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FIVE AUTOGRAPES OF THE HOMER

(The Pantheon of hidden verses of lapidary monuments from the island Berezan')

In the catalogue " *Borisphen-Berezan'. Early Antiquity in the Northern Black Sea Littoral. The 120th Anniversary of Archeological Excavations on the Island of Berezan'* " of the exhibition in the State Hermitage Museum there can be found a photo of the letter written on the lead plate as well as similar materials on the four lapidary monuments. [1] The fifth lapidary monument, which is the so-called Mastor's Stone (which is also from the collection of the State Hermitage Museum), was reviewed in 2001, using the technique of reading of the hidden verses [2]. The decryption results were published in the book *Homer. The Immanent Biography (Theses)*. [3, 4] We are going to return to it later on because, as it turned out, all the hidden verses in all the five of lapidary monuments are overall linked and interwoven with acro-, meso- and televerses and, furthermore, they constitute a single complex, which is similar to the Pantheon. So, the first reading of the hidden verses in the text was completed on the so-called Mastor's Stone. The second case of deciphering of the hidden verses was completed for the mentioned above "Achillodorus' letter" written on the lead plate.[5]

The basic motives for creating the hidden verses by Homer as well as the reasons for the lack of his outright biography have been set out in an article [6]. Homer has developed a timeline and a calendar, which are both very close to the modern ones. The start of the numbering of days and years was conducted from July, 16, 776 BC, i.e., according to the chronology of Homer, that was the 1st day of the 1st year. In the years when Olympiad was held, to the total number of days in a year one more day should be added. [7] In 2007, I started working on the systematic presentation of the evidences of the theses which were given in the immanent biography of Homer [3, 4]. I based my research on the Classical Greek texts written by Homer. In May, 2008, when the tables were completed for all the personal names and titles mentioned in *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, the hidden verses composed from five words were found within them. They were written down in the form of hymns, namely, the Paeon and the Olympuses. Those hymns, which are composed from the personal names mentioned for the first time, are called the Paeans. The hymns, composed of all the personal names in the order they are mentioned in the text, are called the Olympuses.

However, the process of reading of the hidden verses turned out to be rather complicated, because it requires from the scientist a precise knowledge of the biography of Homer. And this can be reached only after reading and linking over all the dates and events of all the material in question. So the work is done by making cycling improvements in reading of the total array of approximately 4900 hidden verses, with gradual approximation to the author's own original intention. For the past 5 years I have tentatively (the work has not been finished yet) restored the hidden verses in *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*, *The Hymns*, in the writings of Hesiod (which turns to be a pseudonym of Homer), *The Argonautica* (this is a plagiarism of Apollonius of Rhodes) and others.

Before moving to analyzing the five lapidary monuments, here is some information on the method of restoration of the hidden verses. In the monograph [2] the method of reading of the hidden texts is given. It was proved valid on the great variety of sources – starting with the Bible and finishing with Byzantine, ancient Bulgarian and Old Russian words, prayers, and chronicles. Also in the monograph it is stated that in the *Pentateuch* of Moses there are some verses composed of five words, which are signed with the names of Moses and David [2, pp. 309-311]. The reading method of the hidden verses of the lapidary texts differs from the restoration of the outright reading of the same texts, as well as from the reading of the same verses in the epics of Homer. Below it will be stated that the text decoration of lapidary monuments came to us from Homer himself, although epigraphists backdated them to the 1st - 2nd centuries AD. However, the dates given in the hidden verses, will serve as a refutation of these conclusions. Here you need to pay attention to the fact that the original text of lapidary monuments had been written in capital letters, and while adapting the text to the modern orthography, uppercase and lowercase letters were used. Thus, the choice of personal names is somehow spontaneous and may be different from the author's choice. In the cases of reading the plaintext for each monument the selection of personal names is a subject to the contents of the plain text, and rightly so. Homer himself indicated this to us, while creating this text. However, you should bear in mind that the writing down of the text in capital letters gave a possibility to hide those names that were necessary for the secret text compiled from the verses composed from five words. Thus, we can deduce that usually the quantity of hidden personal names is bigger than identified while reading the plain text, and they may have the most unusual appearance, even without the support of their translation in dictionaries.

In addition, the hidden texts of Homer are abundant in numbers, dates of events and birthdays of the characters, which often substituted their personal names. The role of numbers at that time, as you know, belonged to the letters of the alphabet. So often, Homer used the personal names that actually were to mean the dates necessary to him. Moreover, the main difference of the hidden verses of the epics and lapidary texts in dating events or birthdays of the characters was the following. The epics are expanded songs and are large enough in volume. Homer numbered each personal name indicating the number of song in the epic, the number of hexameter in the song, the ordinal number of the personal name in the song and, finally, he numbered all the verses composed of five words in every song by their order. And all these numbers altogether, using all of the arithmetic rules, took part in numbering of the day and the year of the event. It is clear that lapidary texts do not have such opportunities. Therefore, their distinctive feature is a more reliable indication of dates through the combination of letters in each personal name and related words, selected continuously from the beginning of the personal name in question, or from the end of it. Three basic principles of selection of letters-figures for a designation of dates are brought in article [5], they should be repeated here for below without these methodical instructions the principle of allocation of dates from separate words will not be clear.

1. The most important principle is the continuity of selection of letters for dates from the isolated text unit. Letters for figures are selected continuously either from the beginning, or from the end of a word. It is impossible to select letters for dates inside of a word and it is impossible to jump through letters inside of a word. At the same time, for dating it is supposed to include the adjacent parts of the text adjoining a word from that side from which selection of letters for dates is conducted. It is connected by that texts initially entered the name continuously, without division into separate words, the unions and pretexts. And it does not break a principle of a continuity of selection.

2. At a choice of the necessary figure from multicomplex letters-figures the rule акростиha operates. For example, $x=600$ it is possible to choose figures 600, 60 or 6, and from the letter $c = 60$, only 60 or 6.

3. Any figure can be made of several letters-figures, using all of the arithmetic action: additions, subtraction, division and multiplication. The same letter can be used some times, as independently, and at drawing up of those or other figures, but only in different combinations or for an establishment of different dates. The direction of drawing up of complex figures (from left to right or on the contrary) has no value. Important thus to observe a principle of a continuity of the selection, specified in item 1.

Common to all the types of the hidden verses is the fact that they do not obey the ordinary rules of grammar and syntax. The main attention is focused on the allegorical translation of the core meaning of the words. This does not apply to the personal names in their primary sense. Homer, for example, in order to describe the name of the Muse, equally used the names of Hera and Latona, for they have the related allegorical meaning "Desirable". Another aspect is in the over placement of several allegorical meanings in order to clarify the content. The main way to catch the allegorical meaning is to find the trend of the core meaning that supports the contents of the translation of the entire verse. Finally, often next to the personal names Homer puts some related words that either convey the content or allegorical meaning of the personal name, or indicate the direction of the translation.

The existing uncertainty and seeming arbitrariness in reading the allegorical meaning and in defining the dates is compensated by finding them in other places and sources, i.e., by a set of statistics. That is why Homer often duplicates the dates and stories about the events. Important when evaluating the first encountered dates of any events, is the knowledge of the basic features of biography of Homer [3, 4]. Finally, the structuring of the hidden verses composed of five words, which are organized in two kinds of hymns, i.e., the Paeans and the Olympuses, also helps to meet the challenges of their restoration. For example, the cities in which Homer lived, Elay and Olbia, are often translated in the epics as "olive" and "happy", since they are written with a lowercase letters. The content of the texts of the hidden verses shows how they were presented in the original.

All Homer's works are well-structured and harmonious. So, at the end of this study, it was found that the texts of all of the five monuments are linked with the unique Paeon and Olympus. Moreover, the verses of the joint Paeon are linked with acro-, meso-, and televerses, having totally new content. This is this content which predetermined that the restoration of the monuments was done correctly. Here is the final variant of this restoration, which was obtained by using the method of the sequential approximation. 33 years of experience of working with the texts of Homer finally convinced me that if you think that you met some kind of mistake in Homer's works, it is better to look for this mistake in your own deductions. He was always right and was extremely accurate in everything because he had an absolute memory and the highest speed of thinking and arithmetical calculations. Below you can find the evidences to this statement. That is why in the final hymn to Apollo, Homer warned that he and his Muse would curse those who would violate the meaning of the hidden verses and interpret it in the wrong way. Still, this hard work is definitely worth it, because the fact of finding of the hidden verses radically changes the entire agenda of solving the Homeric question and this article aims to illustrate this specifically.

Monument No. 1.

Let us consider the State Hermitage catalog text which is recorded on a slab of white marble, decorated with bas relief acroterium, with a dedication to Achilles the Hero (273. B64.239, I-II centuries), which is shown in Figure 1. [1, p. 149] Here are the adapted Classical Greek texts and their translations reproduced in the catalogue.



Fig.1

Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντοῖς
 Εὐρῆσιβίου Ἀνα-
 κιμένου τὸ β'
 οἱ περὶ Διονύσι-
 ον Ἀλεξάνδρου
 (ἰσο) ἀγορα-
 νόμοι Ἰνάρμα-
 ζοῦ Κουκόδωνος
 Βατάγου Ἀδ-
 ωλου Ρεουμαροῦ
 Σεπέλου Διονυσό-
 δωρος Βουδεί
 εὐχαριστήριν
 Ἄχιλ-Ἰεῖ Ἠρωῖ
 Ροιρομαροῦ Σι-
 πελάγου ἔγραψεν

Eurisibiy,
 son of Anaximen,
 chosen for the second time,
 agoranomoi headed by
 Dionisius,
 son of Alexander,
 Inarmaz, a son of
 Kukodon,
 Batag, a son
 of Sipelag,
 Dionisodor,
 a son of Budiy, (brought)
 a benedictive gift
 to Achilles the Hero;
 Reunomar wrote down,
 a son of Sipelag
 of Archon

The Paean: the personal names, as they are mentioned in the letter written on the marble slab No.1.

No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
1.1	Ἐπὶ (ἄρχοντοῖς) Εὐρῆσι-βίου	(leader - on the 167 th year – across 53 days after that 85 ^{day}) Considered – a biography on 138 d. 167 yr.	
1.2	Ἀνακίμέ-νοῖς (τὸ β' οἱ)	Of the 2-nd mighty leader, who was born one day later than me, born on the 61 st day 119 yr. (one of two twins)	
1.3	(περὶ) Διο-νύσιον	(on 85 th day 167 yr. slaughtered) Dionisius on 48 yrs.	
1.4	Ἀλεξάνδρου (ἰσο ἀγορ)	Alexander (equal the only to people who was born in the 127 th year in 328 th day)	
1.5	(ἀνόμο-ῖ) Ἰνα-ρμαζοῖς	1.(villainously by 20 men) at 16-year-old femme agoranomos was Strangled.	
1.6	Κο-υκόδωνος	Kikon brn. in 263 d. 102 yr. to wine	
1.7	Βατάγου	The prickle of stingray to the leader in 80 d. 165 yr.	
1.8	Ἀδ-ωλου	Deadly poison to Hades with brn. in 80 d. 131 yr.	Tyro
1.9	Ρεου-μαροῦ	Born on the 105 th day 114 yr. - in a pot - had sent	
1.10	Σεπέλου Διονυσόδωρος	2. my Marine Goddess on 51 yrs.	
1.11	Διονυσο-δωρος	for Dionisius gift in 303 d. 165 yr.	
1.12	Βουδεί (εὐχαριστή-ριν)	During the Budini' feast (in 51 year born in 105 d. 114 th year.)	
1.13	Ἄχιλ-Ἰεῖ (Ἠρωῖ)	One brn in 61 st d. 119 yr. by the boaster of Achilles-Hero (brn. in 62 d.119 yr.)	
1.14	Ροιρομαροῦ	and Born on the 105 th d. 114 yr. the beloved in marble	
1.15	Σιπελάγου (ἔγρα-ψεν)	3.Seamen (glorified of mine) in 138 d. 167 yr.	

In the original text of the lapidary inscriptions we identified 16 personal names. Out of them following the introduction of the name "Hero" as an auxiliary word to the name of Achilles, you should get three verses of the Paean hymn, composed of five words, since all the personal names are original. In the last two names the letters are reassigned in order not to repeat the names of Reunomar (1.9) and Sipelag (1.10). Three letters which are situated after the name of Alexander and in front of the word *agoronoms* can be barely read on the monument (see fig. 1). On the monument (see the 6th line from the beginning) they are taken in brackets (ISO) and written down in a way as they should be, judging by the reading of the hidden verses. The first letter on the monument (I) is clearly readable, and as for the other two, they are barely visible. It seems that it was the poet himself who beveled them away. The reason could possibly be that they could be read as the year of birth of Paris = Alexander, and it could

designate him as a man of power in the eyes of his contemporaries. Thus, the very nature of reading of the hidden verses could be revealed. Anyway, this is the result of the doubts of the author. Hard to read are the last letters in the last but one line on the monument (**SIP**). They are left as in original publication. Although it is worth to notice, that the true name of Homer **ZHT (AS)** could be read there as the author's signature (two letters ZH in Fig. 1 are distinctly visible). The monument survives, and modern research methods of epigraphical inscriptions allows us to check the assumptions that are made here.

Now, let us record the three verses of the Paeon hymn with their translation. Here the designation of the hidden verses (**LPV.2.1**) is introduced, where **L** stands for **Lapidary**, **PV** stands for the **Paeon Verse**, then there is the number of the monument (as enumerated according to the identification) and the number of the verse in the monument. It is necessary to catalogue all the hidden verses that will be revealed in the lapidary monuments. In the Classical Greek text the letters-numerals are in **bold**, and in the translation they are in *italic*.

LPV.1.1. Ἐπι (ǎrxontoj) Εύρῃσι-βίου Ἀνακίμῆ-νοῖ (tó b' oí) (peri) Διο-νύσιον ἈΙ ἐκάδρου (iso úgor)
(anómoj) **Ina-rmazoj**

LPV.1.2. Ko-ukodwnoj Batagoj Ad-wl ou Reur-omaroj Seipel -agou

LPV.1.3. Dionuso-dwros Boud-eí (eúxarístῆ-riṅ) Ἄξιλ -Ι εἶ (Hrwi) R(e)oirom-rossi Pel agou (ǎgra-yen)

LPV.1.1 (leader - in the 167th year – across 53 days after that 85 d.) Considered – a biography on 138 d. 167 yr. of the 2-nd mighty leader, who was born one day later than me, born on the 61st day 119 yr. (one of two twins) (on the 85th d. 167 yr. slaughtered) Dionisius on 48 yrs. Alexander (the only equal to people who was born in the 127th year in the 328th day) (villainously by 20 men) at 16-year-old femme fatale agoronomos was strangled.
LPV.1.2 to Kikon brn. in 263 d. 102 yr. wine the prickle of stingray to the leader in 80 d. 165 yr. Deadly poison to Hades with brn.in 80 d. 131 yr. - in a pot - had sent my Marine Goddess on 51 yrs.
LPV.1.3 for Dionisius gift in 303 d. 165 yr. during the Budini' feast in the 51st year born in 105 d. 114 yr. One born on the 61st day 119 yr. by the boaster of Achilles-Hero brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. and brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. the beloved in marble Seamen glorified of mine in 138 d. 167 yr.

In the first verse **LPV.1.1** it goes about the fact that after 53 days after the death of Achilles on the 85th day, i.e., on the 138th day of the year (November, 30, 609 BC) Homer, who was born on 61st day, decided to create a biography of his twin brother (*the Iliad*). Here the dates are obtained from the auxiliary word - **ǎrxontoj** and they are read virtually as "one Leader in the year 167th Ἐπι - after 57 days," i.e., here goes the juxtaposition of the meaning of the word "Archonts" and the dates contained in it. The same juxtaposition of the meanings can be observed in the name of 1.2 **Ἀνα-κί-μένοῖ (tó b' oí)**: by itself, the name Anaximenos can be translated as "the powerful leader". The date of birth is marked with number of **κί**, i.e., the 61st day, and the prefix **Ἀνα** (meaning "over") refers to the number of **α** – 1 and an action, i.e. you should add to 61 days one more. Achilles, as it is known, was born one day later than Homer, i.e., he was born on the 62nd day. [2, 3] The name is followed by additional supporting words (**tó b' oí**), which should be read as οἶ=οἶοῖ - one of the two (**b'**) = **τῶ=τοῦτο**, i.e., twins, as a synonym of referring to the one side and another. Auxiliary word referring to the personal name of Dionysius (**peri**) is divided into two parts. In the first **pe** is stated = the 85th day of the death of Achilles, and the second part has a trend of **peri**=167 yr. – "dead-cold, slaughtered". It is clear that the name bears an additional meaning here, as the deity of entertainment and drunkenness. The last name of the verse **Ina-rmazoj** is artificial and is created by Homer to describe the death of Achilles from 16-year-old Trojan femme-fatale, a daughter of agoronomos: **Ina** stands here for 16, **ar** stands for "death", the end **mazój=mastój** - means "a nipple, an udder, debauchery, a cord of a hunter's net", which gives the possibility to translate the name of Inarmaz as "strangled at 16-year-old femme-fatale of agoronomos. The supporting word **úgor-anómoj** can be divided into two separate words. This does not prevent the use of it in order to describe the whole form as "agoronomos's daughter". Thus, firstly, the autonomy of the second part of the word **anómoj** - which means "vilely, criminally," enables the use at the end of the word of the last letter (**j**) = 20, that is, Achilles was vilely strangled by 20 Trojan warriors. Secondly, the first part of the word *agoronomos* **úgor** makes it possible, on the one hand, to highlight the phrase "**á**-one as **úgor** - people or equal to people". On the other hand, without interrupting the row of digits, you can select the birthday of Alexander **go** = 37, i.e., 365-37=328 day. That is why, it is suggested that three ill-read letters standing in front of the "agoronomos" are denoting the year of birth: **iso** = 127th year. As we can see, Homer decided to name the date of birth of the chief assassin of Achilles, Paris, who was born on June, 7, 649 BC. And once more we want to emphasize that, without splitting the words **úgor-anómoj** into two independent parts, one cannot separate in one

word two dates from the two ends of word, because it would violate the basic principle of continuous selection for digital signs. However, probably, when Homer planned the reading of the date of birth, he decided to take away a year to make a combination of name and year of birth, following each other, not too obvious. Thus, the date of creation of the lapidary monument No. 1 by Homer is November, 30, 609 BC. On these days the Trojan war was still going on and its outcome still was not clearly predictable. Immediately after the death of Achilles, Agamemnon was about to leave on the ships for his homeland. i.e., Greece, but Odysseus = Homer intervened and brought him back. In mid March, 609 BC Troy was defeated. Trojan Kings Priam and Paris were killed by Neoptolemus, the son took revenge for his father.

The second verse **LPV.1.2** tells us about how the Muse (*brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.*) of Homer managed to kill the utmost enemy of their family *in 303 d. 165 yr.*, a Trojan supporter and a Scythian Tsar Pan (*brn. in 263 d.102 yr.*), who for 35 years had forced a father of Homer (*brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.*) of their homeland. She handed a wine with stingray poison in a clay pot for him and the maid gave this wine to Pan during the feast her daughter Tyro (*brn. in 80 d. 131 yr.*). Here the first name of the **Koukod-wnoj** is divided into two parts, where the trend is **Koukod=Kikonej** which stands for the Thracian tribe of Kikonians, and **wnoj=oiņoj** stands for "wine". The name Batagos is also divided into two parts: **Bat=Bätij** – «stingray» and **agoj** - leader. The name **Ad-wl ou** is also divided into two parts with the following reading of their trends: **Ad=Äidhj** -"Hades" and **wl ou=öl l ūmi** deadly. In the name of Reunomar- **Reur-omaroj** there is a reference to the Muse, it must be divided into two parts. The first part indicates the day of the birth of the Muse: **Re** = 105th day and **Reur** = 114 yr. The trend for the second part of the name is the word **ur=örxh** – "clay pot", and for the third part it is **omaroj=ómartéw** – to send. In the last name of Sipelag, the second part is translated as "marine", and the first part has two possible readings: **Sei** = **qeioj** – "the goddess", and the second is "my".

The third verse **LPV.1.3** thematically combines the first two verses and is the dedication to Achilles and the Muse. The first name of Dionisodor echoes in the interpretation of "Dionysius gift" with the name Ahillodor which stand for "Achilles' gift" in the hidden letter of Achilles written on the lead plate, which had been created by Homer 16 years earlier than the lapidary inscription. [5] For sure Homer read this letter while being at the Muse's after returning from Egypt. The second name in the last verse Budiy, together with the subsidiary word housel indicates the fact of poisoning of Pan during the feast with the Scythian tribe of budines (which is often referred to by Herodotus [10]). The last two letters of the name Budini indicated how old was the Muse (in bold) on that time, **Boud-ei**, i.e., 51 yrs. As far as below we will repeatedly name 114th year as the year of birth of the Muse, the event should be traced to the 165th year, i.e. 611 BC. The name of the hero Achilles **Äxil -I eř** can be decomposed into two parts. The first parts of **Äxil** – *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* Further, taking into account the trend, the end **I eř=I eřa** need to be read as "chisel" of "Achilles-the hero". The last but one name of Reunomar- **R(e)-oiro-maros** continues this text: "and he praised on marble his beloved who was born on the day 105th". Here **R(e)** is an acrostic on the plate made of the first letters of the last two lines of the inscription (see Figure 1). This insert reconstructs the word missing here on the basis of the trend of the **R(e)o= Réomai = Réw**, which **i** stands for "glorified". The trend of the second part of the name we suggest to read as **oiro= oior= òñr**, which stands for the beloved or mistress, and the last part of it **maros** is a contraction of **mármäroj** -"marble".

