνῆται παρομοιάζουν αὐτὰ τὰ σύμβολα μὲ τὰ ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα - ἀριθμοὺς (λ.χ. Α.1 ↔ Α. 4 ↔ Δ. 9 ↔ Θ. 8 ↔ Η. 7 ↔ Ζ) καὶ ἄλλοι ὑποστηρίζουν ὅτι ἀποτελοῦν ἰδιαιτέρο συμβολισμό, εἰδικὴ ἐπινόησις ἢ ἀποκάλυψις Νεοπυθαγορείων. Πιθανὸν ἐξ αὐτῶν οἱ ὅποιοι ἀκολούθησαν τὸν Μ. Ἀλέξανδρο μέχρι τὴν Ἰνδικήν. Ἐνα εἶναι βέβαιον, ὅτι τὸ "μηδὲν" (0) ἐπενοήθη ἀπὸ τὸν σπουδαῖο ἑλληνα μαθηματικὸ καὶ ἀστρονόμο Κλαύδ. Πτολεμαῖον, τὸ δὲ σύμβολόν του εἶναι τὸ ἀρχικὸν γράμμα τῆς λέξεως ΟΥΔΕΝ.¹⁰⁶

Ἄννα Τζιροπούλου Ευσταθίου

Is there relation between letter O and number 0 zero?, if symbol "omicron" (**0**) or **Ω** give evidence of space, then let us examine number zero **0**, zero can not be multiplied, subtracted, divided, or added ($0+0=0$, $0*0=0$, $0-0=0$, «in my theory» **0** zero and letter **o** are related, if we add $0+0+0+0...$ infinitely the answer is $=0=\Omega$ endless space!

the universe is inside space = **Θ**. The expansion of the universe is



=1 & 0=mater inside space, $10 \& 0=100$ $\& 0=1.000$ $\& 0=10.000$
 $\& 0=100.000$ $\& 0=1.000.000$ $\& 0=...$ infinity this can prove the rapid speed of expansion of the universe as the physicists claim.

(in Greek the word Θεός=God begins with **Θ**)



The names of the stars were named by the Greeks at ancient times, they believed, father of the sun was Hyperion =(galaxy).

**Αλκυώνη, Ηλέκτρα,
Κελαινώ, Μαία,
Μερόπη, Ταυγέτη,
Στερόπη**



Empedocles (495 - 435 b.C.) thought that the 4 substances fire, solids, liquids, and air are elements of the universe that causing the universe to die and reborn, (today we know that earth elements can change with appropriate temperature to solid, liquid, and air).

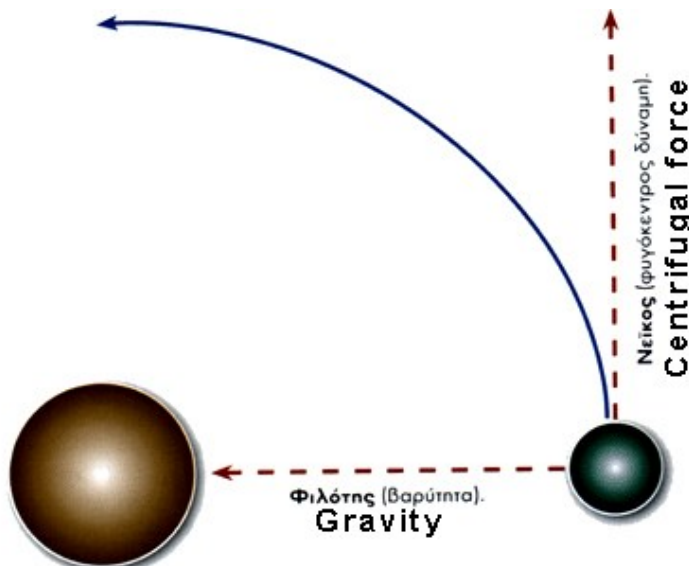
He believed that planets twirling around the Sun and not falling in to it was in fact of two forces

«Φιλότης, and Νείκος»

**Φιλότης- Philotis =friendliness - attractiveness
(=Gravity by Isaac Newton).**

And **Νείκος - neikos = escapee - unfriendly (=Centrifugal force).**

The orbital direction of the universal bodies according to Empedocles. As a result to the two opposite forces (Φιλότης and Νείκος) the attracted body is finely forced to an endless circling movement.



Η τροχιακή κατεύθυνση των κόσμων κατά τον Εμπεδοκλή. Ήν αποτέλεσμα των δύο αντίθετων δυνάμεων (Φιλότης και Νείκος) τὸ ἐλκνόμενο σῶμα τρέπεται τελικὰ εἰς ἀδιάκοπη περιοδικὴ κίνηση.

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Latin symbols were also Greek originating from Euboea near the city of Kimi. D - G - L - W - U - V - R



Q

Qώραξ, Qοσμία, ΓλάuQος, ΈQτορ, ΠάτροQλος, etc.

Q was replaced by **K**, and other Latin symbols were excluded from the Greek Alphabet. The Greek symbol **C** used until the Byzantine era, replaced then by **K**

Κόμη (=hair) - Κουρέας (=barber), Κομμωτής (=hairstylist)

abandoned Greek symbol J used as **ΙΑ-ΙΑ- JΑΠΕΤΟΣ - ΙΑΠΕΤΟΣ**
 (=Japeto) **Jάκωβος - Ιάκωβος (=Jacob) - Αιγυπτίης - Αιγυπτίης**
 (=Egyptian)

F= digamma (=double-gamma Γ- Γ

The difference between Φ and F:

Symbol **F** also used in early Greece, named digamma (=double-gamma Γ- Γ one on top of the other) and was pronounced between the F and the V, **Fοίνος= Οίνος=(vinum, Vino (Ital.+Span.), Vin (Fr.), Wein (Ger.), Wine (Eng.) (F was abandoned from the Greek Alphabet)**

C = Σ=S (C used in Greek orthodox church in scriptures and in icons)

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Greek grammar

The Greek words change pronunciation according to the tone

the tone-accent = τόνος (μάμα , μαμά)

the 3 genders: (Ο,Η,ΤΟ) lower case=(ο, η, το) (in front of a name, noun, or object)

