

# DOWNLOAD PDF SIR ARTHURS CHAUNT OF VICTORY: THE PHAISTOS DISC (CRETE)

## Chapter 1 : Arkalochori | Revolvly

*Lost languages The enigma of the world's undeciphered scripts. IX The New World Begins to Write XI Sir Arthur's 'Chant of Victory' THE PHAISTOS DISC (CRETE)*

The Phaistos Disc decoded - Inscription on the clay plate is in ancient Georgian language 19 October, July 3 makes the st anniversary since the Phaistos Disc was discovered on the island of Crete. The finding of Italian archaeologist Luigi Pernier put the ancient history of Europe upside down. The text on the disc, the diameter of which is 16 cm and that weighs grams, is written in the Proto-Kartvelian Proto-Georgian , with the pictographic script, which existed before the invention of alphabet. The authors were singing to an ancient goddess Nana-Nana, which means that the oldest Georgian literary monument is not the Martyrdom of Shushanik written in the 5th century AD, but this 4 year-old hymn. The origins and script of the Phaistos disc raises lots of questions among scientists. The disc serves as a proof to some of the famous European science theories that Proto-Georgians and their related tribes were living in Mesopotamia and Western Asia, as well as in Black and Mediterranean sea basins and boasted rich culture, writing and art. As a result, it turns out that the foundation of European culture is not the old Greek culture, but rather the old Proto-Georgian one. For centuries, European scholars have been trying unsuccessfully to solve the mysterious text of Phaistos Disc. But Austrian doctor Herbert Zebisch has chosen a different course of research, creating a computer program PC , where it is possible to insert any language and then compare them for the distribution of disc marks. The only language that responded to the program was the Proto-Georgian one. Zebisch decided to study old Georgian language, but he died in Phaistos disc Who deciphered the Phaistos Disc? Apparently, the text written in the ancient Georgian language was destined to be deciphered by a Georgian. It was a famous Georgian scientist Gia Kvashilava who started to study Phaistos Disc and Europe was surprised by the result. On November 1, , in London, at the British Royal Academy of Art, the Georgian mathematician informed the scientific community that the text on the clay plate is written in ancient Georgian language and is dedicated to the Colchian goddess of fertility Nana. The words used in it are still used in Svaneti, Samegrelo and Lazeti regions of Georgia. What does the writing explain and how did it come to the island of Crete? Gia Kvashilava, academician and linguist elaborated on the secret of Phaistos Disc. Phaistos Disc has proven only some theories. In particular, one of them is the Humboldt theory, which argues that years ago Georgian tribes lived on the Mediterranean coast and that was before these areas were settled by Indo-European tribes. The theory of migration of tribes was developed by Georgian scientist Tamaz Gamkrelidze and Russian Vyacheslav Ivanov. In they published a book called "Indo-Europeans and Indo-European language". Bull leaping Minoan fresco archmus. The culture of Indo-European tribes was not of the same level as the cultures of the tribes that had lived there, and so Indo-Europeans borrowed from them some words too. The Dutch linguist Fournie says that in the Greek language there are 5, words whose roots cannot be explained in Indo-European languages, while Greek is also an Indo-European language. So he checked with the Kartvelian languages and expressed the possibility that in the Greek language there are words of Kartvelian origin. Zebisch said that the Proto-Greek language, the Pelasgian, is the mother of Kartvelian languages and Strabo says that the priests of the Colchian tribes, the Korybantes, lived in Crete and were the half-brothers of Aeetes, king of Colchis. The Korybantes had a sacred script, a chrysography, or a golden script. According to Pavle Ingorokva and Shalva Nutsunidze, this mystery was inscribed on the Golden Fleece and this was the reason why the Greek Argonauts visited Colchis get hold of it. Knossos palace, throne room. The first to separate was Svan language and there remained Georgian proper and Megrelian-Laz together. In the year BC, these Proto-Georgian languages dissolved as well. There is Svan language influence as well. Is the Phaistos Disc vocabulary still in use? After the separation, these languages did not change much and they almost maintained their original appearance they had 4, years ago. Until now, there was a notion that the whole European ancient culture was based on ancient Greek language, but now it is found that it is based on the oldest cultures of the

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Mediterranean peoples. I studied and examined over scientific books and works. For centuries, they tried to decipher the Phaistos Disc in almost every language, but no theory was presented from linguistic perspective. As for our theory, it is linguistically very well founded. We think that the Ministries of Culture, Monument Protection and Sports and Education and Science should finance and support such projects. The article was first published on the 31st of August and was edited later.