Now let us turn to the Classical Greek text of the 21st song *The Iliad* to find the proof of the events described in the lapidary monument. But, first of all, let us note the following. It was found that within each song of the epics there could be found two kinds of hymns composed from five words, namely, the Paeans and the Olympuses. Those hymns, which are composed from the personal names mentioned for the first time, are called the Paeans. The hymns, composed of all the personal names in the order they are mentioned in the text, are called the Olympuses. We managed to find out that Homer initially began to create «The Catalogue of the Ships» while staying under the walls of Troy in 617 BC. If we separate it from the second song of *The Iliad*, you will see that it is composed almost entirely of new personal names, i.e., according to the form it was the Paean hymn. The idea of creation of the epic came to the Muse, when in Olbia-1 funeral feast for Achilles took place. She suggested that Homer should write the epics, celebrating an outstanding hero-winner, in contrast to the mourning of his death. And since at this time Homer was under the influence of composing «The Catalogue of the Ships», all the first three monuments in question were created in the form of the Paeans. And as the 4-th monument, which was written a year and a half later, it already contained the repeating personal names and an Olympus hymn could be compiled in it.

Let us write down the personal names and titles of the Classical Greek text of the 21th song of *The Iliad*, which covers 44th-46th hidden verses of the Olympus, in the table of the personal names, which can be found below. The Classical Greek text is taken from [9]:

iþmen Ou) umpon de\ **Dioj** poti\ xal kobatej dw-
 aþxe: sulgar genehfi newteroj: ou)gar e)moige
 kal oh, epeilproteroj genomhn kai\pl eibna oiþla. 440
 nhputi' wj aþoon kradihn e)kej: ou)de/nu twa per
 memnhai oþsa dh\paqomen kaka\ **Il ion** a)nfil
 moua)oi nwi-qeww, o)te' a)ghhori **Laomedonti**
 par **Dioj** e) qohtej qhteusamen eij e)hiautoh
 misqwæþi rhtwæ o)de\shmaiwn e)petel l en. 445
 h)toi e)gw\ **Trwëssi** pol in peri teixoj e)þeima
 eu)ru/te kai\mal a kal oh, ih' a)rrhktoj pol ij eih:
Foiþe sul'd' eij ipodaj e) ikaj bouj boukol eëskej
Idhj e) knhmoisi pol uptu)kou u) hešshj.
 a) l' o)te dh\misqoiþ tel oj pol ughqeëj w)ai 450
 e)þeferon, tote nwi-bihšato misqoh a)anta
Laomedwn e)kpagl oj, a)peil hšaj d' a)þeþempe.
 suh meh o)g' h)peil hse podaj kai\xei)raj u)þerqe
 dhšein, kai\pera)an nhšwn e)þi thl edapa)wn:
 steu)to d' o)g' a)nfote)rw)n a)pol eyemen ou)ata xal kwæ 455
 nwi-de\ a)yorroi kibmen kekothoti qumwæ
 misqou=xwomanoi, toh u)postaj ouk e)tel esse.
 tou-dh\nua l a)isi fereij xar)in, ou)de\meq' h)me)wn
 peira)w)j ke **Trwej** u)þerfi)al oi a)pol wntai
 pro)knu kakw)j suh paisil kai\ai)þoi)j a) okoisi 460
 toh d' au)te prose)ipen a)þac e)ka)ergoj **Apol l wn**:
 e)nosigai' ouk a)þ me saofrona muq)šaio
 e)hmenai, ei)dh\soi/ge brotw) e)þeka ptol emi)w
 deil w)w, oi)ful l o)isin e)þikotej a) l ote meh te 465
 zafl egeëj tel eqousin a)rou)h)j karpoh e)þontej,
 a) l ote de\fqinu)þousin a)k)h)roi. a) l a)takista
 pauwmesqa mak)j: oi) d' au)toi)dhria)šqwn.
 w)j a)ra fw)hšaj pal in e)trape)l': ai)þeto gar r)þ
 patrokasign)toio migh)menai e)þ pal am)š)si. 470
 toh de\kasign)h)th mal a neikese potnia qhrw)w
Artemij a)þrote)h, kai)þheideion fato muqon:
 feugeij dh)e)ka)erge, **Poseidaw)ni** delnikhn
 pasan e)þetre)yaj, mel eon de)oi(eu)xo)j e)þw)kaj:
 nhputie ti/nu to)on e)keij a)hemw)l ion au)tw)j;
 mh)seu nua e)ti patroj e)h)l)mega)roisin a)koušw 475
 eu)kome)hou, w)j to)pr)h e)þ a)þanatoisi qeoi)sin,
 a)þta **Poseidaw)noj** e)þantibion pol emizein.
 w)j fato, thh d' ou)ti prose)fh e)ka)ergoj **Apol l wn**,
 a) l a)xo)l wsame)h)h **Dioj** ai)þoi)h parakoitij

The Olympus: names in the order they are mentioned in 44-46 hidden verses of the XXI song of the Iliad

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
Si.21.438.216	(Ou) umpon de) Dioj (poti)	(on Olympus)The Divine born on the 105 th d. 114 yr: (arrived)	Muse
Si.21.442.217	Il ion (a)nfil)	From Ilion in 125 d. 167 yr.	
Si.21.443.218	Laomedonti	The people to the ruler	
Si.21.444.219	Dioj (e) qohtej)	The Father brn. in 303 d. 100 yr: (arrived) in the 365-219+21=167 th year.	Lyck
Si.21.446.220	Trwë-ssi (pol in)	44.from the three (cities brn.23 yr.) on the 446-365+44=125 th day.	
Si.21.448.221	(pol ij eih) Foiþe	(in the city brn. 105 d. 114 yr: occurred) the Brilliant	
Si.21.449.222	Idhj e) knhm- oisi	Idea in the 130 d.167 yr: (365-222+45-21=167 th year)	

Si.21.452.223	Laomedwn	To the domina of people <i>born on the 448-365+21=105th day</i>	
Si.21.459.224	Trwej (u ^{per} fi-lal oi)	Occured in 130 d. 167 yr. (the reckless brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.)	
Si.21.461.225	Apol I wn	45.to Apollo <i>born in the 61 d. 461-365+(45-21)=119th year</i>	Homer
Si.21.471.226	(qhrwa) Artemij	(heroic epics) to Artemis <i>born in the 105 d. 114th year</i>	
Si.21.472.227	Poseida ^w ni (de\nikhn)	To Create <i>born on the 472-365-46=61d.</i> (the victorious brn.in 62 d.119 yr.)	Iliad
Si.21.477.228	Poseida ^w noj (ehantib-ion)	Suggested (contrary to the death in 85 d. 167 yr.) <i>born on the 62nd day.</i>	
Si.21.478.229	Apo-I I wn (a) I a)	To Apollo (about the twin-brother) in <i>on the 138th day 167 yr.</i>	
Si.21.479.230	Dioj (ai)l-oih)	46.at Father's (in Hades) <i>born in the 105 d. 479-365=114th year</i>	

OVi.21.44. (Ou) umpon de) Dioj (poti) Il ion Laomedonti Dioj (e) qohtej) Trwe-ssi (pol in)

OVi.21.45. (pol ij ei)h) Foi^{be} Idhj eh knhm-oisi Laomedwn Trwej (u^{per}fi-lal oi) Apol I wn

OVi.21.46. (qhrwa) Artemij Poseida^wni (de\nikhn) Poseida^wnoj (ehantib-ion) Apo-I I wn (a) I a) Dioj (ai)l-oih)

OVi.21.44. (on Olympus) The Divine *born on the 105 d. 114 yr.* arrived from Ilion on the day *125 d. 167 yr.* The people to the ruler the Father *brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.* (arrived) in *167th year* from the three (cities *brn 23 yr.*) *on the day 125th.*

OVi.21.45. (in the city *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* occurred) the Brilliant Idea in *130 d.167yr.* To the domina of people *born on the 105th day* Occurred in *130 d. 167 yr.* (the reckless *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.*) to Apollo *born in the 61 d. 119 yr.*

OVi.21.46. (heroic epics) Artemis *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* to create *born on the 61th day* (the victorious *brn.in 62 d.119 yr.*) Suggested (contrary to the death in *85 d. 167 yr.*) *born on the 62nd day* to Apollo (about the twin-brother) on the *138th day 167 yr.* at Father's (in Hades) *born in the 105 d. 479-365=114th year.*

To understand the historical background on which the funeral feast of Achilles took place, we should go back to the events that occurred two years earlier. Below we should present the texts of the Paean of the 16th song of *The Iliad*, describing the death of a Scythian Tsar Pan, who was a chief opponent of Homer's family. This death occurred in May, 611 BC. Then the Trojan war was still taking place and the whole family stayed in Elay (now Seddulbakhir, Turkey), and the men were 13 km far from Elay across the Dardanelles Strait, where they were fighting with the Trojans at Ilion. The Muse of Homer remained in her homeland, on the island of Berezan'. Immediately after the death of Pan there began the struggle for power between three of her sons fathered by Pan and three of them fathered by Homer. Cleopatra (Muse), as the mother of her children, arrived in Hades and intervened into the fight. But the forces were not equal, because the quantity of the Trojans was much bigger than the quantity of the Achaeans and the Scythians, who supported Homer's family. Then she asked her father for help, who was in Troy. Her father and her brothers gathered about 50 ships, with about 3000 soldiers on board. Homer and Achilles persuaded some 1000 of them, mostly those who fled from Pan, to return to their homeland. These were the pupils of Achilles, whom he had taught martial arts while being at home till the age of 15 years. So these immigrants are often called "an Achilles' thousand". Agamemnon assisted the ships with Achilles, and the hero himself stayed at Troy. At the beginning of 610 BC, the father and mother, and Homer returned power to the Muse in Hylaea. They expelled the sons of Pan and the Trojans, who supported them. In Hades (in the cities of Olbia, Boreus and Nyson - founded in 23 d. 23 yr.) there stayed an Achilles' thousand and a part of his ships.

So, Achilles played an extremely significant role in the victory of their ancient ancestry. For that the father being the Chief ruler, made Achilles and Cleopatra the chiefs of Hylaea. They, in turn, appointed as the ruler the person who was everybody's favorite. It was Hyllus (the Scythian) and his two older brothers, i.e., the power passed to the children of Homer. As for Cleopatra herself, she still, stayed on the island of Berezan' where she had been since 631 BC. Also she kept visiting Hades, where starting from 610 BC she was involvded into building a temple of Demeter. Incidentally, this explains the very fact that all 5 marble slabs reviewed here, as well as the letter of Achilles written on the lead plate [5], have been found on the island of Berezan'. Homer called his sister on the father's side the Muse and this nickname is quiet justified. Without exaggeration, we can say that his whole life as well as the life of the entire Scythia was influenced by her incredibly effective talent. All the writings of Homer, Achilles and Telemachus-Anakharsis came to her. She was the keeper of all the manuscript of Homer, she was the first to read them, and the first to discuss them with him. She then promoted these manuscripts into publication in Athens. The capital of Greece was the city she conquered in the age of 30, not only as an Amazon, a Scythian Queen and a beauty, but also as a ship woman, a singer, playing on the various musical instruments and speaking many languages and as a beautiful barbarian. Possibly, Greek pseudonym of the Muse was name Sappho - to prove it is possible, if in her verses the latent verses will be found out. She gave quite a few ideas that Homer subsequently implemented in his works. On the island of Berezan' she lived for 40 years until her very death which occurred in October, 591 BC. As a matter of fact she was the first resident and the founder of the city on the island.

In fact, it was the center of spiritual life of Homer. It is no coincidence that he bequeathed to bury him there. So, the island of Berezan' should give yet another surprise in the sense of archeological findings.

In the table of the Olympus of the 21st song of *The Iliad* there can be found the ways and methods to calculate the key dates of the indexes of personal names as well as the numbers of the hidden verses. Homer called Hades Olympus for its northern location - now it is the city of Mykolaiv (Ukraine). In the first verse **OVi.21.44** it is reported that the Muse had brought to Olympus the body of Achilles from Ilion on the *124th day of the year 167th*, i.e. , on November, 16, 609 BC, to Olbia-1 (now the Lagernoye Pole, or Camp Field in Mykolaiv). The next day to the father of Achilles the rulers and the people of the three cities (Olbia, Borysthenum and Nyson) had arrived. These were the people inhabiting the peninsula where Homer placed Hades. A 40-day Scythian funeral feast on the deceased began, during which the Muse made a fiery speech, the essence of which could be summarized as follows: Achilles and his great deeds would not be forgotten in the centuries. At the same time there have been exposed (in the house specially bought) all the armor of Achilles, the sculptures, the amphorae and other crafts made by him, and numerous volumes of poetry written by him.

In the verse **OVi.21.45** it is noted that it was at that meeting of the people in the city that to the Muse occurred a brilliant idea and she suggested that idea to Apollo *who was born in the year 119th*, i.e. , to Homer.

In the last verse **OVi.21.46** it is already clearly stated that "at the father in Hades the Muse *on the 138th day* suggested Homer to write a heroic epic about his twin brother, the winner, despite his death". Thus, here we are talking about the idea of creation of *The Iliad*, as a victorious heroic epic. As we can see, here also can be observed a coincidence of dates and the very idea with the facts that had been discovered in the hidden text of the first lapidary monument of Homer. Moreover, it is interesting to note that that is why in the plain text of *The Iliad* Achilles was alive and in the hidden verses we can find all the details of his death.

Now let us turn to the text of the Paean of the 16th song of *The Iliad*, describing the death of the Scythian King Pan for comparison with that was observed in the investigated Monument No. 1. The text source for the analysis is taken from [9].

The Paean: names in the order they are mentioned in 23-27 hidden verses of the XVI song of the Iliad

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
Si.16.535.304	Poul uda/mant	I who was born on the 365-304=61d. 119 yr. Brought happiness to everybody	
Si.16.535.305	(epi) Panq-oi#hn	(that time) brn. 102 yr. Pan during the feast in 303 d. 165 yr.	
Si.16.535.306	Aghh-ora (dion bh)	A Courageous brn. in 80 d. 131 yr. (killed)	Tyro
Si.16.536.307	Aiheia-n	Boastful brn. in 263 d. 102 yr.	Pan
Si.16.571.336	Agakl h-øj	<u>23. A monster of cruelty glory</u> in 303 d. 165 yr.	
Si.16.571.337	Epeige-uj	When having a feast on 303 d. 165 yr.	
Si.16.572.338	Boude-iv	With Budini descendants of twins brn.in 230 d. 41 yr.	
Si.16.586.349	Sqenel -aon)	was born Strong (Stheno) brn.in 305 d. 27 yr. on peninsula of the Lion	Stheno
Si.16.586.350	Iqa-imeheoj	and brn. in 1 d. 1 yr. Tribesmen (brothers)	Targitaos
Si.16.594.356	Baquk-l ha	<u>24. Covered with great glory</u> brn. in 211 d. 42 yr. (Aristeas= Orpheus)	Arpoxais
Si.16.595.357	Xal kw-noj	brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. of son (as Alcman) have awarded with a Copper board	
Si.16.595.358	EI l adi (oi)kia)	as Greek (colonist) in 182 yr. in 80 d.	
Si.16.604.366	(korusthh) Laogon-on	(have awarded) it is Recognized Solon brn. in 75 d. 136 yr.	
Si.16.604.367	(ui)h) Onh-toroj	(the son brn. in 63 d. 138 yr.) of Benefactress	Hill=Scythes
Si.16.605.369	(ifeuj) Idaib-u	<u>25. (and priestesses) of Hylaea</u> brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.	Muse
Si.16.695.418	Megadh-n	on brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. Long ago in 168 yr.	
Si.16.695.419	Epi#-tora	Buried in 27-16=11 days 168 yr.	
Si.16.695.420	Mel ahip-pon	Black horse brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.	Mother
Si.16.696.421	EI ason	After the escape from Elay dead in 357 d. 167 yr.	
Si.16.696.422	Moul io-n	By me brn. in 61 d. in 48 yrs. together with my stone	
Si.16.696.423	h#e Pul arth-n	<u>27. after arrival to the Gates on the 7 d. 168 yr.</u>	

PVi.16.23. **Poul udamant (epi) Panqoi#hn Aghh-ora (dion bh) Aiheian Aga-kl høj**

PVi.16.24. **Epeigeuj Boudeiv Sqenel aon) Iqaimeheoj Baqukl ha**

PVi.16.25. **Xal kwnoj EI l adi (oi)kia) (korusthh) Laogonon (ui)h) Onhtoroj (ifeuj) Idaibu**

PVi.16.27. **Megadh#n Epi#stora Mel ahippon EI ason Moul ion h#e Pul arthn**

PVi.16.23. *I who was born on the 365-304=61d. 119 yr. Brought happiness to everybody (that time) brn. 102 yr. Pan during the feast in 303 d. 165 yr. a Courageous brn. in 80 d. 131 yr. (killed) Boastful brn. in 263 d. 102 yr. A monster of cruelty glory in 303 d. 165 yr.*

PVi.16.24. *When having a feast on 303 d. 165 yr. With Budini descendants of twins brn.in 230 d. 41 yr. was born Strong (Stheno) brn.in 305 d. 27 yr. on peninsula of the Lion and brn. in 1 d. 1 yr. Tribesmen (brothers) Covered with great glory brn. in 211 d. 42 yr. (Aristeas= Orpheus)*

PVi.16.25. *brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. of son (as Alcman) have awarded with a Copper board as Greek (colonist) in 182 yr. in 80 d. (have awarded) it is Recognized Solon brn. in 75 d. 136 yr. (the son brn. in 63 d. 138yr.) of Benefactress (and priestesses) of Hylaea brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.*

PVi.16.27. *on brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. Long ago in 168 yr. Buried in 27-16=11 days 168 yr. Black horse brn. in 85 d. 99 yr. After the escape from Elay dead in 357 d. 167 yr. By me brn. in 61 d. in 48 yrs. together with my stone after arrival to the Gates on the 7 d. 168 yr.*

In the first verse **PVi.16.23** it is reported that Homer (born on the 61st day) was glad with the news about the fact that the Muse killed the boastful monster of cruelty and glory Pan (who was born in the year 102nd) during the feast on the day 303 of the year 165, i.e. on May, 13, 611 BC. The day when the murder occurred coincides with the birthday of his father, which is probably not by accident. It was the well-planned revenge not only for the exile of the ancient family of Homer, but for the murders of many relatives of Aeakides.

That is why in the second verse **PVi.16.24** this date is repeated again. We have already mentioned the detail, which is consistent with the text of the lapidary inscriptions on the Monument No. 1. Pan was poisoned at the time of the feast he had with the famous Scythian tribe of Budini'. Further the new detail that the Scythian tribe Budini happens from sons of the twins who have born at the founder of their sort Targitaus (*brn. in 1 d. 1 yr.*) and his daughters Spheno (*brn. in 305 d. 27 yr.*). And their younger brother who has born *in 211 d. 42 yr.*, at Targitaos and Spheno became the most glorified in Greece from their sort. He appears in Greece under two names as Olen and as Aristey, and at Scythians he is called Arpoxais (on Herodotus). Importance of this event for the Homer was extremely great, for after that there was an opportunity to return not only to his sort home through 36 yrs., but together with them Greeks the expelled Pan from their colonies.

In verse **PVi.16.25** Paean of 16-th song of "Illiada" even more interesting information contains. The Homer informs on a recognition of his son and the Muse *brn. in 63 d. 138 by Solon*, it is probable, as poet Alcman (trend **Si.16.595.357** of part a name **al kwn**). Possibly, it is Greek pseudonym Hill=Scythes. Not casually in this verse it is underlined, that he is recognized not as the Scythian, and as the Greek-colonist (**Si.16.595.358**). So, if in products Alcman which has reached up to now, the latent verses this assumption will receive confirmation will be found. Meanwhile it from this side the mention in a poem «Parthenion» gives out his horse of great-grandfather Colaxais.

In the verse **PVi.16.27** there can be found all the dates associated with the death of mother (who was born in the year 99): *on the day 357 of the year 167th* - she left home with a murderer to see the Charybdis in the Bosporus; *on the 7th day of the year 168th*, her body was taken for burial at Berezan'; in the 11th day her ashes were buried by Homer in the necropolis and the stone with the dates of life of Homer was laid on her 85th birthday. All these dates coincide with the dates given in the lapidary inscription of the a monument No. 2.