17 Σύμφωνα 17 Consonants	Ούρανικά Palatal Consonants	Χειλικά Lip consonants	Όδοντικά Dental Consonants
ἄφωνα Mute no sound	Κ κ Γ γ Χ χ	Π π Β β Φ φ	Τ τ Δ δ Θ θ
ἤμιφωνα Sonant	ἔνρινα nasal voice	Μ μ	Ν ν
	ύγρα moist voice	Λ λ	Ρ ρ
	συριστικά sibilant voice	Σ ς σ (ς)	
διπλά double	Ζ ζ =ΣΔ	Ξ ξ =ΚΣ	Ψ ψ = ΠΣ ΦΣ

7 vowels

(Α α, Ε ε, Η η, Ο ο, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ω ω)

(Η & Ω=Long)
=Ηηηη, Ωωωω

(Ε & Ο=short)
Ε, Ο (once)

θηλυκό=female gender η Ελένη=Helen, η Samantha, η Jane, η Marry

αρσενικό= male gender ο Γιώργος=George, ο Tom, ο Jason, ο Peter

ουδέτερο=neuter noun το δέντρο=the tree, το παιδί=the child,
το ποδίλατο=the bike

The Articles of singular & plural:

singular=Ενικός: **Ο, Η, Το** (ο Γιώργος=George, η Ελένη=Helen, το δέντρο=the tree, το παιδί the child singular=Ενικός: **Ο, Η, Το** (ο Γιώργος=George, η Ελένη=Helen, το δέντρο=the tree, το παιδί the child

plural=Πληθυντικός: **οι, αι, τα** (οι Άνθρωποι=the people, τα δέντρα=the trees, τα παιδιά the children **plural**=Πληθυντικός: **οι, αι, τα** (οι Άνθρωποι=the people, τα δέντρα=the trees, τα παιδιά the children

in modern Greek the plural gender **αι** is replaced with **οι** (οι Γυναίκες=the women, οι Γάτες the cats) (αι μούσαι=οι μούσες) αι νύμφαι=οι νύμφες) in modern Greek the plural gender **αι** is replaced with **οι** (οι Γυναίκες=the women, οι Γάτες the cats) (αι μούσαι=οι μούσες) αι νύμφαι=οι νύμφες)

ουσιαστικό ουδετέρου γένους **neuter noun:**
(many neuter words are using male and female genders)

ο φάρος, = the light house, η λεμονιά = the lemon tree, η ψήφος = the vote, η οδός = the street, ο στύλος = the column, η εποχή = the season ,
 ο δρυμός = the forest

Δίφθογγοι=diphthongs=double letters: pronounced in Greek as)

αι(=ε), ει(=η), ευ(=ef-ev), οι(=η), αυ(=αφ-αβ), ου(=ου)

αι=Αιγαίον, αίγα, παιδία, Αίολος,

οι= Άνθρωποι, πίθηκοι, οικία,

ει=καφενείον, σχολείον, φαρμακείον, παντοπωλείον,

ευ=Ευγενία, Ευστράτιος

αυ=αυτός, αυτή, αυτό,

ου=πού, ούτος, τούτος, κούρος, πούρο,

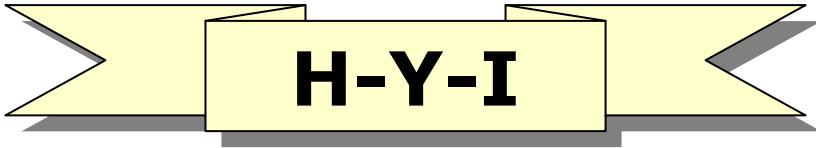
ΡΗΜΑΤΑ=VERBS

Ενεστώς=present, I'm doing something: τώρα=now - παίζω=I'm playing - τρώω=I'm eating - κάθομαι=I'm seating
 Αόριστος=aorist=I did something when?: έπραξα=I did - έφαγα=I have eaten - πήρα το λεωφορείο I took the bus

Μέλλων=in the near future: θα=I will do!: θα περπατήσω=I will walk - θα πάρω το λεωφορείο=I will take the bus

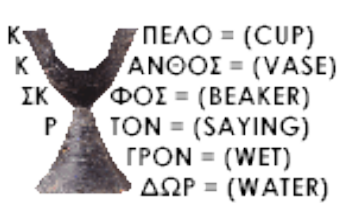
Εγώ=me, myself) - (**εσύ**=you, yourself) - (**αυτός** ο Άνθρωπος=he that man) - (αυτό το δέντρο=this-that tree)

εμείς=us, ourselves) - (**εσείς**=all of you-yourselves) - (**αυτοί** οι Άνθρωποι=this-those people) - (**αυτά**=τα πράγματα=this-those objects)



Each symbol phonetically sound the same, but have different meanings.

Y: =The cavity, cup any word that begins or includes symbol
 «**Y**» represents water or liquid substance, Using the inner hand (cavity) to capture water for drinking.



This cup represents symbol **Y**

Words of objects with a cavity **κύμα** (=wave), **βυθός** (=bottom of the sea), **άυλαξ** (=channel), **ΥΔΩΡ** (=WATER), **ΥΓΡΟΣ** (=WET), **ΥΙΟΣ**(=SON-born from moist womb), **ΥΜΗΝ** (=thin skin - the membrane of a virgin), **ΥΛΗ** (=mater), **ΥΨΟΣ**- height (=sea level altitude).

ΥΔΡΟ (=HYDRO) - hydroelectricity - hydrolysis. etc, etc.

H: In sound is the same as (**H, I, Y**) but it differs in image, example the symbol **Y** represents the cup to carry water, and letter **I** is representing fine, slim, narrow objects. According to Plato, letter **H (etta)** is considered as majestic, words **Ἥλιος = Helios (=sun)**, **Ἥρα (=Goddess Hera)**, **Ἡρακλῆς (=Hercules)**. In many ancient Greek dialects **H (etta)** has replaced letters **A** and **E** (αμέρα to ημέρα (day), (ήβη to ήβα and άβα = adolescence), (ηχή to αχά (=sound of many voices). **H (=etta)** is also the feminine symbol.

ΗΛΙΚΙΑ - HELIKIA (=AGE) - (ΗΛΙ=SUN) + (ΚΥΑ=CIRCLES) = how many circles round the Sun)

The reason that the Greeks created 3 different symbol characters that phonetically sound the same but have different meanings «H,I,Y» prove the originality of the alphabet.