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### Chapter 2 : Lingüística de la Escritura

*The book begins with an incisive description of decipherment techniques and tells the stories of three great decipherments: Egyptian hieroglyphs in the 19th century, the Mayan glyphs of Central America, and the Linear B clay tablets of the Minoan civilization of Crete in the 20th century. Then it tackles the important scripts still awaiting their decipherers.*

I last wrote from Chania reporting on Crete and the very ancient Minoan civilization. From Chania I flew on the 24th back to Athens for one evening. The day I arrived in Athens, a huge police presence had blocked off a commercial street 2 blocks from my hotel; turns out a bomb had been detonated in the middle of the night in the Association of Industries Building, apparently by a radical political party averse to large business. The insurance adjuster, with whom I spoke as he was waiting for the forensics team to let him in the building, told me the bomb had been called in 15 minutes before detonation to ensure the building was evacuated, and had done only damage to the improvements. Early the next morning I flew on to Larnaca, Cyprus. In Larnaca I stayed at the nice Hotel Achilleos with its good buffet English breakfast includes fat sausages, baked beans etc. The first afternoon, after purchasing a sim card to obtain a local cellphone number, I visited the Agios Lazaros Church, originally constructed in the 9th century, and said to be built over crypt and tomb of St Lazarus, the very one and same said to be raised from the dead by Jesus. Anyway, the Church is very nice and full of little ladies lighting candles and kissing all the icons and images of various saints, including Lazarus. If you do not wish to read a fairly long exposition on a 7th Millennium BC culture, tracing its development extending backward to the ice age, skip this section. I am utterly fascinated and delighted by being able to connect the farmers and herders, who constructed a walled stone-age town, back to their ice age progenitors. I have not found this information easily available in any single document, but have pieced it together from various archaeological information signs posted at the site, together with information from several different artifact displays at two different museums, plus internet research. The major source of information comes from a large poster, detailing the culture, on the wall of the Neolithic Room in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia. Choirokoitia is the oldest major village site found on Cyprus, dating to the early Neolithic around 7, BC, and was abandoned around 5, BC. The community is fascinating in that the village construction is so advanced, built by a culture now called the Cypriot Recent Aceramic without ceramics Neolithic " which occupied the island from about 10, to 5, BC nine other sites have been identified as being of the same culture and time period. The people practiced animal husbandry with goats and pigs and cattle with ancestors at a nearby site , and farmed a variety of cereal grain crops. The interiors often were further partitioned for various purposes. Evidence was found for flat roofs built of clay upon a thick wood thatching, fragments of which are in the Larnaka District Museum. The circular rooms were arranged into larger groupings forming houses consisting of several rooms around small common communal areas outside. The entire village, with its very dense packing of structures, sits on steep slopes straddling the top of a small mountain. Several dozen human burials were found under the floors of the circular rooms, indicating perhaps continuing relationships with ancestor spirits. Together with the burials often were artifacts and occasionally juxtapositioned animal remains. Most impressive, the village is surrounded by perimeter earthen and brick walls from 2 different periods with stone facings, of almost meters in total extent. The walls were up to 4 meters in height, with a single entrance; the entrance to Village 2 penetrated the outer wall with a series of 3 sets of stairs set at right angles to each other, requiring a sharp turn and climb inside a narrow opening beside an inner second wall, finally entering the village against the wall of a building. This pattern suggests clearly, to me at least, a defensive purpose. It took some powerful social organization and cohesiveness to create the pattern of houses with stone walled circular rooms, and to construct the massive community perimeter walls with defensible entrances; this greatly surprised me, realizing this village was first constructed almost 9, years ago, double the age of the First Kingdom of Egypt from whence came the pyramids. I generally pictured stone-aged peoples of 9, years ago as