Monument No. 2

Let us have a look at the Hermitage catalog text recorded on a slab of white marble with a dedication to Achilles Pontarches (271. Б89.375, II-III, II-III centuries), which is shown in Figure 1. 2. [1, pp. 146-147]. Here are the adapted Classical Greek texts and their translations reproduced in the catalogue:



ἌΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ
 ΑΧΙΛΛΕΪΟΝ
 ΠΑΡΝΑΓΟΥ
 ΠΡΟΤΟΚΛΕΟΥ
 ΠΡΟΚΟΥ ΝΕΙΚΙΟΥ
 ΤΟΥ Β' ΚΑΖΙΝΑ
 ΠΑΡΝΑΓΟΥ ΙΕΡΑ
 ΤΕΥΧΟΝ ΤΟ Δ'
 ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ ΠΟ
 ΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΣΤΑΘΙ
 ΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΥ
 ΥΦΕΙΑΣ ΧΑΡΙΣΤΗ
 ΡΙΟΝ ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ

With blessedness!
 Achilles
 Pontarches brought
 testimonial gift
 at Ponticus, a son of Nikius
 two times Archon of Casin,
 a son of Farnagus,
 a priest for the 4th time
 for the prosperity
 of the state
 and for personal
 health

Fig. 2

The Paean: names in the order they are mentioned in the letter written on the marble slab No 2.

No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
2.1	'Ag-aqñ	The Divine in the 365-198=167-th year	
2.2	T-úxh	Is doomed in Hades in 48 yrs.	
2.3	('ax)ll l eĩ	(at 16-year-old strangled) at a Trojan Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
2.4	Pontá-rxv (èpi)	At Pontus on the day 168 th (to be in 167 yr.)	
2.5	(ǔrxonto-j) Pontikoũ	1.(by the 1-st Archon brn. in 62 d. in 48 yrs. in the 167 th yr.) Pontic	
2.6	Neikiou (tò b')	Battles at Nykiya (37-year-old two)	
2.7	K-ac-i-naj	20 and 16 against mine (born on the 61 st day) of 10 ships	
2.8	Farnagou (ie-rat-eúwn)	Under the sails (with priestess born on the 105 th day of the 114 th year)	
2.9	(p-ól ewj) eùstaqíaj	(of the city found. in 105 d. 145 yr.) Defenders	
2.10	ùgeíaj (xaris-tήrion)	2.Paean born on the 61 st day 119 year grateful to honor the victory)	
2.11	ἀνέ-sth-sen	Theseus resurrect on the 238 th day and the 255 th day of the 156 th year	

LPV.2.1. 'Ag-aqñ Tóuxh 'Ax-il l eĩ Pontá-rxv (èpi) (ǔ-rxo-ntoj) Pontikoũ (ǔ-rxo-ntoj) Pontikoũ

LPV.2.2. Neikiou (tò b') K-ac-i-naj Farnagou (ie-rat-eúwn) (pól ewj) eùstaqíaj (ùgeíaj) xa-rist-ήrion

LPV.2.3. ἀνέ-sth-sen

LPV.2.1. The Divine in the 167 yr. Is doomed in Hades in 48 yrs. at 16-year-old at a Trojan Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. at Pontus on the 168th day (to be in 167 yr.) the 1st Archon brn. in 62 d. in 48 yrs. in the 167th yr. Pontic

LPV.2.2. Battles at Nykiya (37-year-old two) 20 and 16 against mine (born on the 61st day) of 10 ships Under the sails (with priestess born on the 105th day of the 114th year) (of the city found. in 105 d. 145 yr.) Defenders Paean born on the 61st day 119 year grateful to honor the victory)

LPV.2.3. Theseus resurrect on the 238th day and 255th day of the 156th year

As we see, the verses of LPV.2.1. begin with the same three personal names as the verses of LPV.3.1. of the next monument in question. Moreover, they are united by the fact that we are dealing here with a Paean hymn also. This suggests that they were created about the same time. Moreover, it is reasonable to assume that the 2nd lapidary text was created earlier than the third one. This can be assumed not only because of the date of creation of this verse on the 168th day of the year 167th, i.e., on December, 30, 609 BC, but very informative interpretation of the name 'Ax-il l eĩ. Homer seems to indicate here that in the very name of the hero his tragic fate has already been foreseen. Judge for yourself. The first two letters of the word flawlessly tell about 'Ax=16-year-old femme fatale, which became the cause of his death. The trend of the second part of the name il l eĩ is the word il l új ("a twisted wire, a rope, which is used for bringing the bull to the slaughter") and close to it il l íj – meaning "the Trojan woman". So, here all is being brought together - a Trojan woman of 16 years, his death under Ilion, and even the fact that he was strangled. It seems to me that this variant so abundant in meanings, was created on Berezan' island before the burial of Achilles on December, 30. The third monument was created on his return from Zmeiny (Snake) island to Berezan'. Homer developed the text easy to interpret, telling more details. The prophetic interpretation of the meaning of the name Achilles was a trigger for this. It has, as we see, the two possible readings, and it is replaced with the part of Illeya here not to exclude it as a repeated one, while building the united Paean of the five monuments.

In the first verse LPV.2.1 the message is that Achilles is destined to be since the death the first Pontic Archon (ruler), being buried on a rock in the midst of the Pontus (the Black Sea).

In the second verse LPV.2.2 the support is given already to this high rank. It should be noted that the interpretation of the content of the hidden verses composed of the five words involves overlaying of all the meanings, which can be retrieved from the personal name, if they support the content and expand the information about an event being described. The name Nykiya allows to assume that this is the name of the ancient Greek city, which was located on the island of Berezan'. The direct translation of the name suggests that near the city there was some kind of "fight". The auxiliary words referring to this name tell us about two past battles and the fact that Achilles was 37 years old at that time, i.e., it was about 620 BC. Harder decodable is the name Casin K-ac-i-naj. Obviously, this is the name which was coined by Homer on purpose. The ending of the name is naj=naũj = "a

ship", and this suggests that the number of ships that took part in the two battles is indicated. **K** = 20, **ac** = 16 ; that is the number of the ships from the side of the Trojans, and Achilles had **i** = 10 ships. You may ask: what is the ground for this conclusion? The answer is pretty simple. Homer separated them with indication of his birthday, **ci** = 61st day, in the contents of which he included a number of ships of his brother. The third name in the 2nd verse together with the auxiliary word **Farnagou (ie-rat-eown)** indicates that the fights occurred under the sails and the Priestess participated in them **ie-rat-eown**. Here in the first two letters **ie** -105th day is stated, which is the birthday of the priestesses, and in the following three letters **rat** -114th year is specified. As the name Pharnag is even, i.e., the 8th, then boustrophedon reading is from right to left, and therefore it should be considered, that the Priestess was born on the 105th day of the year 114th. So, here we have the indication to the Muse of Homer, Cleopatra.

In the second verse the 9th and the 10th personal names are reserved for dedication. The auxiliary word and the 9th name (**pól ewj**) **eùstaqíaj** are translated as "to the Defenders of the city". Here in a word city date of its basis **p-ól ewj** - in 105 d. 145 yr., i.e. is a question of fights at a Nykiya on the island Berezan, founded by the Muse. The main word of the 10-th name **ùgeíaj** is literally translated as "healing, healthy," the same meaning has the word Paean (paián) as well. So, 10th name along with the word **ùgeíaj (xarís-tήrion)** must be interpreted as "a grateful Paean in honour of the victory". Moreover, the first two letters **xa** indicate to the birthday of the author of the Paean – the 61st day, this is a direct reference to Homer. I want also to note that you can, at a glance, see the year of birth as well in letters **ris** on 119 yr., here **r=1 u (s=20-i=1)=19.**, it will coincide with the day and the year of birth of Homer: 61st day of the year 119th. Last name (**LPV.2.3**) **ἀνέ-sth-sen** (Anesteseus) is a dedication and literally means "Resurrecting". The trend of the last part of the name **thsen** is the name of Theseus (Θησέας), which is close in pronunciation. In the hidden verses of The Iliad and The Odyssey, Homer often calls Achilles Theseus. The name in whole is dedicated to the description of the dates of the above-mentioned two fights of Achilles which occurred near the island of Berezan'. The first three letters indicate the year of **ἀνέ** -155th, and following three letters indicate the days of the first battle **sth** - the 238th day and the second battle **sen** -the 255th day. As this an odd line, the dedication is to be read like this: "I resurrect Theseus on the 238th day and the 255th day of the 156th year", i.e., the first and the second battle near the city of Nykiya took place, respectively, on March,10, and March, 27, 620 BC. Now we need to find confirmation of these events in Homer's epics.

The whole text of the monument refers to the final phase of the 10-years-long marine Trojan war, which began in May-June of 630 BC. When on April, 21, Paris took away Helen from Menelaus, Homer's family was a mediator in the negotiations of the Greeks and the Trojans. But these negotiations were in vain and didn't help to solve the problem. Then Lyck moved to the side of the Achaeans with his marine detachment. However, the main cause of the war was a huge tribute that Priam obliged to pay all the ships entering the Black Sea, where the Greek colonies were situated. Achilles and Agamemnon spent 10 years sailing with their squadrons and destroying the Trojan ships. They used Greek fire for this (wolf scrotum was filled with sulfur, then ignited and with a help of a sling deployed on the enemy ship). Also the bulges of the vessels were ruined with a help of the battering-ram. The vessels were also stoned from the slings. It is in this war Achilles showed himself as a unconquerable naval commander and became famous throughout Greece. At the end of the war, the remnants of the Trojan fleet went into the Black Sea to their Trojan vassal and the Scythian Tsar Pan. Achilles arrived home with his 10 ships to revenge to Pan for the desecration. Let us turn to Homer's description of these battles near the island of Aeaia (Berezan'), which is described in the hidden verses of the Olympus of the 16th song of *The Iliad*. The geographical identity of the islands of Aeaia and Berezan' is stated in [3, 4]. The text source for the analysis is taken from [9].

The Olympus: names in the order they are placed in the 15-20 hidden verses of the XVI song of *The Iliad*

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
Si.16.113.71	(nh-usih) Αxaiw-n	(the 10 vessels on brn.105 d.114 yr.) of Achaeans brn. in 62 d.119 yr.	
Si.16.114.72	E-ktwr	Military against brn. in 263 d.102 yr.	Pan
Si.16.114.73	Ai)anto-j (dofu)	Agressor (the 20 vessels) brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.	Muse
Si.16.116.74	Tel amwioj	Far away standing in 238 d. 155 yr.	
Si.16.116.75	Ai)aj (ph'')	<u>15.at Aeaia (shook) brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</u>	
Si.16.119.76	Ai)aj (kata)	at Aeaia (5 on that time) brn in 62 d. 119 yr.	Achilles
Si.16.121.77	Zeuj (u'yib-remethj)	(destroyed) Zeus (by fire) in 238 d. 155 yr.	10 March
Si.16.121.78	Trw)ssi (de)	The Trojans (the vessels) brn. in 62 d. and brn. in 114 yr.	Achilles and Muse
Si.16.124.79	(au)ta-r) Axil I -euj	(10 vessels) Achilles' (squadron) in 155 yr.	
Si.16.125.80	Patro-kl ha	<u>16. in Homeland brn. in 303 d. 100 yr. (father)</u>	

Si.16.126.81	(diogenej) Pat-rokl eej	(born in) Homeland <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i>	Achilles
Si.16.130.82	(fato) Patrokl oj	(defended) Homeland <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>	Muse
Si.16.134.83	Ai)akid-ao (ənfɪ)	Struggled (with a relative) <i>brn in 263 d. 102 yr.</i>	Pan
Si.16.140.84	Ai)akida-o	An aggressor <i>on the 255 d. 156 yr.</i>	27 March 620 yr.
Si.16.141.85	(ə l o j))Axaiwə	<u>17.(with alien) Achaeans in 255 d. 155 yr.</u>	
Si.16.142.86	(phɪ ai) Axil l e-uj	(shook) Achilles <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. in 255 d. 155 yr.</i>	
Si.16.143.87	Phi -iada	Pelides with <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. in Hades</i>	
Si.16.143.88	Xei)rw	The Cruel one <i>brn. in 263 d. 102 yr.</i>	Pan
Si.16.144.89	Phi i/ou	With mightiness <i>on 255 d. 155 yr.</i>	
Si.16.145.90	Au)tomed-onta	<u>18.of Autocracy brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</u>	
Si.16.146.91	Axil l ha (r(h)chhora)	Achilles' <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. (10 vessels broke the mousetrap)</i>	
Si.16.148.92	Au)to-medwn (u)page)	with Autocratly <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. (left)</i>	
Si.16.149.93	C-ahqon	with a Redhead (<i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i>) from	Eniopey
Si.16.149.94	Bal ibn (twə)na)	16 vessels of a Brindle <i>brn. in the 64 d. 120 yr. (due to)</i>	
Si.16.149.95	Zefurw (ə)hem-w)	<u>19.The Westerly (wind) to brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</u>	
Si.16.150.96	Arpuia (ə)hem-w)	(The wind <i>to brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>) The falcon <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i>	
Si.16.150.97	Podar)gh	Quickly with <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>	Muse
Si.16.151.98	(r)əbn) Wkeanoie	(against the current) of the Ocean <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i>	Achilles
Si.16.152.99	Phlason	The helmsman <i>on 255 d. 156 yr.</i>	27 March 620 yr.
Si.16.153.100	Heti)wnoj (e) (w)h p-ol in)	<u>20.Honorable (brought to the city found. in 105 d. 145 yr.)</u>	Nykiya

OVi.16.15. (nhusih))Axaiwə Ektwr Ai)antoj (do)ru) Tel amw)hoj Ai)aj (phɪ ')

OVi.16.16. Ai)aj (kata) (keire) Zeuj (u)yi)bre)methj) Trwəssi (de))au)tar) Axil l euj (mhrw) Patro-kl ha

OVi.16.17. (diogenej) Patrokl eej (fato) Patrokl oj Ai)akidao (ənfɪ) Ai)akidao (ə l o j))Axaiwə

OVi.16.18. (phɪ ai))Axil l euj Phi iada Xei)rw Phi ibu Au)tomedonta

OVi.16.19.)Axil l ha (r(h)chhora) Au)tomedwn (u)page) Cahqon Bal ibn (twə)na) Zefurw (ə)hemw)

OVi.16.20.)Arpuia (ə)hemw) Podar)gh (r)əbn) Wkeanoie Phlason Heti)wnoj (e) (w)h pol in)

OVi.16.15. The 10 vessels on *brn.105 d.114 yr.* of Achaeans *brn. in 62 d.119 yr.* Military against *brn. in 263 d.102 yr.* Agressor the 20 vessels *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* Far away standing in *238 d. 155 yr.* at Aeaia shook *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.*

OVi.16.16. At Aeaia (5 on that time) *brn in 62 d. 119 yr.* destroyed Zeus by fire in *238 d.155 yr.* The Trojans (the vessels) *brn. in 62 d. and brn. in 114 yr. (10 vessels)* Achilles' (squadron) in *155 yr. in Homeland brn. in 303 d. 100 yr. (father)*

OVi.16.17. Born in Homeland *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* defended Homeland *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* Struggled with a relative *brn in 263 d. 102 yr.* An aggressor *on the 255 d. 156 yr.* with alien Achaeans in *255 d. 155 yr.*

OVi.16.18. Shook Achilles *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. in 255 d. 155 yr.* Pelides with *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. in Hades* The Cruel one *brn. in 263 d. 102 yr.* With mightiness *on 255 d. 155 yr.* of Autocracy *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.*

OVi.16.19. Achilles' *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. 10 vessels* broke the mousetrap with Autocratly *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* left with a Red-head *brn. in 62 d. 19 yr.* from 16 vessels of a Brindle *brn. in the 64 d. 120 yr.* due to the Westerly wind *to brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.*

OVi.16.20. The wind *to brn.in 105 d.114 yr.* The falcon *brn. in 62 d.119 yr.* Quickly with *brn.in 105 d.114 yr.* against the current of the Ocean *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* The helmsman *on 255 d. 156 yr.* Honorable brought to the city found. *in 105 d. 145 yr.*

In the verse OVi.16.15 it is informed, that was from afar visible, that 20 ships of Trojans (of Pan) move to Aeaia (island Berezan') in *238 d. 155 yr.* at which 10 Greek ships Achilles and of Muse were based. In following verse OVi.16.16 the situation of fight is concretized. Whether the truth remains not clear all 20 ships have been destroyed Zeus by fire in it to fight at Berezan' in *238 d. 155 yr.*? Most likely, it has been destroyed only 4-5 ships and in *255 d. 155 of 16* remained ships again have appeared. But this time fight as it is found out from other latent verses, went at island Snake. In both battles the Muse (*p. in 105 d. 114 yr.*) participated in fights in structure of group Ahilla from 10 (are designated by last letters of an auxiliary word au)tar) ships of group. In verse OVi.16.17. The Homer has emphasized, that on the native land of the father they struggled with his brother Pan with alien Achaeans. Verses OVi.16.18-20 are devoted to the description of last fight, possibly, its most important moment, an output of a squadron á Eniapey-Piebald of an environment at island Snake under sails owing to the western wind. About a Trojan squadron the most glorified admiral of Trojan fleet, the native from Scythia *brn. in 64 d. 120 yr.* He was admiral not worse Achilles, and happened to him from one city of Boreja (nowadays Nikolaev of Ukraine). Probably even was trained at him in military art in the childhood till 14 years. From other verses it is known, what exactly in this to fight was lost Eniapey and all his ships.

As we can see, the hidden verses of the 16th song of The Iliad provide the full confirmation of the dates and the events, shown in the hidden text of the lapidary inscriptions of the 2nd monument in question here. That is why you can now confidently speak of it as of Homer's autograph.

Monument No. 3

Let us have a look at a slab of white marble with a dedication to Achilles Pontarches (270. B88.149., II-III centuries), which is shown in Figure 3. [1, p. 148]. Here are the adapted Classical Greek texts and their translations reproduced in the catalogue:

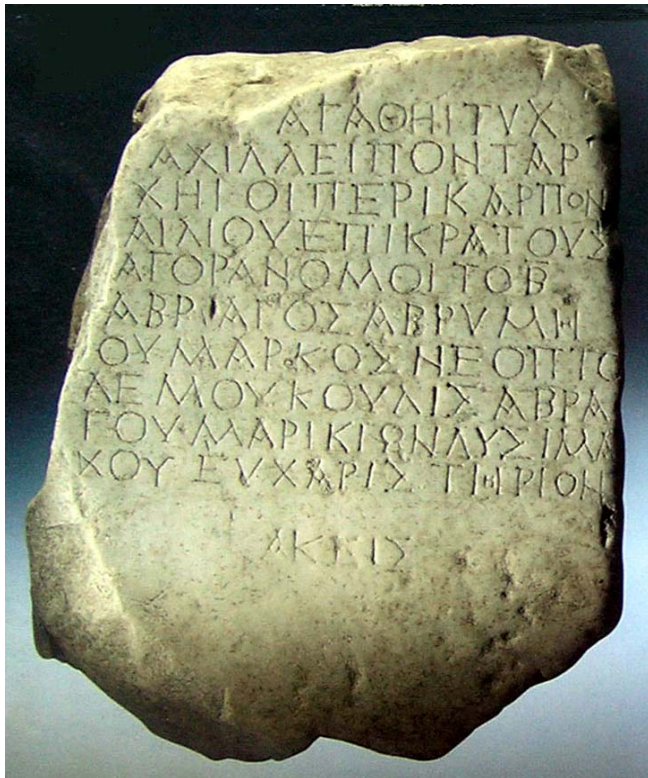


Fig. 3

Ἄγαθῆι Τύχ<i>
Ἄχιλ I εἶ Pontár-
xvi οἱ perì Kárpon
Ail ίου Ἐπικράτου
ἀγορανόμοι τὸ b a
Abragoj Abrumh-
ou, Márkoj Neopto-
I έμου, Koul ij Abra-
gou, Marikiwn Lusimá-
xou εὐχαριστήριον/
Akxij

With the benevolence
To Achilles Pontarches
(brought) the benedictive gift
agoranomoi headed by Carp,
the son of Elias Epicratus,
chosen for the 2nd time,
Abragus, the son of Abrimeus,
Marc, the son of Neoptolemus
Coulises, the son of Abragus,
Marikion, the son of Lysimachus,
Akhius

The Paean: names in the order they are mentioned in the letter written on the marble slab No 3

No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
3.1	(ἄγα) Qῆι	(infuriated) the Gods in 85 d. 167 yr.	
3.2	T-ύxh	The destiny in 48 yrs.	
3.3	Ἄχιλ I εἶ	Of Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
3.4	Pontá-rxvi (οἱ)	On Pontus on 171 d. 167 yr.	2 Jen. 609 yr.
3.5	(perì) Kárpon	1.(on island) Finished after 85 d. 167 yr.	8 Oct. 609 yr.
3.6	Ail -ίου	One in.48 yrs. near Ilion	
3.7	Ἐπ-ικράτουj (ἀγορανόμοι τὸ b a)	Mighty brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. (at agoranomos mated)	
3.8	Abrago-j	With a Virgin in 16 yrs.	
3.9	Abrumhou	Ample-bodied brn. in 74 d. 151 yr.	
3.10	Márk-oj	2.Exhausted brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
3.11	Neo-ptol έμου	At the 16 yrs. Young-by the enemies	
3.12	K-oul ij	By 20 Strangled with the straps brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.	Paris
3.13	Abragou	By strong - the fool in 48 yrs. brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
3.14	Marikiwn	At femme-fatale on the 85 d. 167 yr.	
3.15	L-usimάγου εὐχαρισ-τήριον/	3.30 insolent attacked (the victim brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.)	
3.16	Akxij	Brn.in 61 d. 119 yr. Akhios an arrow brn. in 328 d.127 yr.	Homer

LPV.3.1. ('**aga**)-**Qñi Tóxh 'Axil I eī Pontá-rxvi (oī) (peri) Kárpon**
 LPV.3.2. **Ail íou'Epikrátouj** (ágoranòmoi tò **b à**) **Abragoj Abrumhou Márkoj**
 LPV.3.3. **Neo-ptol éμου K-oul ij Abragou Marikiwn Lusimáγου eùxaristήριον**
 L.PV.3.4. **Akxij**

LPV.3.1. Infuriated the Gods *in 85 d. 167 yr.* the destiny *in 48 yrs.* of Achilles *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* On Pontus *on 171 d. 167 yr.* on island Finished *after 85 d. 167 yr.*
 LPV.3.2. One *in.48 yrs.* near Ilion *Migty brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* at agoranomos mated With a Virgin *in 16 yrs.* Ample-bodied *brn. in 74 d. 151 yr.* Exhausted *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.*
 LPV.3.3. At the *16 yrs.* Young-by the enemies *by 20* Strangled with the straps *brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.* by strong - the fool *in 48 yrs. brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* at femme-fatale on the *85 d. 167 yr. 30* insolent attacked (the victim *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.*)
 LPV.3.4. *Brn. in 61 d. 119 yr.* Akhius an arrow *brn. in 328 d. 127 yr. (Paris).*

As you can see, the text on this marble slab is extremely abundant in personal names. That is without any doubts a definite sign of the presence of the hidden verses composed of five words. The presence of 16 personal names gives us the possibility to organize 3 verses composed of five words and one signature. Since there are no repetitious personal names here, it is possible to say that we have an example of the combined hymn Olympus-Paeon or simply the Paeon. The first name Agatheos is here changed to Taeja ("the gods"), for inclusion in the consolidated Paeon, as original, for the name Agatheos (2.1) already was present in the 2nd monument.

