

Anatoliy Zolotukhin

Achilles' autograph. Paian

Abstract: During the last 200 years, archeologists found several thousand of lapidary texts and graffiti in the region in the Northern Black Sea coast. The texts were read by the experts but not a single signature of Homer or somebody from his surroundings was found. The autor states that "open" texts were written for the sake of "hidden" texts. Due to the presented methodology, the text on the leaden plate found in Berezan' island (Ukraine) was identified as Achilles autograph.

Keywords: Homeric question, Achilles, Olympics, Berezan' island, lapidary inscriptions, hidden text.



The catalogue of the Hermitage¹ contains a photo of a letter on lead plate (269.670.322., ca. 500 BC) and the adapted Ancient Greek text, which reads as follows:

Αχιλλοδῶρο τὸ μολί-
βδιον παρὰ τὸμ παιῖδα
κ' Ἀναγόραν.

ω Πρωταγόρη, ὁ πατήρ τοι ἐπιστέλλε ἀδικεῖται
ὑπὸ Ματασυσ, δολοῦται γὰρ μιγ καὶ το
φορτηγεσίῳ ἀπεστέρεσεν. ἐλθὼμ παρ' Ἀναξαγό-
ἀπήγησαι, φησὶ γὰρ αὐτὸν Ἀναξαγόρεω
δολοῦ ναι μυθεόμενος τᾶμ Ἀναξαγόρας εἴξε,
καὶ δόλος καὶ δόλας κοϊκίας ὁ δὲ ἀναβῶι τε
καὶ οὔ φησιύ ναι οὐδὲν ἐωυτῶι τε καὶ Ματασυ
καὶ φησιύ ναι ἐλεόθερος καὶ οὐδέυ ναι ἐωυτῶι
καὶ Ματατασυ ἐ δέ τι αὐτῶι κἀναξαγόρη, αὐτοὶ
οἶδασι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτὸς. ταῦτ' Ἀναξαγόρας λέγεν
καὶ τῇ γυναικί. ἕτερα δέ τοι ἐπιστέλλε τῆμ μητέρα
καὶ τὸς ἀδελφούς οἱ ἔσσιν ἐν Ἀρβινατησιν.
ἄγεν ἐς τῆμ πόλιν

¹ Эрмитаж (2005), 142-3.

The translation reads as follows: *“The Address. The letter on lead roll of Achillodoros to the son and Anaxagores. About Protagoras, you are written by the father. He is exposed to lawlessness from Matasys, in fact that deceives him and has taken away from him of his cargo carrier (?). Having come to Anaxagores, explain [to him a situation], in fact he [Matasys] speaks, that he [the cargo carrier] - slave Anaksagores declaring: «My property owns Anaksagores, both slaves, and slaves, and houses ». He [the cargo carrier] shouts and speaks, that he has no relation to Matasys, and speaks, that he free and to Matasys has no relation, and if that is [disputable] at it{him} and Anaxagores they know [that to what] in itself. It is necessary to tell Anaxagores and his wife. And, another, he [father] writes to you: and your brothers who are in Arbinatae, it is necessary to deliver your mother in city; itself... Will come to him [Anaxagores (?)], let straight will go [to city (?)].”*

A previous monograph² contains a technique for reading the hidden texts. This technique has been verified using extremely different sources, ranging from the Bible to Byzantine, Ancient Bulgarian and Old Russian words, prayers and chronicles. It has been demonstrated Moisey's Pentateuch contains five nominal verses signed with the names Moisey and David³. This technique has also allowed scholars to read the hidden text of an epitaph on the stone that Skadovsky found in 1900 on a necropolis on Berezan', in which the dates of Homer's birth and death are recorded⁴. This example was the first instance of reading a hidden text contained in a lapidary inscription of the archaic era. The main motives behind creating the hidden verses and the reason for the absence of an open biography of Homer are stated in a previous article⁵. Furthermore, Homer developed a chronology and calendar that are very close to those used today. The reference for the number of days and years was July 15, 776 BC, i.e., this day was the first day of the first year⁶.