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living in caves or wood-framed pit houses covered with thatch or animal skins, not in plastered stone-walled houses in villages with huge perimeter walls. In the attached photos, I have included some examples of the sophisticated stone goods, and an absolutely unique anthropomorphic bust of clay. I also have included a photo of a unique 9,000 year old zoomorphic bust made of serpentine, with feline features, which came from Parekkklisia-Shillourokampus, a nearby earlier period site of the ancestors of Choïrokoitia, which was occupied from about 8500 BC. The bust is a remarkable and beautiful piece. The site had collective human burials in designated areas, often positioned with intact animal burials; these reportedly are some of the earliest such burials in the world. One recent excavation of a burial found a cat in association with the human burial, suggesting the earliest known domestication of cats, far earlier than that at Egypt, and, to me at least, supporting the identity of the serpentine piece as representing a cat. Dogs also were domesticated. Evidence from genetics suggests that certain cereal grains were first domesticated in Cyprus at this particular site. Remarkable also are the presence of domestic cattle remains at this site, and also at an earlier site BC named Kissonerga-Mylouthkia. Cattle were not among the native fauna of Cyprus, and so had been imported from the mainland by these very early Aceramic Neolithic peoples at this time. Cattle disappear from the record by the time of Choïrokoitia, suggesting to me that cattle husbandry could not be sustained domestic cattle reappear in the record around 7000 BC. Also in this early phase, around 8500 BC, obsidian, imported from Anatolia Turkey, was used for blades - evidence of trading with the mainland. Obsidian disappears from the excavations, replaced entirely by local flint and chert, by the time of Choïrokoitia. Structures in the earlier settlements were of wood within perimeter trenches. Both Shillourokampus and Mylouthkia had a number of deep, circular, man-made water wells, up to 25 feet deep to reach underground streams, with built in hand and foot holds down the sides. At the earlier Mylouthkia site one human skull, buried in one of the well structures, clearly displayed cranial deformation with flattening of the occipital, a custom found on the nearby Asian mainland also common in Mesoamerica 8,000 years later. In the latest phase of Shillourokampus, the architectural units began to become curved stone walls, presaging Choïrokoitia. The Cypriot Aceramic peoples first arrived on Cyprus around 10,500 BC, and occupied a rock shelter site called Akrotiri-Aetokremnos, about 40 km west of Shillourokampus. Cyprus was home then to dwarf elephants and pygmy hippos, which survived at the end of the most recent glaciation, and bones of both were found at the rock shelter, the hippo bones together with the strata of human artifacts; many of the hippo bones showed burning, though no evidence of cuts. Absolutely fascinating, to me, is starting with the arrival of man on Cyprus, near the end of the Pleistocene; then being able to trace these people through early settlement formation, the domestication of animals and importation of cattle, domestication of cereal grains, production of very sophisticated stone ware, and gradual evolution of architecture to the multi-use circular building units, cohesively arranged into housing units, within a town with huge perimeter stone walls, and defensible entrances, at Choïrokoitia. The culture seems then to have disappeared around 7000 BC over 1,000 years before the start of the Mesopotamian, Indus Valley or Egyptian civilizations, but perhaps future work will reveal a continuation, or connections with subsequent cultures.