Here in the verse LPV.3.1 not only the information about the death of Achilles is given, but this verse also tells about the burial of his ashes on the island on Pontus, i.e., located in the Black Sea. In the last four letters of the name **Pontá-rxv-i (oī)**, together with the adjacent auxiliary word (**oī**), the date of burial of the ashes of Achilles on the island White (Zmeiny) is formed: the *171st day of the 168th year*, i.e., January, 2, 609 BC. Let us mention here, that the years here should be read as a boustrophedon, i.e., all the odd personal names should be read from left to right, and all the even personal names should be read from right to left. This means that Achilles was buried on the island on the *171st day of the year 167th*, as the beginning of the year 168th is marked by the end of the 171st day of the year 167th. To the last name of **Kárpon**, that is literally translated as "the fruit of, the total of", is joined on the left the auxiliary word (**peri**),- which means "around, amidst, among the (Pontus)", the latter gives us an opportunity to translate it as "an island". The main purpose of this word is indicated in the first two letters. It is the indication of the day of death of Achilles – **pe** – which is the 85th day, i.e., October, 8, 609 BC.

In the verse LPV.3.2 it is reported that the "chink in armour" for Achilles became a young, ample-bodied virgin, probably the daughter of agoranomos, with whom he mated at Ilion and who exhausted him that night. In addition, it is noted that he went to visit her alone, without any bodyguards. I should note here that in the hidden verses of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* we can find far more details of this event. This virgin was a Trojan, and this was the revenge of Priam and Alexander for the slaughtered Hector. Moreover, that was a revenge which they were preparing carefully for a long time.

In the verse LPV.3.3 it is reported that the weakened Achilles was strangled with the straps by 20-30 Trojans, powerful young enemies, while being at a young femme fatale on the 85th day, i.e., on October, 8, (on birthday of its mother, Thetis). The word **Koul ij**, in general, is read as "sheath = belts» [8, p. 975 = 963]. And if it is split, then we should get **K-oul ij**, where K stands for 20, and **oul ij** is close in spelling to **oul ioj** which means "ruinous". In the hidden verses juxtaposition is allowed of the multiple meanings in one word. In the 15th name Lysimachus the first letter is to indicate the number of 30 – that is the quantity of the warriors. Achilles was caught taking bath and, of course, all 30 warriors simply were not physically able to attack him. So above the number 20 is mentioned. In the 14th name **Mariki-wn** the last two letters are to mark the day when it happened – the 85th day. This repetition was just in case the first thing in an auxiliary word (**peri**) by the 5th name is not noted.

Extremely informative and diverse seems to be the signature LPV.3.4 by the name Akhius, which stands under these three verses. Judging by the shape of the record of this name on marble (fig. 3), originally the author wanted to write this name of **Akij** - meaning an Arrow. And this is understandable and justified, taking into account well-known legend that the arrow of Paris-Alexander found the most attackable part of the hero's body which turned to be a heel. All three hidden verses, totally match the description of the causes of the death of Achilles and the part of body which turned to be his most vulnerable spot. But then the author noticed that if you insert just one letter, the name becomes a multifaceted symbol, signifying not only the date of birth but also the year of birth of the chief assassin. So, if we take into account that this 16th name as recorded by boustrophedon, the letters **Akxi** denote the 120th year and the 61st day, as all the above dates for even rows, should indicate that the author was born on the 61st day of the year 119th, and this is the date of birth of Homer himself! In case of the direct reading (that is, if we once more repeated this name, and it would have been the 17th), the year, marked with the letters **Akx** is the 126th, and because it still has the letters-figures standing after it, they already indicate the year 127th, when Paris was born (I have to ask you to take this as a granted). In the hidden verses this date is firmly established. Thus, the signature

name Akhios literally should be read as “Arrow born in the year 127th (Paris)”, “the poems written by the one born on the 61st day of the year 119th, i.e., by Homer.

The date of manufacture of the lapidary inscription on the Monument No. 3 is defined by the auxiliary words - **rxv-i(oi)**, i.e., the inscription was created on the 171st day of the year 167th (January, 2, 609 BC).

The details of the killing of Achilles you can figure out if turn to the hidden verses of Homer, which are contained in the 22nd song of *The Iliad*. The text source for analysis is taken from [9].

The Olympus: names in the order are mentioned in the 38-39th hidden verses of the XXII song of *The Iliad*

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
Si.22.430.186	(pol itai) Trwhsin	(the chief of city) a Trojan 38-22=16 year-old.	
Si.22.430.187	Ekabh (adinou)	Young (the mighty)	
Si.22.434.188	(oheiar) Trwsi/	(into the sleep) Exhausted	
Si.22.434.189	Trwhsi (kata)	A Trojan (totally) on the 85 th day of the year 167 th	8 Oct. 609 yr.BC
Si.22.438.190	(pepusto) Ektoroj :	<u>38.(engaged) the Warrior</u>	
Si.22.444.191	Ektori (qe-rma)	Slaughtered (at the bath)	
Si.22.446.192	(xersih) Axil I hej	(fistfought) Achilles	
Si.22.446.193	A-qhhh	Alone meanly - without witnesses	
Si.22.453.194	Priamoio (tekessin)	By Priam (35 chosen)	
Si.22.455.195	(qrasuh) Ektora	<u>39.(insolent) Warriors</u>	

OVi.22.38. (**pol itai**) **Trwhsin** **Ekabh** (**adinou**) (**oheiar**) **Trwsi/pepusto**) **Ektoroj**:

OVi.22.39. **Ektori** (**qe-rma**) (**xersih**) **Axil I hej** **A-qhhh** **Priamoio** (**tekessin**) (**qrasuh**) **Ektora**

OVi.22.38. (the chief of city) a Trojan 16 year-old Young (the mighty) (into the sleep) Exhausted A Trojan (totally) on the 85th day of the year 167th (engaged) the Warrior.

OVi.22.39. Slaughtered (at the bath on the 85th day) (fistfought) Achilles Alone meanly - without witnesses By Priam (35 chosen insolent Warriors.

From the verse OVi.22.38 it can be seen that a young 16-year-old Trojan girl, probably the daughter of the chief of the city, exhausted Achilles into the sleep and was engaged with him. The date is contained in the initials of the index Si.22.434.189, the day is determined by calculations: 434-365 + (38-22) = 85th day; and the year can be calculated using the numbers 189-22 = 167th year. Thus, Achilles was killed on the 85th day of the year 167th, i.e., on October, 8, 609 BC, and this coincides with the data we obtained from lapidary text.

In the next verse OVi.22.39 the details of killing are clarified. In the morning Achilles was at the bath, then 35 chosen warriors came and strangled him with their hands. These warriors were specially selected by Priam and Alexander. To the left of the name of Alexander in the text there is a word (not posted here), which also has this date **pe-l oito-** “swooped down”. Just the same way an auxiliary word **te-kessin** is specially picked up, where you can select the number of warriors 30 or 35. Finally, the number of the verse 39 can be included in the reading of this number as well. As it is noted by Homer in the lapidary text, 20 warriors would be quite enough, the rest of them only hindered the process. Here literal trend of the name of Hector is the word **Ektorew**, which is translated as "a ripper", or euphemistically – a warrior, an assassin. Although, when Hector specifically is mentioned, this name should be left without literal interpretations. Similarly, the name of Athena in the verse in question seems to drop out from the context of its content. Still, if we divide this name into two parts **A-qhhh** then the first part of it stresses the fact that "one" defenseless resisted more than 30 warriors. The trend of the second word **qhhh**, probably need to be not the asserting word **qh** – meaning "of course", but **qhbio**= **qeomai** – "witnesses". Taking into account the first part of **A-qeomai** it then will be read as "without witnesses", i.e., Achilles was killed meanly. He killed Hector in the open, in public, in straight fight, and the Trojans killed him secretly.

Here is an example of the date of burial of Achilles on an unapproachable island (Rock) White (Zmeiny island). For this let us have a look at the 21st-22nd hidden verses of the Paean from the 11th song of *The Odyssey*, the Classical Greek text is taken from [11].

The Paean: names in the order they are mentioned in the 21-22 hidden verses of the XI song of *The Odyssey*

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
So.11.468.191	Antil óx-oio	Decent warrior <i>born on the 62nd day, born in the 61st day</i>	Homer
So.11.469.192	Aiantó-j	Defended <i>and born on the 105th day of the 114th year</i>	Muse
So.11.470.193	Danaō-n	From the Demand <i>on the 116th day 167 year</i>	
So.11.495.210	Murmi-dónessin ἦ	Of Many and <i>brn. in 40 d. 116 yr. (to bury him in)</i>	Agamemn.
So.11.496.211	ἘΙ Ι ὄδα	<u>21.Greece defended brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</u>	Muse
So.11.496.212	Fqíhn	from the Aggrieved <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>	
So.11.506.216	ge Neopto-l émoio	(as a result) on the Vessel-the warrior on the <i>365-216+22=171st day 167 yr.</i>	
So.11.509.217	ἦg-agon ἐκ Sk-ύrou	(carried to) the Rock <i>in the 167 year. in 171 d.</i>	
So.11.519.223	Thl efidhn kate-nήrato	Unapproachable (that protected)	
So.11.520.224	Εὐρύpul on	<u>22.Wide-gated</u> <i>born in the 62 day 119th year</i>	Achilles

PVo.11.21. Antil óxoio Aiantój Danaōn Murmidónessin ἦ ἘΙ Ι ὄδα

PVo.11.22. Fqíhn ge Neoptol émoio ἦgagon ἐκ Skύrou ἦgagon ἐκ Skύrou Thl efidhn katenήrato Εὐρύpul on

PVo.11.21. Decent warrior, *born on the 62nd day, born in the 61st day* Defended *and born on the 105th day of the 114th year*
From the Demand *on the 116th day* Of Many and *brn. in 40 d. 116 yr. (to bury him in)* Greece defended *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.*

PVo.11.22. From the Aggrieved *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. (as a result)* on the Vessel-the warrior on the *171st d. 167 yr. (carried to)*
the Rock *in the 171 d. 167th year* Unapproachable (that protected) Wide-gated *born in the 62 day 119th year.*

From the verse of the Paean **PVo.11.21** it is clearly readable, that immediately after the death of Achilles there was a fought between Greece and the Scythia in order to decide where to bury the hero of the Trojan war, in Scythia or in Greece? The name of Achilles is not mentioned directly here, instead it is approved by the date of his birth. Near the first name of Antilochus ("Decent warrior") in the 21st verse the day of his birth is mentioned, based on the index data of that name **So.11.468.191** and 21st number of the verse **PVo.11.21: 11*21-191 +11 +11 = 62nd day**. These same data give Homer's birthday as well: $11*21-191 +21 = 61^{st}$ day. The year of birth of the "wide-gated" Achilles is fixed by the number of the ordinal number of the last name Eurypylus in the verse **PVo.11.22: 365-224 -22 = 119th year**. The Muse of Homer also participated in this case. Moreover, she played a decisive role in this process. Her presence is fixed by the firmly established year of birth in the index of Ajax name **So.11.469.192** by the following calculation: $469-365 + (21-11) = 114^{th}$ year. And as for her birthday, it can be set out of the number of hexameter of the name of Danaans **So.11.470.193: 470-365 = 105th day**. From this same index is determined the date of the final decision: $105 +11 = 116^{th}$ day. On this very day, on November, 8, 609 BC, the ship of the Muse with the body of Achilles, his father, his mother, Helena and Homer went home with the body of a fallen hero. Homer's Muse, Cleopatra, arrived from Hylaea to Troy on October, 31, and within these 8 days managed to solve the most difficult issues. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of the Lydian King Gyges, and therefore her influence on Priam was the main in the family of Homer. First, she accused Priam in the foul murder of Achilles and forced to return Helena to the Greeks (for the oblations of the brother's feet), secondly, she brought back all the armour of Achilles, including his shield, which they did not want to give back. Thirdly, in order to win a dispute with the Greeks and to bring the body of Achilles to Homeland, she brought the agoronomoi of the three towns in the Hylaea (Olbia-1, Boreus=Boriysthenes and Nyson, now Nikolayev, Ukraine). They proved to the Greeks that the father of Achilles and he himself were born in Hylaea, i.e., in Scythia.

In the following verse of the Paean **PVo.11.22** the date of burial of Achilles on the rock is determined by the number of this verse and the ordinal number of the name in index **So.11.506.216** near the name of Neoptolemus: $365-216 +22 = 171^{st}$ day, And from **Neopto-l émoio** and **kate-nήrato**. We shall emphasize, that this date coincides with the lapidary text of a monument considered by us No 3. The year of burial is determined from the number of the verse and the number of hexameter in the index **So.11.509.217** near the name of of Skyros: $509-365 +22 = 166^{th}$ year. This figure should be increased on one for two reasons, firstly, because we defined it from the number that exceeds 365 days, i.e., a year, and, secondly, the day we determined from the ordinal number of the name, standing after the number of hexameter, which represents the boundary 166^{th} year, followed by 171^{st} day of the 167^{th} year. Thus, the date of burial of Achilles on the cliff is January, 2, 609 BC and it coincides with the date of the lapidary text.

Monument No. 4

In the catalogue of the State Hermitage Museum, which is devoted to the 120th anniversary of the archeological excavations on the island of Berezan', there can be seen the photos of four marble slabs. Also you can find there

adapted Classical Greek texts and their translations. [1, pp. 145-149]. Now let us consider a slab of white marble with a dedication to Achilles Pontarches (270. B88.149., I-II centuries), which can be seen on Fig. 4. The upper part of the slab is damaged, but most of the text luckily was preserved. So, let us quote here the adapted variant of the lapidary text and its translation:



Fig. 4

) **Axil I ei=Pon-**
[tárxh]i xaristḗrion.
 [ʔkukl o] teréj kteátisma qeωn
 [ʔ Axilḗoj] ὄxhma,
 nḗsse perikl ὕ[sth], kúmasi ghqoménh,
 són pé[don eĩ] I hxen Qétidoj gónoj ,
 aíma] [ὑper]qe,
 Aíakidhj **Axil euj** áqa[vatoĩ]sin ĩsoj
 áI I **Axil** λeῦ, dé[cai qu]síhn kai eĩl I aoj ĩsqi
 ḗmetér[an áĩw]n moũsan ápo grafidoj
 - - - - -

To Achilles Pontarches the thankful gift.
 Oh, rounded (?) possession of the gods, a bastion of Achilles (?)
 the island, lapped by the [sea], rejoicing the waves!
 Your soil is the lot got by a descendant of Thetis,
 holy blood
 Achilles of Aeacides equal to the immortal [gods].
 So accept, oh, Achilles, our sacrifice and be gracious,
 listening to the song that [went] from under our style.

Here you need to pay attention to the fact that the original text (see Fig. 4) had been written in capital letters, and while adapting the text to the modern orthography both uppercase and lowercase letters were used. Thus, the choice of personal names is somehow spontaneous and may be different from the author's choice. The writing down of the text in capital letters gave a possibility to hide those personal names that were necessary for writing down the secret text compiled from the verses composed from five words. In the adapted text here there are 6 personal names (the 2nd name of Achilles (?) has been added by the authors of the reading of plain text, there are no traces of it on the monument). Moreover, there are only three personal names here that do not repeat, and thrice is the name of Achilles mentioned, that indicates the necessity of composing an Olympus – since we know, that for the Paean we need at least 8 personal names, 5 of them must be included in the verse composed of five words, and 3 are used for signature or dedication. Still, there are not enough personal names here for the Olympus as well, since an Olympus must have 10-11 personal names. Thus, the structure of the Paean and the Olympus similarly requires for the hidden verses the discharging of the additional 4-5 personal names from the existing text and all of them should be original, i.e., they must not repeat. Let us now write down in the table all the personal names of the Olympus. In parentheses let us indicate the related words of the personal names and highlight the letters-figures in bold.

The Olympus: the personal names, as they are mentioned in the letter written on the marble slab No. 4

No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
4.1	Axil -I ei	One born on the 61st day - 613 deceased	Laestrygon.
4.2	Pont-á-rxh-I	At Pontes-on the 1st day of the 168th year -one	
4.3	Xaris-tḗrion (gerej)	Born on the 61st day. 119 year Recollect (an honorable victim)	
4.4	Oxh-ma (nḗsse)	Brought on the 7th day 168 year (on the ship to the island)	
4.5	PéI hxen	1. The victim of the love affair born on the 85th day 99 year	Mother
4.6	Qétidoj (gónoj)	About Thetis-(the brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.)	
4.7	(aíma qe) Aíakidh-j	(in the 114th year told) on the 11th day: revenge to the Passionate:	
4.8	Axil λeῦ (áql hsin)	Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. (in 85 d. 167 yr. tormented the one)	
4.9	(áI I) Axil λ-eῦ	(the one in 357 d. as) Achilles in 167 yr.,	
4.10	(ĩsqi) H-metér	(perished brn. in 85 d.), they told,- the Mother brn. in 99 yr.	
4.11	Mo-ũsan (ápo grafidoj)	2. to the Muse brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. (I dedicate who birth on 311 d. 168 yr. to the son)	Telegonus

Here the designation of the hidden verses by index **L.OV.4.1.** is introduced, where **L** stands for **Lapidary**, **OV** stands for the **Olympus Verse**, then there is the number of the monument (as enumerated according to the identification) and the number of the verse in the monument. Letters-numbers are here in bold.

LOV.4.1. 'Axil I ei Pontúrxi Xaristḗrion (gerej) 'Oxhma (nḗsse) Pél hxen

LOV.4.2. Qétidoj (gónoj) (áima qe) Aíakídhj Axil leḗ (áql hsin) (ál I) Axil I eḗ (ṛsqi) Hmetér Moṽsan
(ápò grafídoj)

LOV.4.1. *One born on the 61st day - 613 deceased At Pontes-on the 1st day of the 168th year - one, Born on the 61st day.*

Recollect an honorable victim Brought on the 7th d. on the ship to the island The victim of the love affair born on the 85 d.

LOV.4.2. *About Thetis-the begettal in the 114 yr. told on the 11 d.: revenge to the Passionate: Achilles tormented, the one as Achilles perished, they told,- the Mother. To the Muse I dedicate who gave birth on the 311th day the son.*

First, let us have a look at the differences in the restoration of the damaged text of the monument, in comparison with the original text, as described above. In the 3rd personal name an auxiliary word **terej** is changed to **gerej** -"a victim", it is read on the monument like that (see Figure 4). Another variety of reading is connected with the auxiliary word of the name of Achilles (4.7) **áql hsin** which stands for "tormented". On the monument it is not completely written till the very end, letter *h* is missing (see fig. 4), the rest of the letters are read quite okay, therefore, more appropriate in our case would be the variant that supports the content of the hidden verses. Compared with the original interpretation of the personal names, which is based on the open, direct reading of the text, the Table introduced five new personal names: Kharisterion (No. 3); Okheme (No. 4); Pelechēs (No. 5); Aemether (No. 10) and Muse (No. 11). But, in the hidden texts even ordinary personal names can be read in a way which is different from the way they are read during the direct reading. This can be perfectly illustrated by the first two personal names which contain the date of the monument creation and some other information as well.