I: Is representing fine, slim, narrow, weak objects. The symbol is used often as **Y** (in English or German) and often as **J** Ιαπετός (=Japeto) (Japeto was father of Prometheus and Prometheus was father of the genealogic tree of the Greek race).

In sound the letter I+a = Iaaa!!!, Iaaa!!!, or Yaaa!!!, Yaaa!!! is a strong scaring voice to the animals and an expression of sorrow and despair to man. «**I**» also representing the arrow, and the noise it makes when delivered from the bow.

An arrow dipped in poison give the word **ιός** (=poison), **ιατρός** (doctor), **ΙΣΧΝΟΣ** (=lean - thin - ill (wickedness, disease, pain), **ιαχή=iahe** (=sound of many people, sound of stormy sea), **ΙΣΤΟΣ** (=the mast of a ship or a supporting **POLE**), **ΙΣΤΟΣ** (foundation pile, to secure a dome), **ill, wick** etc.

Greek symbols never change their pronunciation sound.

Example:

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ=HISTORY in English without the Latin **H** character the word HISTORY **I** is pronounced differently.

ΕΛΕΝΗ=HELEN without the **H** character the word ELEN **E** pronounced differently.

TALL, BALL **A** pronounced as **O**.

In Greek grammar certain characters play important role of the way of pronouncing words,

This character **Ϸ** =**δασεία**=**rough breathing** Placed at the beginning top-

Α' Ε' Η' Ι' Υ' left of a word is equal to the English character **H**

ϷΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ϷΕΛΛΑΣ ϷΕΛΕΝ

In modern Greek the character **Ϸ** is abandoned

Summary of the Greek Alphabet:

Αα	Alpha	Ιι	Iota	Ρρ	Rho
Ββ	Beta	Κκ	Kappa	Σσς	Sigma
Γγ	Gamma	Λλ	Lambda	Ττ	Tau
Δδ	Delta	Μμ	Mu	Υυ	Upsilon
Εε	Epsilon	Νν	Nu	Φφ	Phi
Ζζ	Zeta	Ξξ	Xi	Χχ	Chi
Ηη	Eta	Οο	Omicron	Ψψ	Psi
Θθ	Theta	Ππ	Pi	Ωω	Omega

’ smooth breathing
Ϸ rough breathing





WOMEN OF ANCIENT GREECE And the role of Women in Community



Circular dance Dance the most adorable sport in ancient Greece



Dance before and after the war



Beach volley in ancient Greece bikini's on the beach



Women participating in games



Dance the most adorable sport in ancient Greece



Woman the most adorable creature the Greek sculpture ever created, worshipped by male young and old, a natural and physiological phenomenon.



Beauty parlor bathing and hair removing



Girl athlete in mini skirt



Poetry and Music



Dancer



The teaching of music



Greek women worshipers making offerings to Greek Gods never on their knees, never bowed their heads, or bend over, but always standing, looking Gods and Kings straight in the eyes.

(Metropolitan museum of arts N. York)

Ancient Greeks created 12 Gods according to their needs, plus many demi-gods (half-gods), their beliefs were **Idea-latic (latria = worship) and not **idol** worship. (The word Θεός =God meant human of high intelligence just and powerful) This Gods never make miracles but teach humans to use their minds to solve their problems. The Gods did not create the world but they played an important role in improving it. Teaching the people through knowledge and awareness to reach the (Θείων = God-like). They worshiped the perfection of body and mind, art, music, mathematics, health and medicine, physics, and mostly the love of nature, all this based on justice that all people are equal. Each God representing a task like a ministry (the beginning of democracy) and that was a bond of law to the people, with many festivals, and celebrations, expressing their gratitude to Gods.**



MINOAN CIVILIZATION CRETE (3.500-1.900 B.C.) The ladies in Blue have elaborately adorned coiffures and wear copious jewelry on their necks and arms. Their bodices are trimmed with blue hems. *(from the palace at Knossos)*

Greece 3000 B. C.

Never in Greek history reported marriage of a man with two wife's, also it was unethical for a married man to have a relation with another woman, Pericles king of Athens creator of the Parthenon he felt in love with the beautiful and intelligent Aspasia to be able to marry her, he had to introduce a new husband of his first wife's choice and pay a handsome dowry, that was the law, the law of Solon, in Homer's odyssey, Penelope's exemplary dutifulness, she awaited twenty years for Odysseus return.

Islam and Christianity based on the Bible led humanity to dark ages



Christian Nun

**Christianity
21 Century
A.D.**



Saint Paul burning ancient Greek scientific books. (early Christianity)
Museum of Louvre



**Islam 21 Century
A.D.**



Cradle of humanity, gradual evolution of religion, (idol worship)

SAPPHO FROM LESBOS (LESVOS)



Sappho 6th century B.C.
famous lyric poetess was
born in Lesbos



Alcaeus and **Sappho**
Athenian krater 470 B.C.



Sappho

Sappho (630-570 B.C.)

Greek lyric poet, whose poetry was so renowned that Plato referred to her two centuries after her death as the tenth muse. **[Εννέα τινές φασιν τὰς μοῦσας εἶναι. Εγὼ δὲ φημί Λεσβίαν Μοῦσαν τὴν δεκάτην.]**

Her real name Ψάπφα (=Psáppha) she was born in Eresos on the island of Lésvos or (Lesbos). Although her life is little documented, it appears that she was of noble family and was a contemporary of the lyric poet Alcaeus. She is said to have been married to a wealthy man from the island of Andros and to have had a daughter named Cleïs.

Another legend holds that because of unrequited love for the young boatman Phaon she leapt to her death from a steep rock at the cape Lefkata in the island of Lefkas.