End of Cypriot Aceramic Neolithic Discussion

The day after visiting Choïrokoitia, I visited the recommended Pierides Museum in Larnaca, a private foundation museum for display of the extensive archaeological collection of the Pierides family, mostly accumulated during the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. As with most such collections, this one was started with the claimed purpose of preserving on Cyprus the ancient artifacts extracted for sale by tomb robbers. It seems to me that these large private archaeological collections simply increase the value of the trade in stolen ancient artifacts, thus supporting and expanding such trade. The sad result is that these artifacts never can be properly placed in context. Further, the sites from which the objects were removed are irrevocably damaged for further study. Finally, because so many of the artifacts are sufficiently unique and in relatively good shape, questions must invariably arise regarding authenticity. I did a walking tour visiting several areas of Larnaca where excavations have revealed the sanctuaries and walls of the ancient city of Kition, a major center during Hellenistic and Roman Periods, and also visited the little Larnaca District Archaeology Museum which had several stone vessels and roof

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fragments from Chirokoitia. On Saturday I traveled by bus from Larnaca to Limassol which sits on the central southern coast. This was one of the two powerful Catholic military orders of the medieval period of the crusades the other order being Knights Templar. I previously reported on Old Town Rhodes, where the Hospitallers had their headquarters for two hundred years. Prior to acquiring Rhodes, and after losing their base in Acre in northern Israel to the Arabs in the 12th century, they briefly established headquarters in Cyprus and built the initial Kolossi castle; it was destroyed over the intervening years by earthquakes and various attacks, and a new castle was built in the mid 15th century which stands today. I particularly admired the single small closet sized outer room on the 2nd upper floor which served as the private toilet of the Master. From the outside I could see the extruding drain which would have carried the waste outside the castle walls. The area actually was first populated during the 12th century BC by the Mycenaeans, and remained a center through the Greek Dark Ages, Archaic Period and Classical Periods, but all structures which are visible today are from the Hellenistic and later periods after BC. The Roman Nymphaeum, Stoa and Agora create a great jumble of walls and columns, and on one side are great areas of Baths, with the underground water systems visible today. The most interesting remains, to me, are the two great houses of late Roman design early Christian period 4th C. AD, both of which contain well preserved mosaic floor designs left in situ much better than removal to a museum – of course one must accept huge modern roof structures overhead to protect what has been exposed. The site of Kourion is spectacular, sitting on the edge of low limestone cliffs overlooking the southern Cyprus Mediterranean Sea. While waiting for the return bus from Kourion, sitting on the bus-stop bench under trees in the middle of nowhere, a half grown kitten took a liking to me; I stroked it for some minutes, and then it would not leave me alone. While I sat on the bench, it proceeded to climb all over me, draping around my neck, up over my head, and down my back returning to my lap. I finally got up and stood several feet from the bench; it stood on the bench mewing pitifully at me for some minutes, then took a great leap landing on the left side of my chest with four paws splayed and 20 sharp claws extended to catch itself on the verticle surface. That hurt, and brought little spots of blood traced onto my shirt. I did not consider taking that kitten home with me. On Sunday the 30th, a rainy day, I traveled by bus from Limassol to Paphos on the southwestern coast of Cyprus. It has a very pretty old-town promenade along the sea and harbor, but most of the town seems deserted now; except for the restaurants facing the sea, the streets are lined with dozens of closed taverns, sheesha houses, discos, bars, restaurants and car rentals. Apparently they simply shutter the doors from October through sometime in March. The central Agora market, theater, Asclepion and a number of homes have been excavated overlooking the sea at the very southwestern corner of the island. The House of Dionysus covers 22, sq. That represents enormous wealth. Large protective buildings have been built over the sites to protect the now exposed mosaics. This is the densest collection of mosaics I have seen, and many are stunning. I particularly liked the Mosaic of baby Dionysus in Hermes lap, surrounded by a number of personages, the five panel-mosaic in a room of the House of Aion, and the Mosaic of Icarus in the House of Dionysus, photos of all of which are included below. In arrival at some of the tombs, one is confronted with an opening into the ground, and looks down into a solid stone courtyard surrounded by verandas behind carved stone pillars. All artifacts, of course, were looted millennia ago. On Wednesday I traveled to Nicosia, capital of the island, which lies in the heartland on the border between the Republic of Cyprus, recognized by the UN, and all nations but one, as the legitimate government of the island, and North Cyprus which, for 45 years, has been governed and occupied by Turkey. After decades of strife, the border now is easily crossed, and as of this year, new talks are underway by both sides which may ultimately lead to some lasting resolutions to the old conflicts. I spent several hours yesterday on the Turkish side of the border, after an easy crossing where only a passport must be shown going either direction. It was a let-down. I did get to see the available artifacts from the very earliest culture, the Cypriot Early Aceramic Neolithic, discussed above, which established Chirokoitia years ago. The museum certainly has a number of nice pieces, including from Kition and Nea Paphos. I will not dwell too much on its short-comings, but the lighting was very bad, with little spot beams inside small glass cases which shone like the sun on narrow spots, leaving the