The name **A-xil I ei** can be allegorically read as "one of the thousand". In this case, Homer indicated the exact number of **xil**, which corresponds to the number 613. It is to approximately correspond to the number of sailors from his Squadron, who died (**I ei = I eia**) in the Bay of Laestrygonians (the Balaklava) during the earthquake which occurred on July, 16, 608 BC. Homer managed to save his ship because it was moored at the entrance to the Bay, while all the other ships entered into quite a tight bay and were broken with the stones falling from the mountains. The entire Squadron consisted of 12 ships. On the ship of Homer there were 46 sailors (*The Odyssey*, X, 208). If we suppose that the average number of sailors on each of the broken ships was 56 then we get the total quantity of 616 mens. The length of the journey under the sails from the Balaklava to Berezan' Island is no more than 3-4 days, so Homer arrived on Berezan' on July, 18-19 608 BC.

Still, the name of **A-xi-I I ei** also has a reference to Homer's birthday so that you can read here: *one who was born on the 61st day (remembered) the 613 deceased*. In the second name of **Pontúrxi** the date corresponding to these events is clearly readable: **á** - stands for the 1st day; **rxh** stand for the year 168th, and **I** stands for *one*. I should note here that this date is read in the context of the contents of the two verses of the Olympus. Below, in the verse of the Paean, it will be read differently already, basing on its content. Also you shouldn't forget that the Paean is the main hymn, and the Olympus is an auxiliary hymn. The first verse of the Olympus is dedicated to remembering the 613 dead seamen, Achilles, and the mother. The death of the latest is mentioned above. The second verse is composed of six words because you can't break an auxiliary word (**gónoj** - "born") standing by the name Thetis with another auxiliary standing by the name of Aeacides (**áima** here represents the 114th year, which is a year the Muse was born). The verse **LOV.4.2** quotes the speech of the Muse at the burial of the mother of Homer on the 11th day and mentions that crazy love passion that brought Achilles and his mother to death. Therefore, both died alone, nobody was able to protect them. Both verses are devoted to the Muse of Homer, that is also stressed by the year of her birth, which is indicated by the name of Aeacides. Thus, the Muse was born in 662 BC and was 5 years older than Homer and Achilles were. These verses were dedicated to her because of the birth of her son on the 311th day, the date of birth is indicated in the word **gra-fidoj**. The second part of the word, taking into account the trend of **fidoj = fidition** which stands for the «common meal at the men of full age», tells us about the birth of a son.

Now let us turn in lapidary inscription of Homer to the main hymn of the hidden verses, that is to the Paean. Let us leave in the table only those personal names that do not repeat, the ones, that were in bold in the table of the Olympus.

Here the designation of the hidden verses by index **LPV.4.1** is introduced, where **L** stands for **Lapidary**, **P** stands for the **Paean**, **V** stands for **Verse**, then there is the number of the monument (as enumerated according to the identification) and the number of the verse in the monument. The signature is also considered to be the verse.

The Paean: names in the order they are mentioned in the letter written on the marble slab No. 4.

No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
4.1	Ἄχιλῆϊ	Achilles <i>brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i>	
4.2	Ποντάρχη	At Pontes <i>on the 1st day of the 169th year</i>	
4.3	Χαρίστηριον (gerej)	Remember born <i>on 62 d. 119 yr. dead in 85 d. 167 yr. (and victim)</i>	
4.4	Ἵχμα (νήσσε)	Which was brought <i>in 7 d. 168 yr. (on the ship on an island)</i>	
4.5	Πέληξεν	Of the love-affair <i>dead in 357 d. 167 yr.</i>	<i>Mother</i>
4.6	Θέτιδοι	<u>1.Thetis</u> <i>brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.</i>	
4.7	(γόνοι αἶμα θε) Αἰακίδη	<i>(born in the 105 d. 114th year) of Aeacides brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.</i>	
4.10	Ἥμετερ	The mother of 8 children	
4.11	Μοῦσαν (ἀπό γραφίδοι)	To the Muse <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. (I dedicate who gave birth on the 311 d. to the son)</i>	<i>Telegonus</i>

LPV.4.1. Ἄχιλῆϊ Ποντάρχη Χαρίστηριον (gerej) Ἵχμα (νήσσε) Πέληξεν Θετίδοι (γόνοι).

LPV.4.2. (αἶμα θε) Αἰακίδη Ἥμετερ Μοῦσαν (ἀπό γραφίδοι)

LPV.4.1. Achilles *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. at Pontes on the 1st day 169 yr. Remember born on the 61 d. 119 yr. and victim which was brought in 7 d. 168 yr. on the ship on an island of the love-affair dead in 357 d.167 yr. Thetis brn. in 85 d. 99yr.*

LPV.4.2. *Born in the 105 d. 114 yr. the mother of Aeacides of 8 children to the Muse brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. I dedicate who gave birth on the 311th day to the son*

As a result, we have one verse composed of six personal names and a signature-dedication to the Muse which consists of three personal names. Typically, the development of the hidden verses always starts with compiling of the Paean, then by adding duplicate personal names the Paean develops into the Olympus. In the main verse in the name of Pontarches the date of creation of the 4th Monument is indicated: it is July, 16, 607. Here **ι** = 10, but in the 10th Odysseus had already gone to the Sirens from the Muse-Circe [3, 4]. Thus, the last date of manufacturing of the lapidary inscription No. 4 is July, 16, 607 BC.

The aim for making this lapidary inscriptions for Homer was the glorification of the Muse, as the mother of eight children. Today from the hidden verses it is already known that the Muse (662-591 BC), whose real name was Cleopatra, in 645 BC gave birth to Homer's daughter Tyro, then in 643 BC there followed the twins, their names are unknown. On September, 16, 641 BC the Virgin-Snake Muse gave birth to Hyllus whose father was Hercules = Homer, later the boy was renamed Scythian.

At the age of 27 Cleopatra was forcibly married to her direct relative, the Scythian Tsar, Pan, who forced the family of Homer out of Hylaea. He fathered two twins she gave birth to, and in 634 BC the younger son was born, who was called Perses and because of whom she was destined to die. The lapidary inscription of Homer is dedicated to the birth in the end of 608 BC of the 4th son of Homer from Cleopatra, Thelegonus (Saulius – according to Herodotus), because of whom Homer himself was destined to die. In the third name of the signature of the Paean Thelegonus day of birth is specified in auxiliary word **gra-fidoi** standing next to the name of the Muse. It is the *311th day of the year 168th*, i.e. May, 22, 608 BC. In the rest of the word the Homer gave prophetically explicit description of his son-murderer, taking into account the trend of this word: **afidoi** = ἄφειδῶν - "ruthless, merciless" [8, p. 274 = 272]. To prove the information given here above let us have a look at the hidden verses from the Paean of the 4th song of *The Iliad*, which referred to the birth of Thelegonus-Saulius, as well as to the cause of the death of Homer from the hands of his son. It is just worth mentioning, that the insert in the text belongs to Telemachus-Anacharsis, and could not be made during the life of Homer himself because it tells of his death. This is direct evidence that Homer's son looked carefully after the process of publication of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*. He gave only the latest versions of the text, checked by him, for publication in the Athens. If we have a look at the first variant of the immanent biography of Homer [2, 3], it is obvious that Homer himself had virtually no time to promote his works. From 629 to 621 BC, he was in Egypt and Phoenicia, from 619 to 609 BC. BC there was the Trojan war, during the period of 609 to 599 Homer was for most of the time a prisoner on the island of Aegaea (Berezan) and in the Ogygia (the Crimea), and after the murder of the suitors of Penelope, during the period of 599 to 591 BC was in exile in Calliopolis.[2, 3] So, we can say that Homer could have been totally unknown without the participation of his Muse (662-591 BC) and his son Telemachus-Anacharsis (620-513 BC), who insisted on the publications of his works in the Athens. To this it's necessary to add, that as it is visible from set of the inscriptions found in Northern Black Sea Coast, the Telemachus has lived 107 yrs. And all this time watched the edition of works of the Homere in Athenes and not only.

Further we shall place here a fragment of the Classical Greek text of the 4th song of *The Iliad*, which can be found on the website [9]. The original personal names for the Paean hymn are taken from the 327th-386th

hexameters of this song. Let us write down in the table the personal names that enter in the the Paean, as well as in parentheses let us indicate (supporting related auxiliary words). Then let us put them into the hidden verses of the Paean PVi.4.13-15. PV here stands for the Paean (Verse), (i) here stands for *The Illiad*, the 4th song and the 13th-15th verses. Numbers in italics are used to count the days and years. In the index to the personal names Si.4.327.191, S stands for Symbol, i stands for *The Illiad*, 4th song, 327 stands for the number of hexameter, 191 is the ordinal number of the name. All the numbers that are non-marked in *italics*, are involved in the calculation of the days and years.

The Paean: names in the order they are mentioned in the 13-15 hidden verses of the IV song of *The Illiad*

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
Si.4.327.191	Menesqha (p-l hctippon)	The will in 13 d. 195 yr. (ordered) born on 55 d. 156 yr.	Telemachus
Si.4.329.193	Odusseuj (par)	Odysseus brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. (to the one who was near)	
Si.4.330.194	Kefal I hwn (anfi)	To Fullfil (with a family brn. in 41 d. 127 yr.)	Penelope
Si.4.352.207	Arha	After the death on the 365-352=13 th day of 195 year	
Si.4.354.208	Thl emak-oio	13.to Telemachus brn. in 55d. 156 yr. in 208-13=195th year.	
Si.4.358.211	(diogenej) Laertiadh	(gave birth in 311 d. 168 yr.) Laertidian in the 365-211+14=168th year	Telegonus
Si.4.365.213	Tudebj (uihn)	Here (in 54 yrs. to the son)	
Si.4.365.214	Diom-hdea	Father of me Medea's brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.	Muse
Si.4.367.215	(e(sthkei) S-qehel oj	(slaughtered in 13 d. 195 yr.) Mighty brn. in 311 d. 168 yr.	Telegonus
Si.4.367.216	Kapanh-lej (uihj)	14.Horrible (son) born on the 367-14x4=311 th day in 26 yrs.	
Si.4.377.221	Pol unei-kei+	Murderer in 13 d. 195 yr.	
Si.4.378.222	Qh-bhj	For the Thebes founded on the 23 rd day of the 378-365=23rd year	Olbia-1
Si.4.383.224	Asw-poh	Who glorified them brn. in 61 d. 119 yr.	
Si.4.385.227	Kadmeiwna-j	Murderer brn. in the 311 d. 168 yr.	Telegonus
Si.4.386.228	Eteokl h-eihj.	15.Truly glorious brn. on 63 d.138 yr. murd. in 211 d. 194 yr.	Hyllus=Scythes

PVi.4.13. **Menesqha** (pl hctippon) **Odusseuj** (par) **Kefal I hwn** (anfi) **Arha Thl emakoio**

PVi.4.14. **(diogenej) Laertiadh Tudebj** (uihn) **Diomhdea** **(e(sthkei) S-qehel oj** **Kapanhlej** (uihj)

PVi.4.15. **Pol unei-kei+** **Qhbhj** **Aswpoh** **Kadmeiwnaj** **Eteokl heihj**

PVi.4.13. The will in 13 d. 195 yr. ordered brn. in 55 d. 156 yr. Odysseus brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. to the one who was near to Fullfil with surrounding brn. in 41 d. 127 yr. After the death in 13 d. 195 yr. to Telemachus brn. in 55 d. 156 yr.

PVi.4.14. gave birth in the 311 d. 168 yr. Laertidian Here (in 54 yrs. the son) of my father Medea's brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. slaughtered in 13 d. 195 yr. Mighty brn. in 311 d. 168 yr. Horrible son brn.in 311 d. in 26 yrs.

PVi.4.15. Murderer in 13 d. 195 yr. For the Thebes founded on 23 d. 23 yr. who glorified them brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. murderer truly glorious brn. in 63 d. 138 yr. murder in 211 d. 194 yr.

In the 13th verse of the Paean of the 4th song (PVi.4.13.) the date of death of Homer is recorded twice (in the number of the verse No. 13 and by calculating the numbers of the index Si.4.352.207: 352-365 = 13. Thus, the date Homer died is the 13th day of the 195th year, i.e., July, 28, 581 BC. As we can see, this date provides a reliable support for the date set in the stone of Mastor (Monument No. 5). From this verse follows, that Homer hadn't died immediately, if he managed to gave to Telemachus his will. Probably he was instructed to note in this will the date of Homer's death as well. Let us note here that all of the hidden verses for the approval of the person provide the date of birth, sometimes the personal names are simply replaced with the dates, and it becomes obvious who is involved. And, let us pay attention to the fact that just the date of birth or a year of birth can only be used from any date. For example, here near the name of Menestheus the day and year of birth of Telemachus are indicated: 365-327 + 13 + 4 = 55th day; 191-13x4 + 13 + 4 = 156th year. Near the name of Telemachus the year birth also for the correctness of the allegations can be read: 365-208 = 157th year, and the day is determined by calculations: 365-354 = 11*4 = 44+11 = 55th day. Thus, Telemachus-Anacharsis was born on September, 8, 620 BC.

In the 14th verse of the Paean of the 4th song (PVi.4.14) the date of birth of Homer's son Thelegonus is indicated. Laertidian, i.e., the Muse of Homer, was his sister by her father, she gave birth to the future father's killer (calculations are shown in the table) on May, 22, 608 BC. This date, as we can see, coincides with the date on the lapidary monument No. 2. No doubt that the name of Diomedes must be decomposed into two parts : mhdea = Mhdeia. The trend of the first part of the name should be Dio = Dioj - Zeus-the Father, and the trend for the second

part should be **mhdeia= Mhdeia**, Medea. We have to say here that when these lines were been written down by Telemachus, the myth of Homer about Argonauts reached a peak of popularity, both in the ancient Greece, and in the birthplace of the poet, in Scythia. This myth was completed by Homer immediately after the burning in 591 BC the dead body of the Muse in Olbia-1 (Nikolaev) and it was dedicated to his Cleopatra, “Who glorified the Homeland”. Her Greek pseudonym presumably was name Sappho. Apollonius of Rhodes, being the Director of the library of Alexandria, found "Argonautics" unsigned and attributed it to himself – a rip-off, in fact, because the hidden verses of biography of Homer are easily readable. The Muse of the poet in the myth is displayed as Medea, and Telemachus knew about it. [3, 4]

Very generous on the information turned out to be a 15th verse of the Paeon of the 4th song (PVI.4.15). First, here the date of the foundation of Olbia-1 (Nikolaev), in which Homer was born as well as his father, this date was the 23rd day of the 23rd year, i.e., August, 7, 753 BC. Secondly, to the 37th anniversary of his father, on May, 15, 639 BC, he created the myth of the Thebes of the Seven Gates. So Homer in the hidden verses often calls Olbia-1 the Thebes. Thirdly, there is the birth date of the most beloved person of the family of Homer, the Scythian. The year can be defined from the index Si.4.385.227: $365-227 = 138^{th}$ year, and the day can be defined from the index Si.4.386.228: 63th day, i.e., September, 16, 638 BC. It is specified, that up to Homer Telegonus has killed *in 211 d. 194 yr.* of the Scythus for the sake of capture of authority. Fifthly, it becomes clear that, following this clash, Telephonus-Saulius decided to revenge his father to finally seize power in the Scythia.

Monument No. 5

The technique which was outlined in the monograph [2] gave me back in 2001 an opportunity to read the hidden text of the epitaph written on the stone which had been found by Skadovsky in 1900, on the necropolis of the island Berezan'. The epitaph written on this stone recorded the dates of birth and death of Homer [2, pp. 69-76; 3, pp. 93-101]. It was the first experience of reading the hidden texts in the lapidary inscriptions of the archaic era. But here you need to specify the date of the death of Homer that was not definitely stated there. The monument didn't survive, the only thing left is photo, here you can see the drawing of it (see Figure 5).

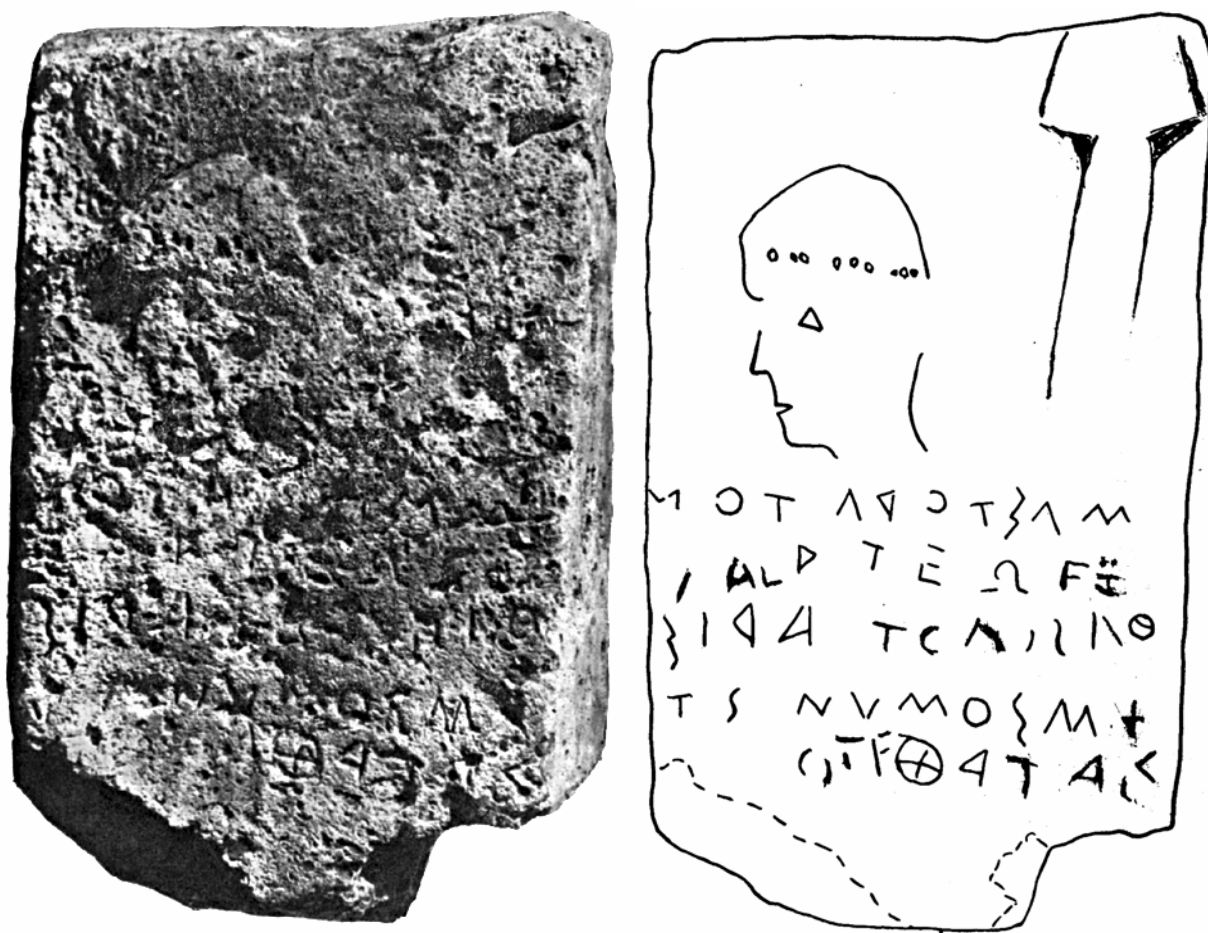


Fig. 5. A photo of a monument No 5 and its portrayal

However, it is entirely possible that the monument itself was lost somewhere in the State Hermitage Museum. The basic restoration of the lapidary letter was performed by V.P. Yailenko [13]. In the text, which was written by bustraphedon, three personal names are mentioned, those of 45 letters that are hardly readable, are written down presumably by him [they are put in square brackets]. As a result the text looks like following:

Μάστορα τόν ← «I, *the monument*
 [?B?]ρτεω έ[ξ]- → of perished Mastor,
 ολω[λότ'?] “Αρισ- ← the son of Berth,
 τώνυμός μ[ε] → was put
 κατάΘε [το?] ← by Arystonym».