According to Homer's chronology, Homer was born on the 61st days of year 119, i.e., September 14, 657 BC, and his twin brother, Achilles, was born on- the 62nd day of year 119. Homer, Achilles and Helen were children of Climena and Lycus, the latter of whom was born on the 303rd day of year 100. From another wife (Ida), Lycus had daughter, Cleopatra, who was born on the 105th day of year 114. She served as the muse of Homer and Achilles. The younger brother of Lycus, Pan, was born on 263rd day of year 102. He seized power in Hades [the Hades of Homer is located in Mykolaiv (Ukraine)] from 130 to 165 years. Homer was the whole family at this time in exile. These dates are clarified from other sources, as discussed below.

Exploring the hidden text in the epics of Homer has shown, that each song of eposes contains two types of hymns that are each contain five nominal verses. Hymns, that provide the first mention of are termed Paians, and hymns

² Золотухин (2005), 54-8.

³ Золотухин (2005), 309-11.

⁴ Золотухин (2005), 93-101.

⁵ Золотухин (2011a).

⁶ Золотухин (2011b).

in which all names are mentioned are termed Olympuses. In this letter on the inscription, there are the eleven names, five of which are original. For simplicity, only the Paian are compiled here. We turn first to the allegorical reading of a Paian, without isolating the numbers that it contains and deducing the dates. Homer understood that in many instances, a cycle of reading names allegorically may be too difficult because the semantic string could be lost. To simplify the reading process, near the names, Homer provided words that support or indicate the allegorical sense of the names. These auxiliary words are included by me in brackets to separate them from names. It is important to emphasise that my interpretation of these names relies on the linguistic relatives of the words that maintain the root sense of the word. Furthermore, it is necessary to assume a partition of each word into parts, each of which can be joined in translation. Thus, letters that occur in both names and adjacent words can be considered a figure. Thus, the names of the original Greek text of the letter on the lead plate are presented in tabular form, with the subsequent text in the Paian and names' allegorical interpretation.

Table 1. Paian: allegorical translation without dates

№	Name Greek	Interpretation of the name ⁷
1	Αχιλλο- δωρο (το μολιβ- διον)	Achilles' gift (secret to Goddess)
2	(τομ παιδα) κ Αναξα- γοραν	(with children) Mistress Gorgon
3	(ω) Πρωτ- αγορη (ο πατηρ)	(has lead) the First Olympiad (in the home land of father)
4	(υπο) Ματασυσσ (δολοται)	(below of Hades) of the Madm (in secret)
5	Αρ- βινατησιν	Prayer of Theosian

(Table 1, a line № 1) The name of Αχιλλο- δωρο itself should not cause any doubt in its interpretation as “Achilles' gift”. The interpretation of the expression in brackets (το μολιβ- διον) seems far more complicated. The part of the word that reads διον can be translated as “divine” or “goddess”. The root of the word μολιβ may be the word μολις⁸, i.e., “difficult”. In *The Tale of Prince Igor's Campaign*, the expression “difficult stories” is translated as “secret stories”, i.e., stories that are “difficult for reading”.⁹

(№ 2) The name Αναξα- γοραν should be divided into two parts. The first word is translated from Classical Greek as “a lady” or “a mistress”, which is equivalent to the word Μέδουσα. The second part, γοραν, refers to part of the name Γοργω. This part of the text describes the gift that Achilles gave to the Gorgon from Hades. The image of the Gorgon was on the aegis of Athena. Of the names that Homer set for his Muse, he used the name of Athena was the most frequently.

(№ 3) The name of Protagoras should be divided into two parts: Prwt- agorh. Here, the first part is translated as “the First”, and the second part, agorh – “the Assembly of people” – can be read “Olympiad”. A good reason for this

⁷ Дворецкий (1958),

⁸ Дворецкий (1958), 1106.

⁹ Дворецкий (2005), 68.

division is the referential word (δολου), which is used for the sixth name of Αναξαγόρειω. This referential word is likely to be the word δολιχος – long-distance-drome¹⁰, which is a reference to the “tendra” or the Tendra spit, which was called “Achilles' track” in ancient times¹¹.

(№ 4) In the name Matasys (Ματασυσ), the word Ματαιος – “Mad”¹² -- is hidden. Here, the first word (υπο) has multiple translations, but it can mean “below the underground kingdom”, i.e., “below Hades”¹³. Hades of Homer is located in Mykolaiv (Ukraine)¹⁴.