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rest in darkness. I intend no blame for the curator or country; the fault almost certainly lies with the political chaos that Cyprus has endured for a couple of hundred years. I have delighted in the evenings, while drinking wine on my balconies, in watching the small insectivorous bats which whirl through the air around the buildings of the coastal towns. I watched what I believe to be the same bats in Rhodes, and by my recollection they are identical to the ones that amused me 10 years ago in the southern ancient Roman port of Antalya, Turkey. These were replaced, to my astonishment, in Nicosia which lies at the interior of the island, with large flocks of wagtails, which would circle overhead after sundown, calling constantly, reminding me more of the common swifts of the western Mediterranean. Without binoculars or my long lenses, I am uncertain of the species. I never have seen wagtails congregate in this manner. While in Cyprus, I have been eating often at Kebob Houses, which are common in the western Mediterranean. They serve up not just kebabs, but dozens of various grilled dishes and veggies, at very reasonable prices. The last two days the weather finally broke, and turned cold 50 degrees F and windy. I have been spoiled with sunny beautiful warm days for almost 3 months, with only a handful of rainy periods. Today I have returned to Larnaca from Nicosia. Tomorrow I fly back to Athens for 3 days, and probably will again visit the Archaeology Museum – a world class museum.

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### Chapter 3 : Popular Archaeology Article 1

*The struggle to decipher these three scripts and six others -- including the notorious Phaistos disc of Crete (the world's first typewritten document, dated c. BC) and the Zapotec script of Mexico (the first writing system in the Americas) -- is recounted with extraordinary depth and erudition in this lavishly illustrated book.*

Its purpose and meaning, and even its original geographical place of manufacture, remain disputed, making it one of the most famous mysteries of archaeology. This unique object is now on display at the archaeological museum of Heraklion. The disc was discovered in by the Italian archaeologist Luigi Pernier in the Minoan palace-site of Phaistos, and features tokens, comprising 45 distinct signs, which were apparently made by pressing hieroglyphic "seals" into a disc of soft clay, in a clockwise sequence spiraling toward the center of the disk. While it is not clear that it is a script, most attempted decipherments assume that it is; most additionally assume a syllabary, others an alphabet or logography. Attempts at decipherment are generally thought to be unlikely to succeed unless more examples of the signs are found, as it is generally agreed that there is not enough context available for a meaningful analysis. Although the Phaistos Disc is generally accepted as authentic by archaeologists, a few scholars believe that the disc is a forgery or a hoax.

Discovery Tablet PH-1 The Phaistos Disc was discovered in the Minoan palace-site of Phaistos, near Hagia Triada, on the south coast of Crete; [1] specifically the disc was found in the basement of room 8 in building of a group of buildings to the northeast of the main palace. This grouping of four rooms also served as a formal entry into the palace complex. It was found in the main cell of an underground "temple depository". These basement cells, only accessible from above, were neatly covered with a layer of fine plaster. Their content was poor in precious artifacts, but rich in black earth and ashes, mixed with burnt bovine bones. In the northern part of the main cell, in the same black layer, a few inches south-east of the disc and about 20 inches 51 centimetres above the floor, Linear A tablet PH 1 was also found. The site apparently collapsed as a result of an earthquake, possibly linked with the eruption of the Santorini volcano that affected large parts of the Mediterranean region during the mid second millennium B.