Yailenko suggested 4 variants of the 2nd name of the Mastor's father: Μ?ρτης, Πόρτης, “Αόρτης, Β?ρτης. As for me, basing on the fact that the name of Mastor was mentioned by Homer (The Iliad, XV, 148), I made a suggestion that this is the name of the father of Odysseus, Laertes,-Λαέρτεω, and hence it goes about Homer here, because of the immanence of his creative work. In this case, the epitaph is to be read as follows:

Μάστορα τόγ ← «Mastor's son
 [?Λαέ]ρτεω έ[ξ]- → Laertes,
 ολω[λότ'?] “Αρισ- ← perished,
 τώνυμός μ[ε] → Arystonym me (*the monument*)
 κατάΘε[το?] ← put».

Here an imperfect form of translation is caused by the necessity to include the word "monument", which are conspicuously absent in the text. If you move away from using the word "monument", then it becomes quiet necessary to refuse form the interpretation of the latter unreadable word in 4th row μ[ε], as "me". Probably, it is necessary to consider the possibility of including it in a semantic relationship with the last word, but this, in turn, requires the replacement of [ε] to [η]. In this case the particle μ[η] has many possible shades of meaning, depending on the meaning of the last word. The most likely is one of the several variants which suggests that the word κατάΘε[το?] can be replaced, but with a slightly different translation-"approached, sailed", if you consider word κατάΘε [ω] to be the base. Then a combination of a particle and the last word should be read as a multiple meaning exclamation of Arystonym: μ[η] κατάΘε [το?!] - "has he really sailed?!" [8, p. 888] Here it goes about the literal meaning (Homer's body was transported by vessel to the island of Berezan', from the city of Elay (now Seddulbakhir, Turkey). Allegorical meaning is in indicating the ultimate Harbor of the sailor, who travelled a lot during his life. It is no coincidence that a paddle is depicted on the stone – which is a symbol of the helmsman. We should note here that the replacement of the letters here are done only in those places where they are unreadable or missing. The general view of the poetic epitaph will look like following:

Μάστορα τόν ← «To Mastor, the son
 [?Λαέ]ρτεω έ[ξ]- → of Laertes,
 ολω[λότ'?] “Αρισ- ← perished –
 τώνυμός μ[η]- → Arystonym: has he really
 κατάΘε[το?!] ← sailed?!».

We should note here that the name Arystonym («Famous») and the years of age τώ – 38, which can be read at the beginning of the 4th row within this name, accurately indicate Telemachus-Anacharsis. First, from the hidden verses we know already that he was born on September, 8, 620 BC. Thus, on August, 14, he was 38 years old. Secondly, he was famous because of the fact that he was considered a Sage of ancient Greece (Herodotus). And thus, the exclamation of Arystonym should be understood as a manifestation of disbelief in the fact that a person so energetic as Mastor, i.e. «the seeker», reached his limit, his very last Harbor. This epitaph is very thoughtfully composed and has a hidden secret meaning, to which the whole structure of the epitaph verse is subordinated.

So, let us highlight in bold the letters that compose an acroteleptic, which includes the whole bottom row, that is, outwardly it looks like a crown, framing all the five lines of the verse:

Μάστορα τόν ← «To Mastor, the son
 [Λαέ]ρτεω έ[ξ]- → of Laertes,
ολω [λότ''] 'Αρισ- ← perished –
 τώνυμός **μ[η]**- → Arystonym: has he really
κατάΘε[τΟ] ← sailed?!».

Let us introduce the following designation for the received hidden verse **LATV.5.1**, here **L** stands for Lapidary, **ATV** stands for Acro-Tele-Verse, then follows the number of the monument (as enumerated according to the identification) and the number of the verse in the monument. Let us write down the verse, which is obtained by allocating acroteleptic, as well as its translation. Then let us outline the base translation text in **bold** and auxiliary in *italic*.

LATV.5.1. Μά[Λα] ολω τ' κ-ατ άΘε' [τ'; "Ο]Μ [η]ρι σε [ξ']α' τ' όν'.

LATV.5.1. Secretly three of them after the death on the 13th day of the 195th year brought; Homer who was born on the 61st day earlier one year than the 30th Olympiad he was 75 years of age.

Here the trend of the word ΜάΛα is expected to be ΜάΛη which stands for "in the bosom ("the hollow"), "secretly" which allowed the spelling of this word as Μάλα as well. The word ολω on the Ionian dialect of Homer has a meaning of "to murder, to perish". The word κατα which stands before the letter Θ in ancient epic can turn into κατ and it can be translated as "in the sequel, because of". [8, pp. 1050, 1166, 880] The letter τ as number indicates the number of 300, in this case according to the meaning only one digit of it, i.e., 3, is used in the first case, and in the second and third only the first two digits – 30 are used, perhaps, for its potential involvement in making up the words. Let us not forget that this text was composed at the same time for the purpose of direct reading and for the purpose of the secret reading at the same time. Thus, it was impossible to use neither a figure of γ-3 nor the figure of λ-30, without losing the preset content and meaning. The name of Homer is written down in the form of singular dative "Ομηρι from the original "Ομηρος in the nominative case. If we now count down from the first Olympiad which was held in 776, 120 years which are due to pass before the 30th Olympiad occurred, we then are sure to get the year 656 BC, and then we will still need to add 61 day of the year 657 BC.

If we take into account that the beginning of the year occurred on July, 15, it turns out that Homer was born on the 61st day starting from the beginning of the year, and was killed on the 13th day starting from the beginning of the year. Thus, the number of years lived by Homer, shown in acroteleastic also coincide – he lived for 75 years. Thus, Homer was born on September, 14, 657 BC, and died on July, 28, 581 BC, and he lived for 75 years and 10.5 months, that is, he did not live a month and a half up to his 76 years.

I should note here that up to the present moment enough data has been accumulated from the hidden verses that confirm repeatedly that date of birth of Homer. The date of his death is repeated only for five times, on the other hand. The phrase "three of them secretly", coincides with the mythological instructions that when Homer was accidentally killed by his son Thelegonus, the latter took to the island of Aea (Berezan') to Circe along with the body of his father the wife of the deceased wife Penelope, and her son Telemachus. [14] Telemachus-Anacharsis in the hidden verses of "Batrachomyomachia" thoroughly described as Thelegonus-Saulius ("Beeteater") killed the father. Unlocking the secret of the hidden record in the epitaph is entirely based on the reading methods of the hidden verses developed in the monograph. [2]

We needed to make still table Paean for a monument No 5 in the form accepted above. To three names directly mentioned we shall add the fourth name from acro-telle-versus LATV.5.1 - the Homer.

Paean: original names and names, by way of their mention in the letter on a stone No 5.

No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
5.1	Μά-στορα (τό-ν)	The Seeker <i>brn. in 61 d. 119 yr.</i> (son)	
5.2	Λαέρ-τεω	Laertes <i>brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.</i>	Lycus
5.3	Ἄριστών-υμός	and <i>brn. in 85 d. 99 yr. Grand daughters</i> Well-known <i>brn. in 211 d. 42 yr. (Aristaeus of Marmara)</i>	Clymene
5.4	ἽΟμηρι	Homer from <i>61 day 155 year in 36 years</i>	

In former designations we shall receive incomplete a verse:

LPV.4.1. Μά-στορα (τό-ν) Λαέρ-τεω Ἄριστών-υμός ἽΟμηρι

LPV.4.1. The Seeker *brn. in 61 d. 119 yr.* son of Laertes *brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.* and *brn. in 85 d. 99 yr. Grand daughters* Well-known *brn. in 211 d. 42 yr. (Aristaeus of Marmara)* Homer from *61 day 155 year in 36 years*

So, here the origin of the Homere from the father of the Lycus=Laertes (*brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.*) and mothers Clymene (*brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.*), grand daughters well-known Aristaeus of Marmora (*brn. in 211 d. 42 yr.*), named by it in myths Orpheus. Essentially important the specified date of assignment to itself a name of the Homer in 36 yrs. here is. Having returned after 7 yrs. Stay in Egypt and 1 more in Phoenicia, Zethus (that was his initial name) after a trip to the Delphic Sibyl has abruptly reconstructed the life. Has expelled wife Megara imposed to him, married on Penelope, and has accepted for itself Bible a name of the Homer, i.e. the descendant Cimmerians a tribe.

In such record for Paean final four names of a monument 5 it is still read acroversus:

LAVO.5.1. ΜάΛΑ ἽΟμηρι

LAVO.5.1. Secret of the Homer.

The secret of the Homer will be opened below, after drawing up summary Paean five monuments examined. here. Now let us turn to the Classical Greek text of the 11th song of *The Odyssey*, which describes the journey of Odysseus in Hades. Let us record down to the Olympus name table all the personal names from the Classical Greek text of the 11th song which covers according to the names the 4th and the 5th hidden poems of the Olympus. The following Classical Greek text is taken from [11]. In italics in the table are those numbers indicated, which are used in computation of the day and the year. All possible operations can be used for this: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Let us assign to each personal name an individual index by specifying the number of the hymn, the number of hexameter, and the ordinal number of the personal name. For example, index **So.11.60.17** denotes the following: **S** stands for **S**ymbol, **o** stands for **T**he **O**dyssey, 11th stands for the number of the song, 60 stands for the number of the hexameter in this hymn, 17 stands for the ordinal name. Similarly, indexing of the hidden verse, for example, **OV0.11.4**, denotes that this is the verse of the Olympus, where **o** stands for *The Odyssey*, 11 stands for the number of the song and 4 is the number of the verse, which is used for calculations.

The Olympus: names in the order they are mentioned in the 3-4 hidden verses of the XI song of The Odyssey

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
So.11.60.17	(διογεν-ἐς)Λα-ερτιάδη	(born from <i>brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.</i>) Laertes <i>brn. in 61d. 119 yr.</i>	
So.11.60.18	πολυμ-ήχαν)Οδυ-σσεῦ	(invented the stone <i>in 85 d. 168 yr.</i>) I in the age of 49 yrs.	
So.11.62.19	Κίρκης	Indication of the borders from <i>brn. in 61 d. 119 yr.</i>	
So.11.65.20	(ψυχῇ δ) Ἄϊδόσδε (κατήλθε)	(life) of Fortune (and to finish)	
So.11.68.21	(έόντα) Τηλεμάχ-ου	4.(marked by) Telemachus <i>brn. in 55 d. 156 yr.</i>	
So.11.69.22	Αἶδα-ο (νήσον)	In Hades at <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i> (on the island)	<i>modern name</i>
So.11.70.23	Αἰαίην (σχίσεις=εχω)	Aeaea (hidden <i>in 85 d. 168 yr.</i>)	<i>Berezan'</i>
So.11.85.24	(κατατεθνηύης) Αὐτολόκου (θυγάτηρ)	(with perished <i>in 357 d. 167 yr.</i>) Autolycus' (daughter <i>brn. in 85 d. 99yr.</i>) на 85-11-5=69г. 365-(85-11x5-11)=357д.	<i>Clymene</i>
So.11.85.25	Ἀντίκλεια (τ-ήν ζωήν)	Anticlea <i>brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.</i> (during her life)	
So.11.86.26	Ἴλιον (ιρήν)	5. <i>To the son brn. 61 d. 119 yr.</i> (ordered at the age of 60 yrs <i>in 159 yr.</i>)	

OV0.11.4. (διογενἐς)Λαερτιάδη (πολυμήχαν)Οδυσσεῦ Κίρκης (ψυχῇ δ) Ἄϊδόσδε (κατήλθε) (έόντα) Τηλεμάχου

OV0.11.5. Αἶδαο (νήσον) Αἰαίην (σχίσεις=εχω) (κατατεθνηύης) Αὐτολόκου (θυγάτηρ) Ἀντίκλεια (τήν ζωήν) Ἴλιον (ιρήν)

OV0.11.4. Born *in 61d. 119 yr.* from Laertes *brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.* invented the stone *in 85 d. 168 yr.* I in the age of 49 yrs.

Indication of the borders *from brn. in 61 d. 119 yr.* life of Fortune and to finish marked by) Telemachus *brn. in 55 d. 156 yr.*

OV0.11.5. In Hades at *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* on the island of Aeaea is hidden *in 85 d. 168 yr.* with perished *in 357 d. 167 yr.*

Autolycus' *brn. in 85 d. 99yr.* Anticlea *brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.* during her life *To the son brn. 61 d. 119 yr.* ordered at the age of 60 yrs *in 159 yr.*

A few words need to be said about the calculations that use all kinds of operations with the numbers of the songs of the epic, the number of hexameter, the ordinal number of the personal name and the hidden verse. The day of birth of Homer is determined from the index **So.11.60.17** of the verse 4, by multiplication of the ordinal number of the name and the number of the verse and subtracting from it the difference between the number of the song and the number of the verse: $17 * 4 - (11 - 4) = 61^{st}$ day, i.e., *Homer was born on September, 14*. From the following index **So.11.60.18** it can be determined at what age he made this stone: $60 - 11 = 49$, by deducting the ordinal number of the name from the number of hexameter in the index, i.e., the stone was made by Homer at the age of 49. The absolute number of the year of birth is given in the index **So.11.86.26** of the 5th verse (**OV0.11.5**). It was determined by multiplying the ordinal number of the name of Ilion to the number of the verse, followed by deducting the number of the song: $26 * 5 - 11 = 119$, i.e., Homer was born in the year 119th, or, according to the new chronology, on September, 14, 657 BC.

The name Ilion here is to be translated figuratively as "surrounding". Family of the Homere a vein in 13 km. From Ilion in a Elay, on opposite coast strait nowadays Dardanelles. And since the year of birth is defined, we can confidently say that "Antikleia (during her life) to the Son *born in the year 119th* (ordered) at the age of 60 years". Let us note the coincidence of the dates of birth of Homer, that were derived from completely different sources, from the epic and lapidary text. Here the age of Homer's = Odyssey's mother Antikleia is determined by deducting the ordinal number from the number of hexameter in the index: $86 - 26 = 60$ years. Index **So.11.85.25** near the name of Antikleia makes it possible to calculate the date and the year of birth of Homer's mother. The day of birth is 85th, which is clearly indicated in the number of hexameter, and the year of birth is calculated by adding up the numbers of hexameter and the ordinal number of the name, with subtracting the numbers of the song from the sum: $85 + 25 - 11 = 99$, i.e. the mother of Homer, Clymene, was born on October, 8, 677 BC. The name of the mother is determined from the other hidden verses. The date of birth of Homer and his mother are confirmed many times in

the other hidden verses, which is why they are confidently stated here. Since the date of birth of the mother is defined, it is not difficult to calculate that she celebrated her 60th anniversary on October, 8, 617 BC.

The date of death of the mother of Homer is calculated from the index of the name Autolykus **So.II.85.24**. To determine the age, or how old she was when this happened, we should from the number of hexameter index subtract the sum of the numbers of the song and the verse: $85 - (11+5)=69$, i.e., the mother died *at the age of 69*. The day of death is determined by subtracting from the total number of the days in the year the difference between the numbers of the song and the verse: $365 - (85 - 11 \times 5 - 11) = 357^{\text{th}}$ day. Thus, the mother died on *July, 8, 609 BC*. It is absolutely obvious that without accumulating statistics on the dates of key events of the biography of Homer we have nothing to say about the reliability and accuracy of dates stated here. But, all listed above date are much easier allocated from names and words, in the letters allocated by a fat font as it is made above in the table. Duplication through numbers of indexes was carried out by the Homere, as a rule for very important dates and events. It is clear, that without accumulation of statistics about dates of key events of the biography of the Homere there is nothing to speak about reliability and accuracy of dates installed here. Here for what repeated cyclic approximation true, by reusable specification of dates and, the interpretation of the latent verses connected with them here is necessary.

So, from the hidden verses given here it is quite evident that the stone in question and the text of the epitaph with the years of birth and demise was made by Homer for himself. Moreover, it appears that he instructed Telemachus to record the date of his death on the stone. The stone in question was made by Homer to his 49th anniversary, September, 14, 608 BC. But the final date was not revealed so this stone is fifth in the General list. From the itinerarium of the journey of Odysseus which is provided in Theses of the Immanent Biography [2, p. 41; 3, p. 56] it becomes obvious that the island of Aea corresponds to the island of Berezan'. Generally speaking, the end of the year 167 and the beginning of the year 168, were quiet appalling for Homer=Odysseus. At the end of the year 167, in the Bay of Laestrygonians (Balaklava), an earthquake destroyed 11 vessels of his squadron [1]. No sooner had he come to his senses, returning on Berezan to his Muse, that the ship arrived from Elay (now Seddubakhir, Turkey).

They brought the body of his mother, who had been murdered by the avenger while her journey to the Bosphorus – hence the name of the mother Antikleia – "Defamed". The mother died on July, 8, 609 BC. For some days they were searching her and the journey from Elay to Berezan' took approximately 9-10 days. So, the date of the 7th day of the new 168th year, i.e. July, 22, 608 BC looks quite plausible, especially since it is confirmed above in the verses (**PVi.16.27** and **LOV.4.1**). So, Homer had to bury his mother on the 11th day of the year 168th, i.e. on July, 26, 608 BC. This date is confirmed by the data that can be found here above in the verses **L.OV.4.2**, **LPV.4.1** and **PVi.16.27**. He remembered her will that she had given to him on her 60th birthday. She requested to put in her tomb a stone with a reminder to the future generations that she was a mother of a great poet. Her son coped with this task, he composed the hidden text of the epitaph for his birthday on September, 14. And then, 24 days later, he made an inscription and on her birthday, on October, 8, 608 BC, he put a stone with his epitaph into the grave of his mother. 27 years later the date of death of Homer was written by Telemachus on the stone when he brought the body of Homer back to Berezan' in order to be buried according to his will. And 2508 years later this stone was found on the Berezan' necropolis by an amateur archaeologist Skadovskiy. Unfortunately, he didn't properly fix either the position of the stone in the tomb, or who was buried there, though he should have done that. The diary of his excavations was lost and now the information can't be restored. And the part of the necropolis with the place where the tomb of Homer's mother was situated, now is covered by the waters of the Black Sea.

Now let us turn to the texts of five of lapidary monuments of Berezan' and their relationship and connection to each other.

The Pantheon of lapidary monuments of Homer found on the island of Berezan.

In conclusion of our analysis of the hidden verses, let us write down all 56 proper names found in all five verses of all five lapidary inscriptions of archaeological monuments in order of their time of creation specified above during the analysis. This would be an analogue of the consolidated Olympus. We must also keep in mind that Homer wouldn't have done anything just because, for all the texts of the hidden verses in his epics are linked together, forming a single system, which is integrated with the general intention. So, you can expect some kind of interconnection here as well.