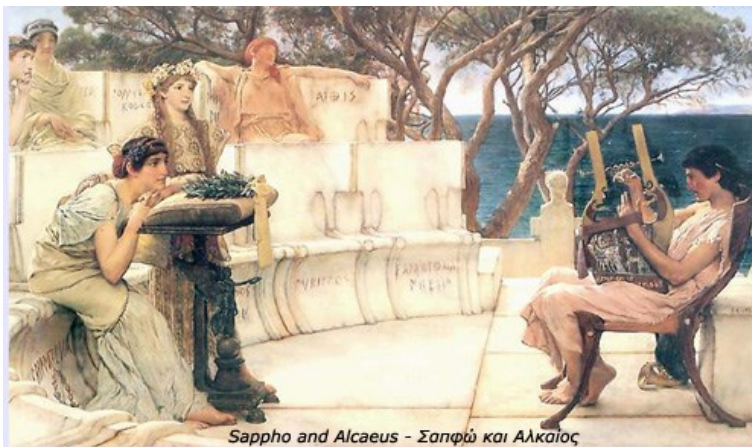
She was involved in Lesbos politics, plus her revolutionary women's liberation against a man's world, caused her many enemies resulting her exile to Sicily. Her enemies politicians, and her own trade created myths against her. In Syracuse Sicily her statue stood, and later in Lesbos coins with her image and name were minted, and a huge statue of her was in the town's square. The fragmentary remains of Sappho's poems indicate that she taught her art to a group of young women, to whom she was devotedly attached and whose bridal odes she composed when they left her to be married.

The poet Anacreon (mid-6th century b.c., a generation after Sappho), commenting upon the group, claimed Sappho felt sexual love for women from which arose the modern terms, "lesbianism" and "sapphism" to describe female homosexuality.

Her bad reputation was insubstantial of such rumors, the Athenian comedy took advantage because of jealousy, they refused to accept the facts that Lesbos was more advanced in poetry and music than Athens, with so many big names (Sappho, Alcaeus, Arion, Terpandros, Leshis, Herina). To prove her innocence, she was never accused for improper behavior to her female pupils or any other female in her life.

The strict Athenian laws by Solon the law giver (640-560bc) contemporary to Sappho, the law forbidding homosexuals to participate in a government office or any public appearance or speech, and under extreme condition punishment was death, Solon who legislated the law didn't stop him admiring Sappho's poetry and music.

Her reputation is based on some of the fragments of her poetry, at times expressing male desires to provoke young men, proof of her perfect conformation to their lives for the duties of morality, her poetry effected some as a result to misunderstand her:



Sappho wrote nine books of odes, epithalamia or wedding songs, elegies, and hymns, but the surviving fragments are few. They include the Ode to Aphrodite, quoted by the scholar Dionysius of Halicarnassus in

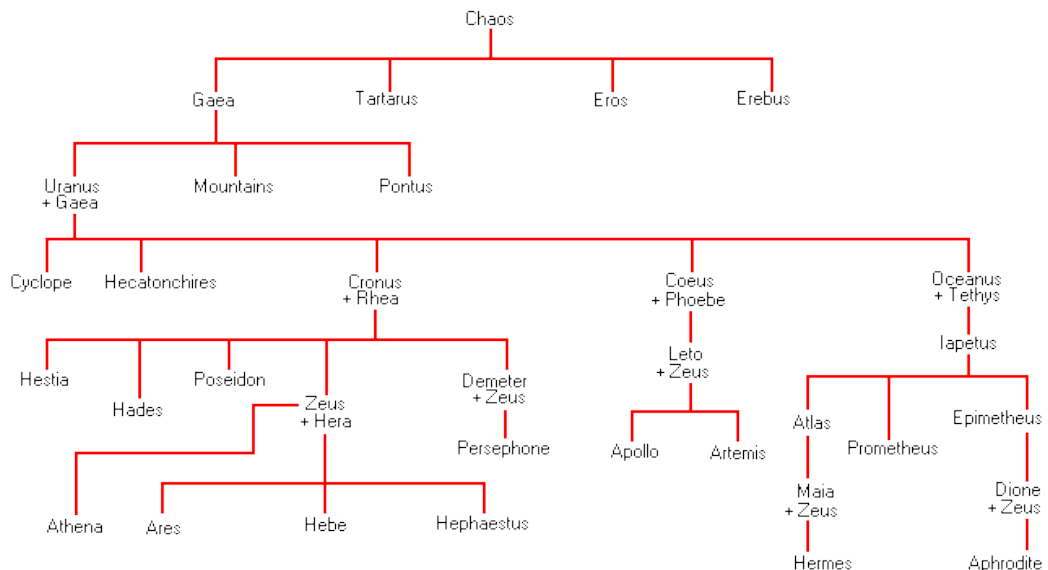
the 1st century B.C.. New fragments of her poems were discovered on papyrus in the 20th century. Sappho's poems are marked by exquisite beauty of diction, perfect simplicity of form, and intensity of emotion. She invented the verse form known as Sapphics, a four line stanza in which the first three lines are each 11 syllables long and the fourth is 5 syllables long. Many later Greek poets were influenced by Sappho, particularly Theocritus.

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THEOGONY - TITANS Paleolithic beliefs

Titans: Also known as the elder gods they ruled the earth before the Olympians overthrew them. Cronus, the most important of the Titans, ruled the universe, The other important Titans were Oceanus, the river that flowed around the Earth; Tethys, his wife; Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory; Themis, the goddess of divine justice; Hyperion (=the Galaxy), father of the sun, the moon, and the dawn; Japetus, the father of Prometheus, who created mortals; and Atlas, who carried the world on his shoulders. Of all the Titans only Prometheus and Oceanus sided with Zeus against Cronus. Most of the other Titans fought with Cronus against Zeus and were punished by being banished to Tartarus. During their rule the Titans were associated with the various planets.



Paleolithic 700.000 - 9000 B.C. | Mesolithic 9000 - 7000 B.C. | Neolithic 7000 - 3500 B.C.

In Theogony (=Genesis of the Gods) Ancient Greek historian (Hesiod (8th - 7th century B.C.). Theogony is a mythological code of facts but not a religion, the pre-philosophic and pre-scientific progress of the Paleolithic Greeks: At the beginning existed the CHAOS, GAEA (=earth-matter) and EROS (attractiveness=gravity), from Chaos begat Erebus and the Night and from those two begat the Ether (a substance permitting light to travel) and the day-light. At the same time begets the Gaea (Earth) including the Uranus (=sky+stars), and from those two begets the Ocean, Coeus, Creaeus, Hyperion (=Galaxy), Japetus, and Cronus including the Cyclopes Brontes, Steropes, and Arges (the TITANS). Thaea, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne (=memory), Phoebe, Tethys (the TITANESS).