(№ 5) The artificiality of the name of the city Arbinatae should cause no doubts because it was invented to denote the date of creation of the letters: Αρ-β-ινα-τησιν. Here, Αρ, which indicates means a prayer, β denotes the second day, ινα denotes the year 151, and τησιν means Theosian¹⁵.

We now turn to compiling the hidden text of the Paian, considering the allocation dates of the letters-digits. It is necessary to explain in greater detail here how separate letters can be interpreted as dates. Some of the important rules for using letters from names and auxiliary words, pretexts and unions to identify dates are as follows:

1. The most important principle is the continuity of the letters selected to represent dates from isolated text units. Letters used to denote numbers are selected continuously from either the beginning or the end of a word. It is impossible to select letters for dates inside a word, and it is impossible to skip letters inside a word. Simultaneously, to interpret a date, it is necessary to include the parts of the text that are adjacent to the word on the side from which the selection of letters is conducted. This principle is supported by the fact that texts were initially recorded continuously without division into separate words, unions and pretexts. Furthermore, this principle does not violate the principle of continuity of selection.

2. To choose the necessary date from multicomplex letters-numbers, the acroverse rule operates. For example, from χ=600, it is possible to choose the numbers 600, 60 or 6, whereas from ξ=60, it is only possible to choose 60 or 6. The complete table of Greek letters-digits is as follows:

α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	20	30	40
ν	χ	ο	π	ρ	σ, ς	τ	υ	φ	ξ	ψ	ω
50	60	70	80	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800

3. Any number can contain several letters-figures using 4 rules: addition, subtraction, division and multiplication. The same letter can be used multiple times independently and to prepare those or other figures, but it can be used

¹⁰ Дворецкий (1958), с. 420

¹¹ Вогустенка (2004), 144-9

¹² Дворецкий (1958), 1055

¹³ Дворецкий (1958), 227

¹⁴ Золотухин (2006), 12-26

¹⁵ Дворецкий (1958), 1623

only in different combinations or to establish different dates. The direction of preparation of complex figures (from left to right or vice versa) has no meaning. It is thus important to comply with the principle of continuity of selection, as presented in item 1.

4. Another important principle is that the allocated dates must maintain the total content of the verse and them by determined.

5. The accuracy of the dates can be confirmed using different sources. For the past 15 years, the author has compiled a database of dates that were derived from readings of the hidden texts of the Homer epics and hymns and more than 1,000 lapidary monuments.

Now, I demonstrate how, by using these five principles, it is possible to establish dates in five names of a Paian (*Table 2*).

(*a line № 1*) In **Αξιλλοδ-ωρο**, the birthday of Achilles, **Αξι**=1+60+1=62 days, is allocated in the beginning. Then, the birth year is given: **ι**=1, **λλο**= (3+3)-7=1, and **λλοδ**=3+3+(7-4)=9, i.e., the year 119. In the auxiliary words, there is **το μολι-βδιον**: **το**=37, **ι**=10 and **μολ**=4+(7+3)=4+1=5. This refers to 105 days and 114 years: **ι**=1, **ολ**=7+3=10=1 and **μ**=4.

(*№ 2*) In the auxiliary words **τομ π-αιδα**, the birthdays of Lycus is set as the 303rd day (**τ**=30, **ομ**=70-40=30=3) of year 100 (**τ**=30 **ο-μ**=70-40=30=3). Letter **κ**=20=2 - reviews. Then, the birth of the Gorgon is established as the 105th day (**ιδα**:10 and 4+1=5) of year 114 (**αιδ**: 114). Similarly, from the name **Α-ναξαγοραν**, obtain the day of Achilles' birth: the (**αξα**: 1+60+1=) 62nd day of year 119 (**αγορα**: **α**=1; **γο**=7+3=10=1; **ρα**=1+8=9), the value of the edges **v-v**=0, indicates the continuity of letter selection (usually 1).

(*№ 3*) In **Πρωτ-αγορη**, **α**=1 indicates the day, and the following indicates 148 years: **ρ**=100, **γο**=7-3=4 and **η**=8.