As we can see lower, all of the proper names, highlighted in the lapidary texts of the five monuments together create quite a complete and integrated piece, which finishes with the disclosure of the name of Homer, who is the author of the lapidary Pantheon, and indicating the boundary dates of his life as well. My communication with Homer has been lasting already for 32 years, and on the basis of it I can make a suggestion that Homer never did anything for nothing. His entire life was well-thought from the very beginning and up to the very end of it. So, if we talk about this collection of the five lapidary texts of Homer, as about the complete unit and integrated piece,

then at least it should be linked over with a help of acrostic and telestic. Acrostic should be compiled from the first proper names of the lapidary text of each monument, and telestic should be compiled using the last proper names of each monument. Let us now introduce the following designation for them respectively: **LVO.1-5** and **LTVO.1-5**, here **L** stands for Lapidary, **AVO** stands for Acro Verse Olympus), and **TVO** stands for Tele Verse Olympus), starting from the 1st and up to the 5th Monument:

The Olympus: names of the five lapidary monuments found on Berezan' island [1; 3; 4]

No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
November, 30, 609 BC			
1.1	Ἐπι (ἄρξοντοj) Εὔρῃσι-βίου	(one leader-in the 167 yr. after 53 days from 85 d.) Considered – a biography	
1.2	Ἀνακίμῆ-νοj (τό β' οί)	Of the 2-nd mighty leader, who was born one day later Than me, born on the 61 st day 119 year (one of two twins)	
1.3	(peri) Διο-νύσιον	(on 85 th day 167 yr. slaughtered) Dionisius in 48 yrs.	
1.4	Ἀλ ἐκάδρου (ἰσο ἄγορ)	Alexander (equal the only to people brn. in 127 yr. in 328 d.)	
1.5	(ἀνόμο-j) Ἰνα-ρμάζοj	1.(villainously by 20 men) at 16-year-old femme fatale agoranomos was strangled.	
1.6	Κο-υκόδωνοj	Kikon brn. in 263 d. 102 yr. to wine with	
1.7	Βατάγοj	The prickle of stingray to the leader in 80 d. 165 yr.	
1.8	Ἀδ-ωί ου	Deadly poison to Hades with brn. in 80 d. 131 yr.	
1.9	Ρεὺρ-ομάροj	Brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. - in a pot - had sent	
1.10	Σεῖπελ -άγου	2. my Marine Goddess in 51 yrs.	
1.11	Διονύσο-δωρὸς	for Dionisius gift in 303 d. 165 yr.	
1.12	Βούδ-εἰ (εὐχάριστή-ρῖν)	During the Budini' (feast in 51 year born in the 114 th year on the 302 nd day)	
1.13	Ἄχιλ -Ι εἰ (ἥρωί)	One born in the 61 st day after 3 days by the boaster of Achilles The Hero	
1.14	Ρ(ε)οἶρομ-αρόσσι	Praised and born on the 105 th day the beloved in marble	
1.15	Πελ άγου (ἔγρα-γεν)	3. Divine Seamen (glorified of mine) in 138 d. 167 yr.	
December, 30, 609 BC			
2.1	ἌΓαγῆ	The Divine in the brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. murdered in 85 d. 167 yr.	
2.2	Τ-ύχῃ	Is doomed in Hades in 48 yrs.	
2.3	(ἄx)ΙΙ Ι εἰ	(at 16-year –old strangled) at Illion Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
2.4	Ποντά-ρξv (ἔπι)	At Pontus on the day 168th (to be in 167 yr.)	
2.5	(ἄρξοντο-j) Ποντικοῦ	1.(the 1-st Archon in 48 yrs. brn.in 62 d. in 168 yr.) Pontic	
2.6	Νεῖκίου (τό β')	Battles at Nykiya (36-year-old two)	
2.7	Κ-αc-ί-ναj	20 and 16 against mine (born on the 61 st day) 10 ships	
2.8	Φαρνάγου (ἰε-ράτ-εῶων)	Under the sails (with priestess brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.)	
2.9	(π-όλ ewj) εὐσταχίαj	(of the city found. in 105 d. 145 yr.) Defenders	
2.10	ὕγεῖαj (xaris-τήριον)	2.Paeon brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. grateful to honor the victory)	
2.11	Ἄνῆ-σθ-σεν	Theseus resurrect in 238 d. and 255 d. in 156 yr.	
January, 2, 609 BC			
3.1	(ἄγα) Οῆι	(infuriated) the Gods in 85 d. 167 yr.	
3.2	Τ-ύχῃ	The destiny in 48 yrs.	
3.3	Ἄχιλ Ι εἰ	Of Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
3.4	Ποντά-ρξvi (οί)	On Pontus in 171 d. 167 yr.	
3.5	(peri) Κάρπον	1.(on the island) Finished after 85 d. 167 yr.	
3.6	Αἰλ -ίου	One near Ilion in 48 yrs.	
3.7	Ἐπ-ικράτουj (ἀγορανόμοι τό β' α)	Migty brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. (at agoranomos mated)	
3.8	Ἀβράγο-j	With a Virgin of 16 yrs.	
3.9	Ἀβρῦμοj	Ample-bodied brn. in 151 yr. in 74 d.	
3.10	Μάρκ-οj	2.Exhausted brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
3.11	Νεο-πτολ έμου	At the 16 yrs. Young-by the enemies	

3.12	K-oul ij	<i>By 20 Strangled with the straps by brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.</i>	
No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
3.13	Abragou	<i>By strong - the fool in 48 yrs. brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.</i>	
3.14	Marikiwn	<i>At femme-fatale on the 85 d. 167 yr.</i>	
3.15	L-usimáγou εὐχάρης-τήριον/	<i>3.30 insolent attacked (the victim brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.)</i>	
3.16	Akxij	<i>brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. an arrow of Akhius brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.</i>	<i>Paris</i>
		July, 16, 607 BC	
4.1	’A-xil -l ei	<i>One born on the 61st day - 613 deceased</i>	
4.2	Pont-ά-rxh-i	<i>At Pontes-on the 1st day of the 168th year -one</i>	
4.3	Xaris-τήριον (gerej)	<i>Brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. Recollect (an honorable victim)</i>	
4.4	’Oxh-ma (nīsse)	<i>Brought on the 7th day 168 year (on the ship to the island)</i>	
4.5	Pēl hxen	<i>1.The victim of the love affair brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.</i>	
4.6	Qētidoj (gónoj)	<i>About Thetis-(the begettal in 105 d. 114 yr.)</i>	
4.7	(aíma qe) Aiákidh-j	<i>(brn. in 114 yr. told) on the 11th day 168 year revenge to the Passionate:</i>	
4.8	’Axil λεῦ (áql hsin)	<i>Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. (in 85 d. 167 yr. tormented the one)</i>	
4.9	(άλ I) ’Axil λ-eῦ	<i>(the one in 357 d. as) Achilles in 167 yr.,</i>	
4.10	(īsqi) H-metér	<i>(perished brn. in 85 d.), they told,- the Mother brn. in 99 yr.</i>	
4.11	Mo-ῦsan (ápò grafídoj)	<i>2.to the Muse brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. (I dedicate who gave birth on the 311th day 168 year to the son)</i>	
		September, 14 608 BC – July, 16, 607 BC	
5.1	Μά-στορα (τόν-ν)	<i>To the Searching brn. in 61 d.119 yr. (son)</i>	
5.2	Λαέρ-τεω	<i>Laertes brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.</i>	<i>Lycus</i>
5.3	’Αριστών-υμός	<i>and brn.in 85 d.99 yr. Grand daughters Well-known brn. in 211 d. 42 yr. (Aristaeus)</i>	<i>Clymene</i>
5.4	’Ομηρι	<i>Homer from 61 day 155 year in 36 years</i>	

LAVO.1-5. Εὐρῆσιβίου ’Αγαρή (’aga) Qῆι ’Axil l ei Μάστορα (τόν)

LTVO.5-1. ’Ομηρι Μοῦσαν (ápò grafídoj) Akxij ἀνέσθην Pel agou (ēgra-yen)

LAVO.1-5. One leader-in the 167 yr. after 53 days from 85 d. Considered – a biography The Divine in the brn.in 62d. 119 yr. murdered in 85 d. 167 yr. infuriated, the one born on the 61st day the Seeker (infuriated) the Gods in 85 d. 167 yr. Achilles To the Searching brn. in 61 d.119 yr.

LTVO.5-1. Homer from 61 day 155 year in 36 years to the Muse brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. (I dedicate who gave birth on the 311th day 168 year to the son) brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. an arrow of Akhius brn. in 328 d. 127 yr. Theseus resurrect in 238 d. and 255 d. in 156 yr. Divine Seamen (glorified of mine) in 138 d. 167 yr.

Further we make final acromesoteleversus LAMTVO.1-5-1-5 a summary Olympus of all five monuments of five names. Between the first and last names selected in a direct direction, i.e. from LAVO.1-5 to LTVO.5-1, we insert average names **Akxij** and (’aga) **Qῆι** in the opposite direction. It will be « weaving of baskets » as his great-grandfather Aristej Prokonessky learned this of the Homer:

LATVO.1-5-1. Εὐρῆσιβίου ’Ομηρι Akxij (’aga) Qῆι Μάστορα (τόν) Pel ago-u (ēgra-yen)

LATVO.1-5-1. Has conceived the biography in 138 d. 167 the Homer brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. Akhius brn. in 328 d. 127 yr. Divine brn. in 62 d.119 yr. is killed in 85 d. 167 yr. the Searching in 1 d. 169 yr. of Seamen I glorify with the sister brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.

As we see, the contents final acromesoteleversus Olympus LAMTVO.1-5-1. looks quite logical. Date and an occasion of creation of the biography - destruction Achilles of the brother are specified. The author of mean murder is designated and the role of their common Muse, as sailors looking is noted. Date of creation of a summary Olympus of five monuments is brought. We shall note, that final acromesoteleversus the Olympus consists from 6 names.

The entire Olympus looks like a well thought-out composition, connecting all the five monuments in a single whole. It reflects the main shocking events, that struck 48-year-old Homer starting from November, 30, 609 BC and until September, 14, 608 BC. Here are they: the death of Achilles, which occurred on October, 8, 609 BC; the death of 11 ships of his Squadron in the Bay of Laestrygonians, which occurred on July, 15, 608 BC; the death of his mother, which he had to bury on the island of Berezan’ on July, 11, 608 BC. The consolidated acrostic of the

Olympus has a distinct idea, which announces about the beginning *in the year 167th* of Homer's (the poet was born on the 61st day) work at *The Iliad* as an epic, dedicated to Achilles. In the combined telestic of Olympus it is announced that Mastor the Seeker is Homer himself. It is also pointed out that after the glorification of Achilles under the name of Theseus killed by an arrow of Paris, Homer dedicates the Pantheon of lapidary texts to his Muse who has given birth to his fourth son.

In order to make sure whether this composition of five monuments was considered as a single and completed unit, it is necessary to compose a general Paean, as the chief hymn, i.e., we must use only the original names of the Olympus. Then we should break them once again into the verses composed of five words, and see whether we will be able to read the coherent text giving us some new information. From the text we can see that the extreme date of the creation of the Pantheon is July, 16, 607 BC. It can be found in the 4th and the 5th monuments. It is Homer's 50th anniversary and that is why it would be quiet logical of him to compose 10 verses composed of five words by that date. Of the 57 personal names in the Olympus, 7 repeat, so we will just have the correct number of 50 personal names for making 10 verses composed of five words for Paean.

The Paean: original names in the five monuments of Homer which were found on the island of Berezan'

№ ord.	No.	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
1	1.1	Ἐπι (ἄρξοντοj) Εὔρῃσι-βίου	(one leader - in 167 yr. – across 53 d. after 85 d.) Considered – a biography in 138 d. 167 yr.	
2	1.2	Ἀνακίμῆ-νοj (τό β' οἱ)	Of the 2-nd mighty leader, who was born one day later than me, brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. (one of two twins)	
3	1.3	(περι) Διο-νύσιον	(in 85 d. 167 yr. slaughtered) Dionisius in 48 yrs.	
4	1.4	Ἀλ ἐκάνδρου (Ἴσο ἄγορ)	Alexander (equal the only to people who brn. in 127 yr. in 328 d.)	Paris
5	1.5	(ἀνόμο-j) Ἰνα-ρμάζοj	1. (villainously by 20 men.) at 16-year-old femme fatale strangled	
6	1.6	Κο-υκοδώνοj	Kikon brn. in 263 d. 102 yr. to wine	Pan
7	1.7	Βατάγοj	The prickle of stingray to the leader in 303 d. 165 yr.	
8	1.8	Ἀδ-ωί ου	Deadly poison to Hades with brn. 80 d. 131 yr.	Tyro
9	1.9	Ρεῦρ-ομαροj	Brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. - in a pot - had sent	
10	1.10	Σεῖπελ-ἀγοῦ	2. my Marine Goddess in 51 yrs.	
11	1.11	Διονύσο-δωρὸς	for Dionisius gift in 303 d. 165 yr.	
12	1.12	Βούδ-ελ (εὐχαριστή-ρῖν)	During the Budini' feast in 51 yrs brn in 105 d. 114 yr.	
13	1.13	Ἄξιλ-ἰεῖ (ἡρῶν)	brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. by the boaster of Achilles – Hero (brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.)	
14	1.14	Ρ(ε)οἶρομ-αρόσσι	and brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. the Beloved in marble	
15	1.15	Πεῖλ ἀγοῦ (ἔγρα-γεν)	3. Seamen (glorified of mine) in 138 d. 167 yr.	
16	2.1	Ἄγαqῆ	The Divine brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. murder in 85 d. 167 yr.	
17	2.2	Τ-ύχῃ	Is doomed in Hades in 48 yrs.	
18	2.3	(ἄξ)ἰλ ἰεῖ	(at 16-year-old.) Trojan strangled Achilles brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.	
19	2.4	Ποντά-ρξν (ἔπι)	At Pontus on the day 168th (to be in 167 yr.)	
20	2.5	(ἄρξοντο-j) Ποντικοῦ	4. (the 1-st Archon in 167 yr. brn. in 62 d. in 48 yrs.) Pontic	
21	2.6	Νεῖκιου (τό β')	Battles at Nykiya (37-year-old two)	
22	2.7	Κ-ακ-ἰ-νάj	20 and 16 against mine brn in 61 d. 10 ships	
23	2.8	Φαρνάγου (ἰε-ρατ-εῶν)	Under the sails (with priestess brn in 105 d. 114 yr.)	
24	2.9	(ρ-όλ εωj) εὐσταqίαιj	(of the city found. in 105 d. 145 yr.) Defenders	
25	2.10	ὕγεῖαιj (χαρίσ-τήριον)	5. Paean (brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. grateful to honor the victory)	
26	2.11	Ἄνέσθσην	Theseus resurrect on the 23 d. and 255 d. 155 yr.	
27	3.1	(ἄγα) Οῆῖ	(infuriated) the Gods in 85 d. 167 yr.	
28	3.4	Ποντά-ρξνῖ (οἱ)	On Pontus in 171 d. 167 yr.	
29	3.5	(περι) Κάρπον	(on the island) Finished after 85 d. 167 yr.	
30	3.6	Ἀἰλ-ἰου	6. One in 48 yrs. was strangled near Ilion	
31	3.7	Ἐπ-ἰκράτουj (ἀγορανόμοι τὸ β ἄ)	Mighty brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. (at agoranomos mated)	
32	3.8	Ἀβράγο-j	With a Virgin 16 yrs.	

33	3.9	Abrumhou	Ample-bodied <i>brn. in 74 d. 151 yr.</i>	
34	3.10	Márk-øj	Exhausted <i>brn.in 62 d.119 yr.</i>	
35	3.11	Neo-ptol έμου	<u>7. The Young 16 yrs. and the enemies</u>	
36	3.12	Koul ij	20 Strangled with the straps by <i>brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.</i>	Paris
37	3.14	Marikiwn	At femme-fatale on the <i>85th day 167 year</i>	
38	3.15	L-usimάgoueìxaris-	30 insolent attacked (the victim <i>brn.in 62 d.119 yr.</i>)	
39	3.16	Akxij	<i>brn. in 61 d. 167 yr.</i> Akhius arrow <i>brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.</i>	Paris
40	4.3	Xaris-tήrion (gerej)	<u>8. brn. in 61 d. 167 yr.Recollect (honorable victims)</u>	
41	4.4	Όxh-ma (nῆsse)	Brought in <i>7 d.168 yr.</i> (on the ship to the island)	
42	4.5	Pέl hxen	The victim of the love affair <i>brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.</i>	
43	4.6	Qέtidoj (gónoj)	about Thetis - (<i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>)	
44	4.8	(aίma qe) Aíakidh-j	(<i>brn. in 114 yr. told in 11 d. 168 yr.</i> : revenge to the Passionate	
45	4.10	(ĩsqi) Ἡ-metér	<u>9.(murder <i>brn. in 85 d.</i>) According to the stories the Mother <i>brn. in 99 yr.</i></u>	
46	4.11	Mo-ũsan (ápò grafidoj)	to the Muse <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i> (dedicate <i>brn in 311 d. 168 yr.</i> to the son)	
47	5.1	Mά-στορα (τό-v)	The Searching <i>brn. in 119 yr. (in 61 d. son)</i>	
48	5.2	Λαέρ-τεω	of Laertes <i>brn. in 303 d. 100 yr.</i>	Lycus
49	5.3	Άριστών-υμός	and <i>brn.in 85d.99yr.Grand daughters Well-known brn.in 211d.42 yr. (Aristaeus)</i>	Clymene
50	5.4	Όμηρι	<u>10.Homer</u> from <i>61 day 155 year in 36 years</i>	

Let us on the basis of the table write down the hidden verses of the united Paeon LPV.1-5. They need to receive their own designation and numeration because they will be different from the original ones.

LPV.1-5.1. Ἐπι (ἄ-rxo-ntoj) Εὐρῆσι-βίου Ἀνακίμενοj (τό b' οἱ) (peri) Διονύσιον Αἰεκάδρου (iso ágor) (anómoj) Inarmazoj

LPV.1-5.2. Koukodwnoj Batagoj Adwl ou Reuromaroj Seipel agou

LPV.1-5.3. Dionusodwros Boudei (εὐxaristήrin) Ἄxιλ I eĩ (ήrwi) R(e)oiromarossi Pel agou (ε̅gra-yen)

LPV.1-5.4. Ἄγαqῆ Τύxῆ ἄxιλ I eĩ Pontάρxv (ἐπι) (ἄrxontoj) Pontikoũ

LPV.1-5.5. Neikίου (τό b') Kacinaj Farnagou (ierateύwn) (pól ewj) Eὐσταqiaj Ὕgeiaj (xaristήrion)

LPV.1-5.6. Ἀnésthsen (ἄga)-Qῆi Pontά-rxvi (οἱ) (peri) Κάρρον Αἰίου

LPV.1-5.7. Ἐpikrátouj (ágoranómoi tò b' a) Abragoj Abrumhou Márkoj Neoptol έμου

LPV.1-5.8. Koul ij Marikiwn Lusimάgou Akxij Xaristήrion (gerej)

LPV.1-5.9. Όxhma (nῆsse) Pέl hxen Qέtidoj (gónoj) (aίma qe) Aíakidhj (ĩsqi) Ἡmetér

LPV.1-5.10. Moũsan (ápò grafidoj) Mάστορα (τόn Λαέρτεω) Ἄριστόνυμός Όμηρι

L.PV.1-5.1. One leader - in 167 yr. – across 53 d. after 85 d. Considered – a biography in 138 d.167 yr. of the 2-nd mighty leader, who was born one day later than me, *brn. in 61 d.119 yr.* one of two twins in 85 d.167 yr. slaughtered Dionisius in 48yrs.

Alexander equal the only to people who *brn. in 127 yr. in 328 d.* villainously by 20 men. at 16-year-old femme fatale strangled L.PV.1-5.2. Kikon *brn. in 263 d. 102 yr.* to wine the prickle of stingray to the leader in 303 d. 165 yr. Deadly poison to Hades with *brn. 80 d. 131 yr. Brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* - in a pot - had sent my Marine Goddess in 51 yrs.

L.PV.1-5.3. For Dionisius gift in 303 d. 165 yr. During the Budini' feast in 51 yrs *brn in 105 d. 114 yr. brn. in 61 d.119 yr.* by the boaster of Achilles – Hero *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. and brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* the Beloved in marble Seamen glorified of mine in 138 d. 167 yr.

L.PV.1-5.4. The Divine *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. murder in 85 d. 167 yr.* Is doomed in Hades in 48 yrs. at 16-year-old. Trojan strangled Achilles *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* At Pontus on the day 168th to be in 167 yr. the 1-st Archon in 167 yr. *brn. in 62 d. in 48 yrs.* Pontic

L.PV.1-5.5. Battles at Nykiya 37-year-old two 20 and 16 against mine *brn in 61 d. 10 ships* Under the sails with priestess *brn in 105 d. 114 yr.* of the city found. in 105 d. 145 yr. Defenders Paeon *brn. in 61 d. 119 yr.* grateful to honor the victory

L.PV.1-5.6. Theseus resurrect on the 23 d. and 255 d. 155 yr. infuriated the Gods in 85 d. 167 yr. On Pontus in 171 d. 167 yr. on the island Finished after 85 d. 167 yr. One in 48 yrs. was strangled near Ilion

L.PV.1-5.7. Migty *brn.in 62 d.119 yr.* at agoranomos mated With a Virgin 16 yrs. Ample-bodied *brn. in 74 d. 151 yr.*

Exhausted *brn. in 62 d. 119 yr.* The Young 16 yrs. and the enemies

L.PV.1-5.8. 20 Strangled with the straps by *brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.* At femme-fatale on the 85th day 167 year 30 insolent attacked the victim *brn.in 62 d.119 yr. brn. in 61 d. 167 yr.* Akhius arrow *brn. in 328 d. 127 yr. brn. in 61 d. 167 yr.* Recollect honorable victims

L.PV.1-5.9. Brought in 7 d.168 yr. on the ship to the island The victim of the love affair *brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.* about Thetis - *brn. in 105 d.114 yr. brn. in 114 yr. told in 11 d. 168 yr.*: revenge to the Passionate *murder brn. in 85 d.* According to the stories the

L.PV.1-5.10. To the Muse *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. dedicate brn in 311 d. 168 yr. to the son The Searching brn. in 119 yr. in 61 d. son of Laertes brn. in 303 d. 100 yr. and brn.in 85d. 99 yr. Grand daughters Well-known brn.in 211d.42 yr. Homer from 61 day 155 year in 36 years*

From the verses of the lapidary Paean of the five monuments few things become quite obvious. First, it is the fact that, despite the loss of seven personal names, i.e., of the one hidden verse, the message of the information that is contained in Olympus, is still fully preserved. Secondly, all the conversions are quite logical and allow you to remove all the odd numbers and repeated dates from the verses. Thirdly, if it was initially designed, then there should be seen two acrostics composed of five words of the consolidated Paean, that are constructed by using the first personal names of the ten verses, as well as two telestics composed of five words of the consolidated Paean, constructed by using the last personal names of each verse. In addition, acrostics and telestics may be linked by the mesostics constructed by using the middle names of a verse composed of five words. A similar schemes were discovered by me in an old Russian monument dating back to 1187 *Slovo o polku Igoreve (The tale of Prince Igor's campaign)* [2]. However, in order this relationship to be continuous, the personal names in the mesostic should be selected by starting from the end of the consolidated Paean and moving to its beginning. Let us make a selection sceme for the personal names from the consolidated Acro-meso-tele-verse of the Paean according to their numbers:

Two acrostics composed of five words: 1.1 + 1.6 + 1.11 + 2.1 + 2.6; 2.11 + 3.7 + 3.12 + 4.4 + 4.11;

Two mesostics composed of five words: 5.2 + 4.6 + 3.15 + 3.9 + 3.4; 2.8 + 2.3 + 1.13 + 1.8 + 1.3;

Two telestics composed of five words: 1.5 + 1.10 + 1.15 + 2.5 + 2.10; 3.6 + 3.11 + 4.3 + 4.10 + 5.4.