Chaos (Χάος): The dark, silent abyss from which all things came into existence. According to the Theogony of Hesiod, Chaos generated the solid mass of Earth, the same time which arose the starry, cloud-filled Heaven. Mother Earth and Father Heaven, personified respectively as Gaea and her offspring Uranus, were the parents of the Titans. Other children of Chaos included Tartarus and Erebus. In a later theory, Chaos is the formless matter from which the cosmos, or harmonious order, was created.

Erebus (Έρεβος): The Chaotic passing and changing stage (*metabolism*) from the black night to the conflation of matter particles to unite into bright stars.

The myth: Erebus, where the dead **pass** as soon as they die, and Tartarus, the deeper region, where the Titans had been imprisoned. It was a dim and unhappy place, inhabited by vague forms and shadows and guarded by Cerberus, the three-headed, dragon-tailed dog. threatening rivers separated the underworld from the world above.

Eros (Έρος): The son of Chaos, and the embodiment of the harmony and creative power in the universe, (the attractiveness (gravity) and the formation of the stars in the Universe). Soon, however, he was thought of as a handsome and intense young man, attended by Pothos (“longing”) or Himeros (“desire”). Later mythology made him the constant attendant of his mother, Aphrodite, goddess of love.

Gaea (Γαία): Gaea is the Earth goddess. She mated with her son Uranus =(sky) to create the remaining Titans.

Cronus (Κρόνος): Titan Cronus was the ruling Titan who came to power by castrating his Father Uranus. His wife was Rhea. Their offspring were the first of the Olympians. To insure his safety Cronus ate each of the children as they were born. This worked until Rhea, unhappy at the loss of her children, tricked Cronus into swallowing a rock, instead of Zeus. When he grew up Zeus would revolt against Cronus and the other Titans, defeat them, and banish them to Tartarus in the underworld. Cronus managed to escape to Italy, where he ruled as Saturn. The period of his rule was said to be a golden age on earth, honored by the Saturnalia feast. *(In fact Cronus=(Χρόνος-chronos=time-age, those who are born, in time will dye)*

Uranus (Ουρανός): Uranus is the sky god and first ruler. He is the son of Gaea, who created him without help. He then became the husband of Gaea and together they had many offsprings, including twelve of the Titans. His rule ended when Cronus, encouraged by Gaea, castrated him. He either died from the wound or withdrew from earth.

Rhea (Ρέα): Titaness Rhea was the wife of Cronus. Cronus made it a practice to swallow their children. To avoid this, Rhea tricked Cronus into swallowing a rock, saving her son Zeus.

Oceanus (Οκεανός): Titan Oceanus is the unending stream of water encircling the world. Together with his wife Tethys produced the rivers and the three thousand ocean nymphs.

Tethys (Τετθής): Titaness Tethys is the wife of Oceanus. Together they produced the rivers and the three thousand ocean nymphs.

Hyperion (Υπερίων) = The Galaxy: Titan Hyperion is the Titan of light, an early sun god. He is the son of Gaea and Uranus. He married his sister Theia. Their children Helios (the sun), Selene (the moon), and Eos (the dawn).

Mnemosyne (Μνημοσύνη): Titaness Mnemosyne was the Titan of memory the mother of the **9 Muses**, to remind the past, the present, and the future (oracle) .

Themis (Θέμις): Titaness Themis was the Titan of justice and order. She was the mother of the Fates and the Seasons.

Coeus: Titan Coeus is the Titan of Intelligence. Father of Leto.

Phoebe: Titan Phoebe is the Titan of the Moon. Mother of Leto.

Cyclops: Titans Giants with one enormous eye in the middle of the forehead. In Hesiod, the three sons - Arges (=thunderbolt), Brontes(=thunder), and Steropes (=lightening) - of Uranus and Gaea, the personifications of heaven and Earth, were Cyclops. They were thrown into the lower world by their brother Cronus, one of the Titans, after he dethroned Uranus. But Cronus's son, the god Zeus, released the Cyclops from the underworld, and they, in gratitude, gave him the gifts of thunder and lightning with which he defeated Cronus and the Titans and thus became lord of the universe.

Japetus (Ιαπετός): Titan Japetus was the father of Prometheus, Epimetheus, Menoetius, and Atlas by Clymene.

Prometheus (Προμηθέας): Titan Prometheus was the wisest Titan. His name means "forethought" and he was able to foretell the future. He was the son of Japetus. When Zeus revolted against Cronus Prometheus deserted the other Titans and fought on Zeus side. By some accounts he and his brother Epimetheus were delegated by Zeus to create man. In all accounts, Prometheus is known as the protector and benefactor of man. He gave mankind a number of gifts including fire (*the inspiration of technology*). He also tricked Zeus into allowing man to keep the best part of the animals sacrificed to the gods and to give the gods the worst parts. For this Zeus punished Prometheus by having him chained to a rock with an eagle tearing at his liver. He was to be left there for all eternity or until he agreed to disclose to Zeus which of Zeus children would try to replace him. He was eventually rescued by Heracles without giving in to Zeus.

Hecatonchires (one hundred arms): The elected ruler Uranus he doubted that one of his sons will overthrow him from power he imprisoned them at the Tartarus and placed Titan Hecatonchires to guard them. But Gaea conspired with Cronus her son, plus the rest of his brothers and sisters to subvert Uranus. Cronus succeeded cutting out his father's genitals and unable to have more children with Gaea lost his throne. From Uranus genitals thrown to the sea, Goddess Aphrodite was born from his sperm on the foamy-waves.

Epimetheus (Επιμηθέας): Titan Epimetheus was a stupid Titan, whose name means "afterthought". He was the son of Japetus. In some accounts he is delegated, along with his brother Prometheus by Zeus to create mankind. He also accepted the gift of Pandora from Zeus, which lead to the introduction of evil into the world.

Atlas (Άτλας): Titan Atlas was the son of Japetus. Unlike his brothers Prometheus and Epimetheus, Atlas fought with the other Titans supporting Cronus against Zeus. Due to Cronus's advance age Atlas lead the Titan's in battle. As a result he was singled out by Zeus for a special punishment and made to hold up the sky on his shoulders.