(*№ 4*) In **Ματασσοσ**, the age of Pan, **Ματα**=40+1+3+1=45 years, can be read. His birth occurred on day 263, as denoted by **σσο**: **σ**=200, **σν**=20+40=60 and **σο**=7-4=3, and the year 102: **σσο**=70-(40+20)=10 and **σ**=200=2.

(*№ 5*) In the artificial name **Αρ-β-ινα-τηισ-ιν**, the date of **β**=2 days and **ινα**=151 years can be read linearly. The following birthdays are also included: Achilles, **τη**=3-8+1=6 and **σ**=200=2, i.e., 62 days and 119 years (**ι**=1, **ισ**=20-1=19), and Gorgon, **ιν**=105 days and **ισιν** (**ι**=1, **σ-ι**=1, **ν-ι**=4) - 114 years.

As a result, we can write out the Paian, the content of which presents the dates that define specific individuals in the text:

Table 2. Paian: allegorical translation with dates

№	Name Greek	Interpretation of the name
1	Αξιλλοδ-ωρο (το μολι-βδιον)	Achilles' <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i> gift secret to 37 yrs. Goddess <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. (Cleopatra)</i>
2	(τομ π-αιδα) κ Αν-αξαγοραν	(3 years ago 2 children (of Lycus) <i>brn. in 303 d. 100 yr. - brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>) Mistress Gorgon together with <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i>
3	(ω) Πρωτ-αγορη (ο π- ατηρ)	(has lead) the 1-st Olympiad (in the home land of father <i>brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.</i>) in 1 d. 148 yr.
4	(υπο) Ματασσοσ (δολοται)	(below of Hades)45-years the Madm (Pan) <i>brn. in 263 d. 102 yrs.(in secret)</i>
5	Αρ-βινατηισιν	Prayer in 2-nd day-151 year Theosian <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. about born in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>

Verse of the Paian and its allegorical translation:

Αξιλλο- δωρο (το μολι- βδιον) (τομ π- αιδα) κ Α- ναχαγορον (ω) Πρωταγορη
ο π- ατηρ) υπο Μοτασσοσ δολοται) Αρ- βινατησιν

Achilles, born on day 62 in year 119, a gift to the secret 37 years Goddess, born on day 105 in year 114 (Cleopatra). 3 years ago two children born on day 303 in year 100 (of Lycus) - born on day 105 in year 114 Mistress Gorgon (Cleopatra) together with born on day 62 in year 119 (Achilles), has lead the First Olympiad, secret, at homeland of father born on day 303 in year 100 on day 1-st in year 148 below Hades the Madman who ruled for 45 years, was born on day 263 in year 102 (of Pan) in secret. A prayer on day 2-nd in year 151 Theosian, born on day 62 in year 119 about born on day 105 in year 114.

Thus, the letter of Achilles written on the lead plate was created on July 17, 625 BC. This date serves as evidence that Achilles arrived at Berezan' from the town of Theos, which was located on the coast of Asia Minor. From May 630 BC through June 620 BC, there was a naval war between Greece and Troy on the territory stretching from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. During that war, Achilles and Agamemnon destroyed approximately 800 Trojan ships¹⁶. Only afterward could an overland siege of Troy be begun without fear of the Greeks being attacked from the sea.

Homer did not take part in the Trojan war. At the beginning of the war he sailed to Egypt where he was looking for Atlantis. He spent one more year in Sidon (Saïda) in Phinicia at his his grandmothers on his mothers side. On the 2 of August 631 BC Cleopatra under the pseudonym Sapho was proclaimed the first Hellenic poetess. On October 28, 631 BC she founded the town Nikiy on the island Berezan'. It is from there that she directed the 1-st Olympiad on Tendra spit in the 16 of July 628 BC. Cleopatra together with Achilles founded the town Olbia-2 (now the village Parutino). The complete analysis of the hidden texts on the leaden plates is presented on the site "Homer and Atlantis" in the article "Autograph of Achilles"¹⁶.

The above mentioned data and dates were received as a result of reading of many thousands hidden texts in different sources and graffiti. This example illustrates the reading methods of hidden texts. Comparing their contents we can see that hidden texts were to disguise open texts.

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