Let us introduce the following designation for the hidden acrostics **LAVP.1-5.1**, where **L** stands for Lapidary, **AVP** stands for AcroVerse Paean, then follows the number of the monument 1-5, that is, from the first and up to the fifth numbers of the monument, and then follows the ordinal number of the verse. Similarly, let us introduce the following designation for the hidden Mesostics **MVP.1-5.1**, where **MVP** stands for Mesos Verse Paean, and for the telestics of the Paean **LTVP.1-5.1**, where **TVP** stands for Tele Verse Paean). The auxiliary words of the personal names we are going to use minimally.

LAVP.1.1-2.6. Εὐρῆσι-βίου Κουκόδ-ωνοῖ Διονύσου-δώροσ Ἀγαθή Ν-εϊκίου

LAVP.2.11-4.11. Ἀνῆσ-θῆσεν Ἐπικράτουῖ Κουλίῖ Ὀ-χῆμα (νήσσε) Μούσαν

LMVP.5.2-3.4. Λαέρτεω Ὀέτιδοῖ L-usimá-gou Abramhou Pontá-rxv-i-θ)

LMVP.2.8-1.3. Farnagou ΙΙ Ι εἶ Ἀχιλ -Ι εἶ Ad-wl ou (pe-ri)) Dio-nú-sion

LTVP.1.5-2.10. In-ar-mazoj Sei-pel agou Pel agou Pontikoῦ Ὑγεῖαῖ

LTVP.3.6-5.4. A-il íou Neo-ptol éμου Xaristήrion (gerej) Ἡ-metér Ὀμηρι

LAVP.1.1-2.6. Considered a biography about Kikon's wine Dionisius gift of the Divine *in 1-st 169 yr. on Nykiya for the 50 anniversary.*

LAVP.2.11-4.11. Teseus resurrect the Mighty strangled by 20 straps Brought (on the ship to the island) to the Muse.

LMVP.5.2-3.4 Laertes' Thetis 30-years-old insolent brought Ample-bodied to Pontus *alone earlier 7 days than 168th year.*

LMVP.2.8-1.3. Under the sail A Trojan after the death of Achilles Baned (*brn.in 85d.*) the Doivine on the ship near whirlpool

LTVP.1.5-2.10. At 16-years-old femme fatale strangled my sailor To my Pontic Deity the Paean

LTVP.3.6-5.4. *The one in 103 d. at Ilion with Neoptolemus Recollected (the deceased) with his mother, - told Homer*

Out of the content of these six verses composed of five words it becomes quite obvious, that we are dealing with the originally intended by Homer ensemble, which is constructed of the five lapidary monuments that could be easily called the Berezan' lapidary pantheon of Homer. It is dedicated to the Muse, Achilles and his mother, and was composed to commemorate Homer's and Achilles' 50th anniversary. While making the analysis above, I kept asking myself two questions all the time, that didn't have any answers until this analysis: where was the city of Nykeus located, was it on the island of Berezan' or on the site of the present-day city of Ochakiv? why is the dedication to the 50th anniversary so muffled? and why isn't Neoptolemus mentioned anywhere in the text as the son of Achilles?

Here we have the answers to all of these questions.

Nykeus was the name of the city that probably was invented either by Homer or by his Muse. The city itself was located on the island of Berezan' for 23 years of the Muses's life there, during the period starting with 631 BC [5] and until 608 BC when this complicated monument was being created. It is still unknown, if this name managed to stick historically or it did not, that question can be answered conclusively only by the archaeologists who are now involved in the excavations of the ancient city on the island of Berezan, the very city they kept calling Borysthenum today [1]. From Nykeya the first letter appeared – as the creation of the Pantheon dedicated to the 50th anniversary. In the verse **LTVP.3.6-5.4** the first letter of the word ἡ-metér may refer both to a pronoun ἡ=ōj – «its» [8, c. 1198], and to the word ἡ=ἡμί «told» as well [8, p. 753]. Here, as it is quite common for the hidden verses, all the necessary variants of reading of one and the same word might be included. According to the myths,

Neoptolemus's mother was the daughter of King Lycomedes Deidamia, who lived on the island of Skyros. [12, 14] Just immediately after the death of Achilles, Homer=Odysseus arrived by ship on Skyros to get his son Neoptolemus (there was a prediction that without the participation of Neoptolemus Troy will not be defeated) and brought him, probably accompanied by his mother, Deidamia, for parting with the dead Achilles. The journey by ship from Troy to Skyros could take the time of 2-3 days or so, and in a week, that is, on October, 16, 609 BC, Homer with Neoptolemus and Deidamia were already at Troy. The father paid to Priam the ransom for the body of Achilles on October, 19. So, the date of funeral found in the word **Ail iou** (103rd day, i.e., October, 23, which is formed from the letters **il** as in acrostic) fits all the realities. Two of the mesostics **LMVP.5.2-3.4** and **LMVP.2.8-1.3** provide new information about the death of Homer's mother which occurred because of the 30-year-old Trojan, who carried Homer's mother by ship to the whirlpool of Charybdis and there she was killed by him on July, 8, 609 BC. Here in the name Pontarches with the attached letter **-ϕ** the following information can be acquired: **Pontá-rxv-i-ϕ**, which literally should be read "to Pontus – rxv – year 168th – i – the one (from 10 only one figure is taken as in the acrostic) - (ϕ - 7 days before the beginning of the year" (from 70 only the first figure is selected). In the second mesostic **LMVP.2.8-1.3** Homer for the first time drew attention to the fact that Achilles died on the mother's birthday, that is on the 85th day, i.e., on October, 8. The name of Dionisius is divided into three parts of **Dio-nó-sion** – here the translations of **Dio**-"Divine", and trends: **nó=nauj** which stands for "by ship" and **sion=siw=seiw** which stands for "a whirlpool" are used. [8, p. 1476 = 1466].

To complete the system of comparisons of the information contained in the lapidary records, it is necessary to find in the epics the proves of information contained in mesostics, that is, the information about the death of Homer's mother. To do this, let us consult the Paean of the 24th son of *The Iliad* [9].

The Paean: names in the order use in the 10 and the 11 hidden poems of the XXIV song of The Iliad

Index No	Classical Greek	Interpretation	Notes
Si.24.325.153	Id-aiəj (e) aune)	The Trojan 30-yrs (of Elay killed) <i>brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.</i>	<i>Mother</i>
Si.24.333.156	E-rmelān	The Basis (Thetis) <i>in 358 d. 167 yr.</i>	
Si.24.346.163	El I h̄s-ponton (i)kane)	At the (exit) of the Greeks at Pontus	<i>Bosporos</i>
Si.24.395.176	Atreiłwni (tou)	Seemed as if (took revenge for destruction of Troy <i>in 240 d. 167 yr.</i>)	
Si.24.397.177	Murmidohwn	<i>10.In Public in 358 d. 167 yr.</i>	
Si.24.397.178	Po-I uktwr	Murdered <i>brn. in 63 d. 138 yr.</i>	<i>Hyllus</i>
Si.24.437.189	Argoj	By the hands <i>in 54 d. 168 yr.</i>	
Si.24.474.206	Au)tomedwn	for Autocratic <i>brn in 85 d. 99 yr.</i>	
Si.24.474.207	A-I kimoj	Braveheart son of <i>brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.</i>	<i>Muse</i>
Si.24.536.231	o) b-w{te pl outw}	<i>11. Olbia found. in 23 d. 23 yr. (Hades)</i>	

PVi.24.10. **Idaiəj (e) aune) Ermelān El I h̄sPonton Atreiłwni (tou) Murmidohwn**

PVi.24.11. **Pol uktwr Argoj Au)tomedwn Al kimoj o) bw{te pl outw}**

PVi.24.10. The Trojan 30-yrs (of Elay killed) *brn. in 85 d. 99 yr.* The Basis (Thetis) *in 358 d. 167 yr.* At the (exit) of the Greeks at Pontus Seemed as if (took revenge for destruction of Troy *in 240 d. 167 yr.*) In Public *in 358 d. 167 yr.*

PVi.24.11. Murdered *brn. in 63 d. 138 yr.* By the hands *in 54 d. 168 yr.* for Autocratic *brn in 85 d. 99 yr.* Braveheart son of *brn. in 105 d. 114 yr.* Olbia found. *in 23 d. 23 yr. (Hades)*

As it becomes obvious from the verse PVi.24.10 of the Paean of the 24th song of *The Iliad* all the data shown above in the consolidated mesostics of the lapidary monuments find full confirmation here: that is the age of a Trojan (he is 30 years or age); and the fact that everything happened in the Bosporus at the exit to the Black Sea; and the fact that revenge occurred on July, 8, 609 BC. In verse the additional information is provided concerning the fact that the revenge for this murder was completed by the Muses and Homer, they sent her son Hyllus (the Scythian), he sought out the murderer of his grandmother, and took revenge on him on September, 7, 608 BC. Additionally it is noted that the hero was from Olbia-1 in Hades (Nikolaev), that was established on December, 23, of the year 23rd, i.e., on August, 7, 753 BC. Another repeat of this date is based on the data of the index Si.24.536.231 beside the name of Olbia. I should note here that here name of Olbia as the city was as well, recovered from the text of the 24th song of *The Iliad*, where it has been written with a lowercase letter. It is important to emphasize here that the song in question was created in the Crimea, 8 years after the creation of the Pantheon of lapidary monuments on the island of Berezan'. Moreover, Homer didn't have lapidary texts created by him. On the island of Ogygia (the Crimea) Odysseus landed on the mast and keel of his broken ship and he had no possessions at all. All of the texts were restored by Homer basing entirely on his memory.

From the 6 poems we acquired with the help of reduction you can make three final (Final) Acro-meso-tele-verses, each of them has 6 names, and together they summarize the Paean of the Berezan' Pantheon of lapidary inscriptions:

LAVPF Εύρῃσι-βίου Ἀνέσ-ῥῆσεν Λαέρτεω **F-arnagou Ina-rmazoj A-il iou**

LMVPF Xaristῆrion Pel agou ἄξιλ -l eĩ **Lu-simá-gou Koul ij Dionuso-dwros**

LTVPF N-eikiou Moũsan Pontá-rxv-i Dio-nú-sion Ὑγεΐαζ Ὀμηρι

LAVPF Considered a biography which resurrects Theseus Laertidian 50 loons at 16-year-old femme-fatale strangled

The One at Ilion.

LMVPF Recollected the seamen Achilles 30 murdered by 20 straps strangled Drunken Dionisius

LTVPF At Nykiya at the Muse to the 50th anniversary of Pontarches on the 1st day of the year 169th to Dionisius a Paean from
Homer

In the Olympuses and Paeans of the songs in *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* the verses composed of six words are frequently encountered, but there can not be more than four of them for the one song. This suggests that for the sake of keeping the finished and completed meaning inside each hidden verse Homer agreed to the deviation of the principle of composing the verses of five words. And here we have it in the final telestic composed of six words **LTVPF** where it is clearly stated that the Paean of the lapidary Pantheon Homer created in Nykiya (we already have no doubts that it was on the island of Berezan') at the Muse, and the work was completed on 1st day of the year 169th, i.e., on July, 16, 607 BC. Here the first figure is selected from 10 because on the 10th day Odyssey-Homer had already sailed away from Circe to the Sirens.[2, 3] The Paean is dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Achilles-Dionysius which occurred in the year 169th. It would seem that in the first two verses, i.e., in acro-and meso-verses, no new information is reported. Actually, here we must once again emphasize the desire of Homer for accuracy. In the Monument No. 3, where the names **K-oul ij** and **Lu-simá-gou** are mentioned, we doubted how many first letters we should select to specify the number out of those names. It would seem a small thing, and still Homer here made this quite clear. In the name of Farnague, separating the first letter from the rest of the word, he fixed a different interpretation of **F-arnagou**, i.e. "50 loons", here meaning the trend: **arna=arῆn**. After this we have nothing to do but to leave for the numbers only the first letters of the names **K-oul ij** and **Lusimá-gou**.

At last, from this three separate acro-, meso- and a tele-verse it is necessary to make last, Summary acroteleversus all Paean **LATVPS**, generalizing the contents of all five monuments. Here the first names are selected from acro-versus to tele-versus, and last names for a total televerse - upside-down:

LATVPS Εύρῃσι-ιβίου Xaris-τήrion Neikí-ou Ὀμηρι **Dionuso-dwros A-il iou**

LATVPS Has conceived the biography in 138 d. 167 yr. for preservation of memory about brn. in 62 d. 119 yr. in Nykiya to 50 yrs. At brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. of the Homer brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. in 1 d. 169 yr. to the Brother a gift was lost in 85 d. 167 yr. one at Ilion from 40 soldier of brn. in 328 d. 127 yr.

In final verse Paean of all complex **LATVPS** all necessary information with the indication of necessary dates on the author of a monument, a place where it is created to whom it is devoted contains. Shortly speaking, the application of the Homer for creation of "Illiada" here is stated, as an occasion for which mean murder of his brother Ahilla by soldiers of Paris in 85 d. 167 yr.

If in the 10th verse of the consolidated Paean we recollect the reference to the death from Olympus, it appears that Homer prophetically saw his demise connected with the birth of Thelegonus. And if we repeat once more the procedure of constructing of the acrostic for the 10th verse of the consolidated Paean without any reference to the death of Homer, then we will get the acrostic-dedication, decoding the main mystery of Homer, which he hid in acrostic **LAVO.5.1**:

LAVP.10. Mo-ũsan MάAA Ὀμ-ηρι

LAVP.10. To the brn. in 105 d. 114 yr. secret Muse brn. in 61 d. 119 yr. of Homer in 1 d. 169 yr.

Let's explain reception of dates in acro-versus **LAVP.10** in view of a principle of a continuity of selection of letters-figures. In word **Moũsan**, here **ũ-sa=10** and **n=5**, i.e. 105 day, in the opposite direction **a=1**; **s-a=1**; and **ũ = 4** form 114 year. In a word **MάAA** of a birth in 61 day it is received **M+ (á-Λ)=60** and **A=1**, i.e. 61-st day, and 119 year is formed of those letters in the opposite direction: **A=1**, **á-(Λ-A)=1**, и **M+á+Λ+A=9**. In a name Ὀμηρι year of creation of the signature is restored from right to left: **ι=1** д. (**ρ=1**) (**η-ρ-ι=6**) (**η+ρ=9**), i.e. 169 yr.

It is the appearance of this acrostic-dedication that in fact is to justify by all means the composing of the consolidated Olympus and Paean for all the five monuments. There was no one in the life of Homer, not a single person who played a greater role than his older sister by his father's side. She accompanied him constantly and

conducted his entire life and creative work starting from the earliest years until her very death. The Muse sparked his genius into life and she even bore him a son, who was doomed to kill him. And all the life cycle of a genius found implementation in a very simple formula composed by Homer himself: "the whole mystery of Homer is in his Muse!" All his works he dedicated to his Muse, she was the first person to whom he sent his new works, she was in fact the keeper of all his manuscripts. No one has done so much to promote his works in ancient Greece, as she has. His most noticeable and most popular work both in Greece and in Scythia (the Scythian pectoral IV BC [3, 4] is an evidence to it), *The Augonautics*, he wrote in Olbia-1 (Nikolayev) in December, 591 BC, staring at the smoke of the fire, burning the dead body of his Muse. It was then that he realized that his days are numbered, and so in this myth he called all of his characters by their personal names. There he reported his real name (Zet), the names of Achilles (Kaloides), their father (Boreus) and the Muse (Cleopatra, i.e. "the one who glorified her homeland"). While presumably I inform, that in poetry of the Ancient Greece the Muse is known under pseudonym Sappho, and Axilles - as Alcaeus. She died on the same day as Achilles in 591 BC and bequeathed to bury her along with him on the island Leucos (Zmeiny island).

Here we must also suggest how a Pantheon of lapidary inscriptions was created. First of all, let us pay attention to the fact that for the final and summary **LATVPS** verses we do not need any auxiliary words. This means that the technology for creating such complex verses as acro-meso-tele-verses, began precisely with the writing of the **LATVPS** and tiercet (**LAVPF**, **LMVPF**, **LTVPF**) and went in reverse. Then more names were added, and the two acrostics, mesostics and telestics were received, that is, as a result the contents of the entire table of Paean were found. Starting with Paean for composing the Olympus we have just to add seven personal names in the right places. You can assume that the first three of the monuments, that were created in mid-609 BC were not yet merged with one common plan. Creating of a Pantheon consisting of the five plates was started at the beginning of the year 608, immediately upon arrival of Homer, after the death of his entire squadron in the Bay of Laestrygonians (Balaclava) and the funeral of his mother. Probably, it is the awareness of the mother's will concerning the stone with his name and life dates, brought Homer an idea (monument No. 5) to create an entire series consisting of five marble slabs. The stimulus to this may have been the birth of the fourth son of the Muse fathered by Homer, which occurred on May, 22, 608 BC, and was followed by the creation of fourth monument (see Figure 4). It could serve as a major conduit of all the other already created lapidary inscriptions. The evidence to this is the very nature of the inscription of this marble slab. The letters are pretty large at the very beginning, which shows that Homer had another idea, obviously shorter. Then, perhaps, the idea of the Pantheon occurred to Homer and as a result everything has been redone, taking into account the already made inscription. It is no coincidence that of all other records, this one was the most difficult to decipher. Finally, during my research of the hidden texts in the lapidary monuments of Olbia, I found out that in one of the most significant of them, both in size and in content, in the so-called *Decree on Protagenes* [17], Homer left two direct confirmations of the Pantheon of Berezan' considered here. From the 131 hidden verses of the Olympus of the monument in question it revealed that the Decree is dedicated to Protagenes (Ancestor), that is, to Homer's great-grandfather and teacher, the famous Olen = Aristeeas of Marmora = Arpoxais (according to Herodotus). I should remind you here that the Greeks themselves acknowledged that Aristeeas of Marmora taught them how to compose hexameters. He was the author of a great work *Arimaspea* (Herodotus). So, in the 37th verse of Olympus of *Decree on Protagenes* Homer noted that his teacher was the great master of «weaving baskets closing with their end at the beginning», i.e., the master of composing of acro-meso-tele-verses. So, this art was already mastered by Homer at the age of 12 years, when he created with an assistance of Aristeeas, a memorial slab, which was posthumously installed in the Agora, of Prokoness by the citizens of it on the 95th anniversary of the teacher, on February, 11, 640 BC. And in the 14th verse of the Olympus of *Decree on Protagenes* Homer wrote explicitly that while being at the Muse's in the Agora 2 years later than the death of Achilles in 167th year, he made 5 slabs dedicated to the deceased.

So, it is clearly evident that the content of the hidden verses based on the original lapidary inscriptions, completely coincides with the details and events in the life of Homer, which were described in 2001, prior to opening the hidden verses, in the theses to the immanent biography of Homer [3, 4]. And the physical location of the Pantheon of five lapidary monuments on the island of Berezan', can be explained by the fact that the Muse of Homer stayed there for 40 years, and she was the factor that was dominated over all of his works. Comparing the hidden verses of the lapidary inscriptions and of the written sources, executed here, demonstrates that there is not just a coincidence in the content, but also an exact match in the dates. And this is possible only when both were done by one and the same person. So, it's safe to say about the authorship of the hidden poems belonging to Homer, both in lapidary monuments and in written sources. Moreover, in this case, they complement each other, narrowing the range of uncertainties and ambiguities of the hidden texts. Certainly, the basic role is played by the lapidary hidden texts, for they are the autographs. When studying those and other sources the same technique is used. Various techniques of marking the dates are connected mainly with the sizes of the texts: in the lapidary inscriptions the text is much shorter than in the epics. So, the circle of the same events described in the lapidary monuments and in the epics, fully matching in the dates as well, is able to shake any imagination. Behind all of

these facts there stood a genius of Homer, in fact neutralizing the lag of his technological possibilities from our own. No doubt Homer possessed an absolute memory and enormous speed of the calculations. Preliminary results of the present researches are stated in article « To the Homer - 2670! ». [18]

We can and must discuss the details of the research presented here,- it only the first sight at a problem of decoding of autographs of the Homer. But, as a whole it already to challenge it is impossible. The circle of the studies of Homer's life and works has closed. The stones, being the autographs of the poet, spoke in the same language and with the same words as the clearly written texts of the epics of Homer, that we can acquire after millenia. I hope that this publication will begin an era of verification of Homer as a real historical figure. They are write, when they say that the big is seen from a distance. The scale of the genius of Homer is determined by the time he has stayed incomprehended - and that is for 2600 years! It can be said that in the Pantheon of lapidary monuments, found on Berezan', Homer, as Christ, is risen from the dead, trampling down death by death...

Nikolaev, September, 2013.

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