Metis (Μέτις): Titaness Metis was the Titaness of the forth day and the planet Mercury. She presided over all wisdom and knowledge. She was seduced by Zeus and became pregnant with Athena. Zeus became concerned over prophecies that her second child would replace Zeus. To avoid this Zeus ate her (*symbolizing a very old belief by eating someone or his brain to acquisition his knowledge*). It is said that she is the source for Zeus wisdom and that she still advises Zeus from his belly. It may seem odd for Metis to have been pregnant with Athena but, never mentioned as her mother. This is because the classic Greeks believed that children were generated solely from the fathers sperm. The women was thought to be nothing more than a vessel for the fetus to grow in. Since Metis was killed well before Athena's birth her role doesn't count.

Tartarus: The lowest region of the underworld. According to Hesiod and Virgil, Tartarus is as far below Hades as the Earth is below the heavens and is closed in by iron gates. In some accounts Zeus, the father of the gods, after leading the gods to victory over the Titans, banished his father, Cronus, and the other Titans to Tartarus. The name Tartarus was later employed sometimes as a synonym for Hades, or the underworld in general, but more frequently for the place of damnation where the wicked were punished after death. Such legendary sinners as Ixion, king of the Lapiths, Sisyphus, king of Corinth, and Tantalus, a mortal son of Zeus, were condemned to dwell in Tartarus.

The fact that Titans existed long before the Olympian Gods, emerging many questions why they used names and words that we use today?, today we know that the Olympian Gods existed long before 10.000 years ago.

The 4 cataclysms=(floods) 9600 BC – 3300 BC

In Platonic conversation with «Timeus» appears to be clear of the high intelligence of people with high standards of civilization and law, technology, and language before the cataclysm (floods). Floods also mentioned in the bible. In Greek scripts 4 cataclysms are mentioned one of them is the one mentioned in the bible,

- 1) 9600 bC Ωγυγου & Ατλαντίδος=**Ogigou & Atlantis**
- 2) 8255 bC Κομήτη Φαέθοντος=**comet Phaethon**
- 3) 3600 bC Δευκαλίωνος=**Deucalion**
- 4) 3400-3300 bC Δαρδάνου=**Dardanou**

I strongly believe that the events happened long before the abovementioned chronological times, because nothing was recorded at that time, but only reminding's from generation to generation until the ancient Greeks recorded them in their books.

It is difficult to understand how the names appeared at 9600 bC. or before that time, If the alphabet wasn't present at that time.

(there is a confusion the fact of the exact chronological time, when exactly the floods took place is a puzzle, if we didn't have the calendar today no one would have known when exactly important events have happened, in ancient Greece the beginning of counting time began on Olympic games at 776 bC and continued every 4 years, before that Olympiads also happened bout no exact time was recorded).



3600 bC
Deucalion's floods

Artist's attempt to imagine catastrophic events of cataclysms or earthquake land sinking

Based on Plato's in Timeos information

Source of information Davlos Magazine



Deucalion and Pyrrha



KING DEUCALION

Deucalion, in Greek mythology, son of the Titan Prometheus. Deucalion was king of Phthia in Thessaly when the god Zeus, because of the wicked ways of the human race, destroyed them by flood. For nine days and nights Zeus sent torrents of rain. Only Deucalion and his wife, Pyrrha, survived drowning. They were saved because they were the only people who had led good lives and remained faithful to the laws of the gods. Having been warned by his father, Prometheus, of the approaching disaster, Deucalion built a boat, which carried him and Pyrrha safely to rest atop Mount Parnassus. The oracle at Delphi commanded them to cast the bones of their mother over their shoulders. Understanding this to mean the stones of the Earth, they obeyed, and from the stones sprang a new race of people. Excerpt taken from Microsoft ENCARTA

Noah also spelled in Greek **ΝΩΕ**, the hero of the biblical Flood story in the Old Testament book of genesis the originator of vineyard cultivation, and as the father of **Shem** (=Σεμ), Ham (=Χαμ), and **Japheth*** (**Ιανηρός**), the representative head of a Semitic genealogical line. In the story of the Flood that follows there are evident borrowings from the Mesopotamian stories of a flood send by the gods to destroy mankind. (In the flood story in the Babylonian Gilgamesh epic, by contrast, there is no apparent moral reason why the gods resolved to destroy mankind, and the only reason why the hero of the Flood and his kin are saved is that he is favored by one of the gods, who tricks the others, including the chief god.) *{Encyclopedia Britannica}*.

He waited another seven days, and again he send forth the dove out of the ark; ¹¹ and the dove came back to him in the evening, and lo, in her mouth a freshly plucked olive leaf; so Noah knew that the waters had subsided from the earth. *{Excerpt taken from The bible}*

(same name as Titan *, father of Titan Prometheus)

[the olive tree, and the dove is peace symbols to the Greeks since the appearance of the Olympian Gods]



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"Ο Βίκο υποστηρίζει ότι η γλώσσα στις ρίζες της είναι συνδεδεμένη με την εμπειρία που ο άνθρωπος έχει από την φύση... "Όσο για τα φληναφήματα περί του αρχέγονου της εβραϊκής, συντρίβονται από μία σειρά παρατηρήσεις που τείνουν να αποδείξουν ότι είναι πιθανότερο τα γράμματα του αλφαβήτου να δόθηκαν από τους Έλληνες στους Έβραίους και όχι αντίστροφα". (Ουμπέρτο Έκο: "Η ανάγνωση της τέλει γλώσσας" Έκδ. Έλλ. Γράμματα Άθινα 1995)

*

Το αλφάβητό μας δεν είναι "είσαγωγή", δεν είναι "ΦΟΙΝΙΚΙΚΟΝ". Το "φοινικικόν ψεύδος" κατέρρευσε.

Το γαλλικό Περιοδικό "L' EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL" τ. 2611, 19/8/2001 περιέχει έκτενη αναφορά στον Έλληνικό Πολιτισμό και στο πόσα του οφείλει ή σημερινή Δύσις. Πρώτη όφειλή κατά την αξιολόγηση, το ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟΝ.

Στο εξώφυλλό του, γράφει:

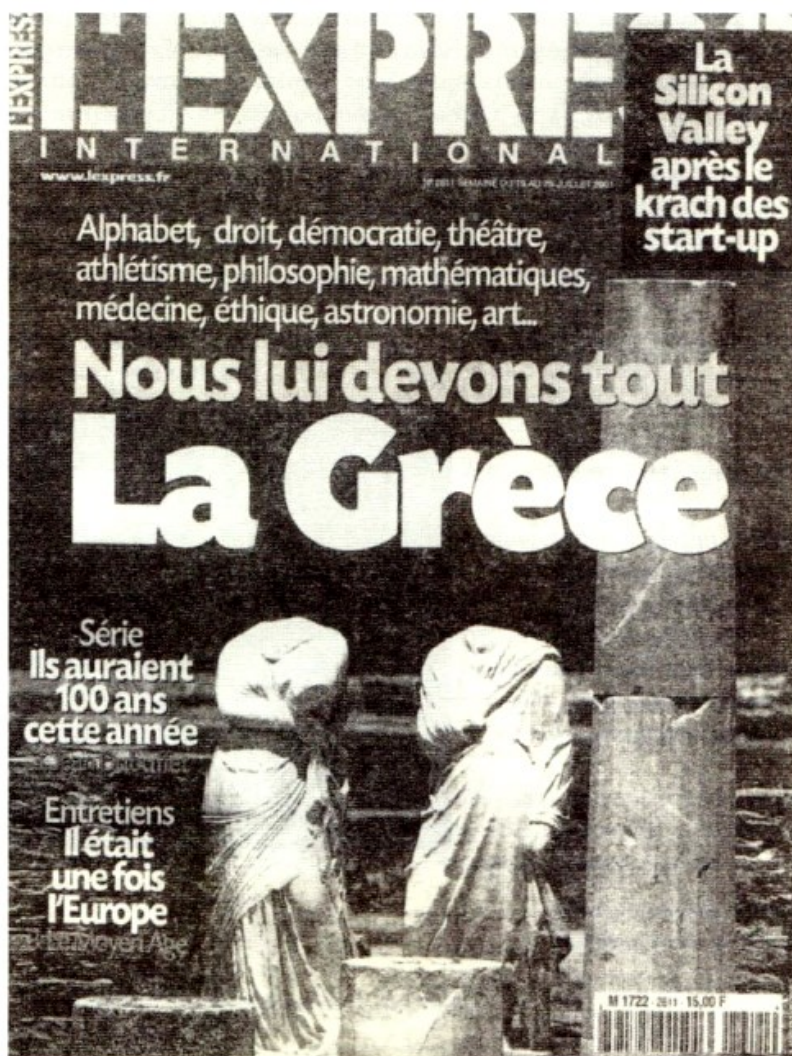
«Η ΕΛΛΑΣ

Της οφείλουμε τὰ πάντα

Ἀλφάβητον, δίκαιον, δημοκρατία, θέατρον,

ἀθλητισμόν, φιλοσοφία, μαθηματικά,

ιατρική, ἠθική, ἀστρονομία, τέχνη...»



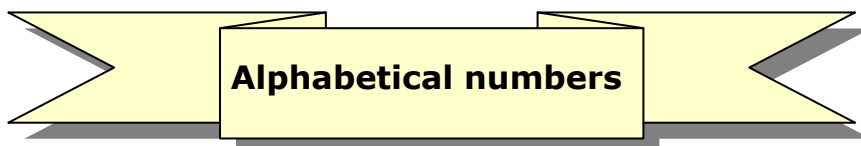
The alphabet is Greek, the proof of the Phoenician lie.

The French magazine "L' EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL" include comprehensive gratitude to the Greek civilization from the western world for the great offer of the Alphabet.

On the front page we read:

"TO Greece we owe every thing:

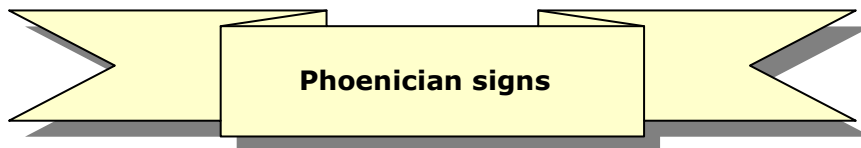
The Alphabet
Justice
Democracy
Theater
Athletics
Philosophy
Mathematics
Medical
Ethics
Astronomy
Technology ...





















Alphabetical numbers

Greek numbers	Arabic numbers
α'	1
β'	2
γ'	3
δ'	4
ε'	5
ς'	6
ζ'	7
η'	8
θ'	9
ι'	10
ια'	11
ιβ'	12
ιγ'	13
ιδ'	14
ιε'	15
ισ'	16
ιζ'	17
ιη'	18
ιθ'	19

Greek numbers	Arabic numbers
κ'	20
λ'	30
μ'	40
ν'	50
ξ'	60
ο'	70
π'	80
ϛ'	90
ρ'	100
σ'	200
τ'	300
υ'	400
φ'	500
χ'	600
ψ'	700
ω'	800
Ϟ'	900
,α	1000
,β	2000
,ι	10.000
,κ	20.000













Phoenician signs

Sign	Names in Phoenician	Meaning in Phoenician	Phone	Greek Archaic
	Aleph	Ox	A laryngeal consonant	
	Beth, Bait	House	B consonant	
	Gimel, Gamel	Camel	G consonant	
	Daleth, Dal	Door	D consonant	
	He	Window	H consonant	
	Zayin	Sword	Z consonant	
	Waw	Hook	W semi-consonant	
	Heth, Hait	Wall	H laryngeal consonant	
	Yodh, Yad	Hand	Y semi-consonant	
				

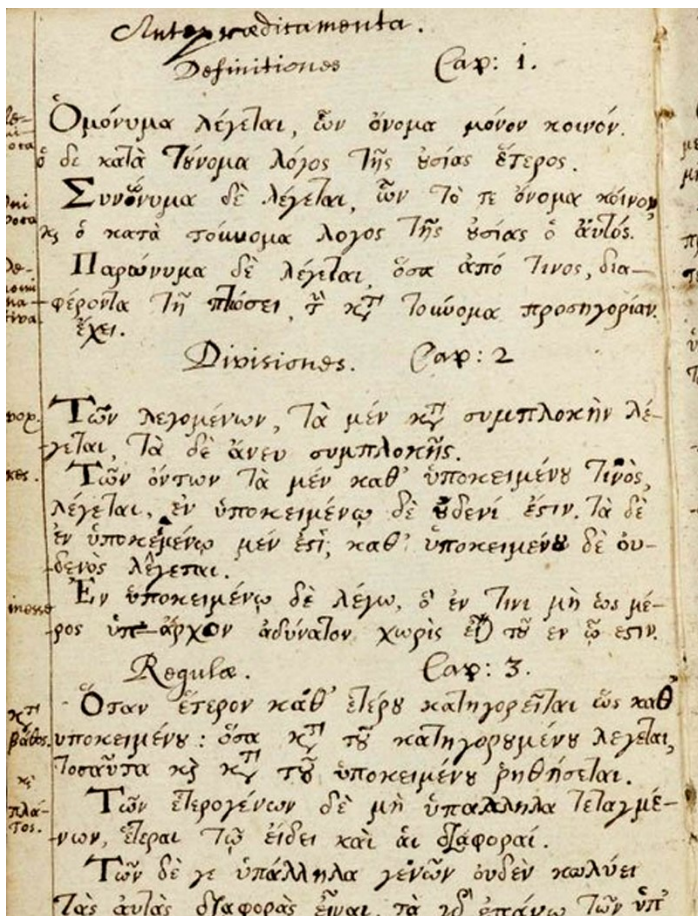
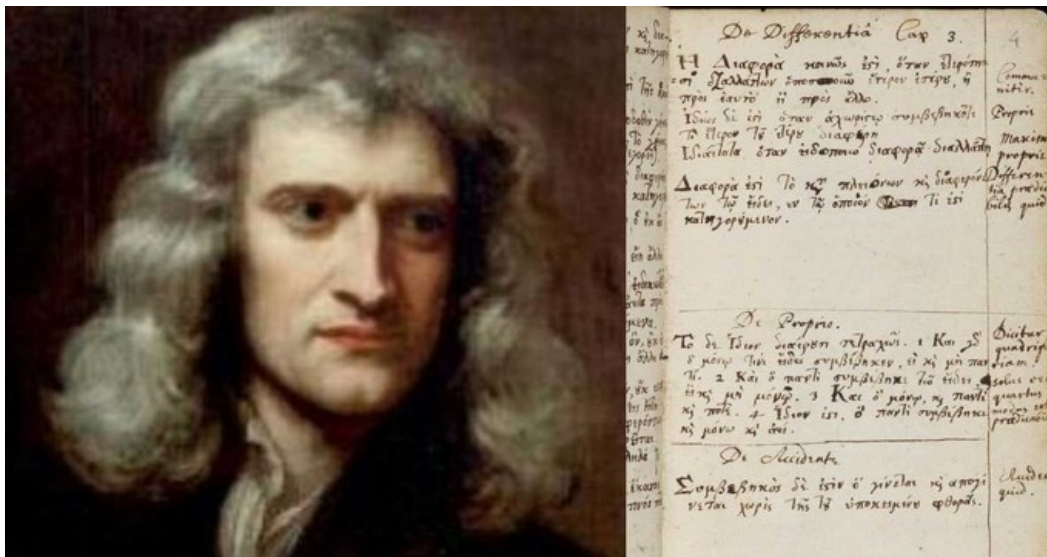
Phoenician signs continue next page

Phoenician signs continued from previous page

	Kaph	Hand	K consonant	
	Lamedh, Lam	Goad	L consonant	
	Mem, Mai	Water	M consonant	
	Nun	Fish	N consonant	
	Samekh, Sheen	Fish	S consonant	
	Ayin	Eye	ʿ laryngeal consonant	
	Pe	Mouth	P consonant	
	Resh, Ras	Head	R consonant	
	Sin	Tooth	Sh consonant	
	Taw, Tah	Mark	T consonant	
	Waw	Hook	W semi- consonant	
	Qoph	Monkey	Q voiceless velar	
				
				
				

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE IN SCIENCE

Isaac Newton' scripts in Greek



Letter from Albert Einstein to Constantin Carathéodory

(Constantin Carathéodory was a Greek mathematician who spent most of his professional career in Germany. He made significant contributions to the theory of functions of a real variable, the calculus of variations, and measure theory)

The collaboration between Einstein and K. Karatheodory for solving the relativity space and time problem and the friendly relationship between them is expressed on the following letter.

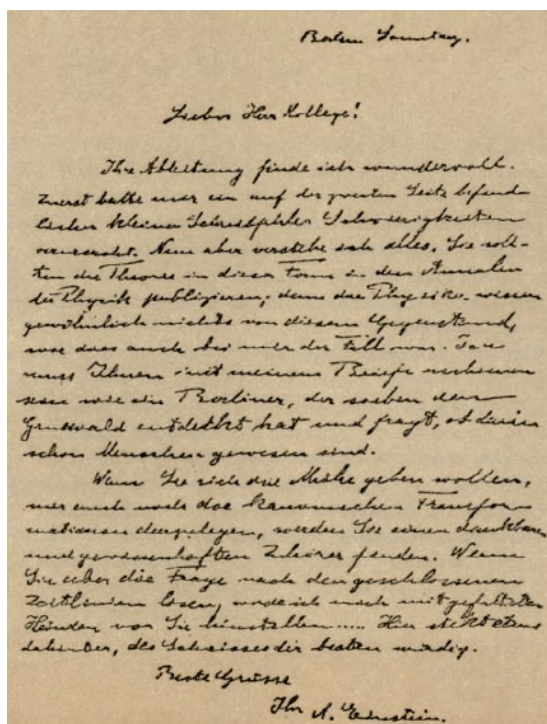


Berlin, Sunday

Dear colleague!

I find your derivation wonderful, now I understand everything. At first, the small writing mistakes on the second page had caused me some difficulties. Now, however, I understand everything. You should publish the theory in this new form in the Annals of Physics since the physicists do not normally know anything about this subject as was also the case with me. With my letter I must have come across to you like a Berliner who had just discovered Grunewald and wondered whether people were already living there.

If you wouldn't mind also making the effort to present to me the canonical transformations, you'll find in me a grateful and attentive audience. If you, however, answer the question about the closed time trajectories, I will appear before you with my hands folded. The underlying truth, though, is well worth some perspiration. Best regards, your Albert Einstein



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MINOAN CRETE from myth to history Adonis Vasilakis Adam editions 1999)

Ο ΕΝ ΤΗ ΛΕΞΕΙ ΛΟΓΟΣ Άννα Τζιροπούλου Ευσταθίου