Authenticity The Phaistos Disc is generally accepted as authentic by archaeologists. This assumption is supported by the later discovery of the Arkalochori Axe with similar but not identical glyphs. It will either confirm that new finds are worth hunting for, or it will stop scholars from wasting their effort. Best suggests a date in the first half of the fourteenth century B. It was then fired at high temperature. The unique character of the Phaistos Disc stems from the fact that the entire text was inscribed in this way, reproducing a body of text with reusable characters. The German typesetter and linguist Herbert Brekle, in his article "The typographic principle" in the Gutenberg-Jahrbuch, argues that the Phaistos Disc is an early document of movable type printing, since it meets the essential criteria of typographic printing, that of type identity: An early clear incidence for the realization of the typographic principle is the notorious Phaistos Disc ca. If the disc is, as assumed, a textual representation, we are really dealing with a "printed" text, which fulfills all definitional criteria of the typographic principle. The spiral sequencing of the graphematical units, the fact that they are impressed in a clay disc blind printing! The decisive factor is that the material "types" are proven to be repeatedly instantiated on the clay disc. Many of these 45 signs represent easily identifiable everyday things. In addition to these, there is a small diagonal line that occurs underneath the final sign in a group a total of 18 times. The disc shows traces of corrections made by the scribe in several places. The 45 symbols were numbered by Arthur Evans from 01 to 45, and this numbering has become the conventional reference used by most researchers. Some symbols have been compared with Linear A characters by Nahm,[17] Timm,[3] and others. Davis have pointed to similar resemblances with the Anatolian hieroglyphs, or with Egyptian hieroglyphs A. In the table below, the character "names" as given by Louis Godart are given in upper case; where other description or elaboration applies, they are given in lower case.

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### Chapter 4 : Minoan Crete - Greek Art Shop

*Overview: Un-deciphered scripts have long tantalized the public, whether it's the possibility of hearing the voices of ancient peoples or the puzzle solver's taste for the challenges posed by breaking codes.*

Our level of understanding things and creating puzzles is an astonishing ability credited to the highly evolved functioning of the human brain. Advertisement There have been men and women of extremely high intelligence in the history of mankind. The highest recorded and verified IQ is close to , whereas some figures in history have had their IQ calculated at close to These minds have solved some of the most difficult problems and puzzles in the human history. Despite this there have being some mysteries and puzzles that still remain unsolved. Some of the mysteries have not being solved due to lack of information about them, while some have been created as a challenge to others with monetary incentive involved. Advertisement Here are 25 such puzzles and mysteries that are still waiting to be solved. The allied forces further complicated the messages by using code words in the Navajo coded messages, making it extremely difficult for even the native Navajo speakers to read and decode it. He was also a brilliant cryptologist, working in the Italian courts, coding and decoding secret messages. He left behind some of his ciphers as challenge to the coming generations. Most of which remain unsolved till date. The ciphers are 50 hand written calligraphic symbols, which are believed to be messages coded by some kind of a secret society such as 18th century Freemasons. He also liked to weave complicated messages, known as Bacon Ciphers in his literary works. People since time have speculated that Sir Bacon was the man to actually write the works of Shakespeare. They have been meticulously going through the works of both Sir Bacon and Shakespeare in order to find Bacon ciphers in the books, so that they can prove the speculation as true. Advertisement Until now, there has been no conclusive proof as of yet. It has never been explained satisfactorily and remains one of the top uncracked ciphertexts. And it was explained in his autobiography Silent Years. It remained unsolved till , with cash rewards offered for breaking the code. In , the Bryne family donated the documents related to the cipher to National Cryptologic Museum, who then released an algorithm to crack the code. After the failure of FBI cryptographers to decode the messages, the police turned to public for help in decoding the messages using the internet in The messages remain unsolved till today. There were also some undecipherable numeric codes found along with the Taman Shud text, but they have never been deciphered. Its author is unknown and the text in which it is written is also unknown, in an unknown language. The codex has pages with rows of symbols on each page. The codex is displayed in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since Advertisement The writings on the tablets have not been deciphered as they are in unknown language. There are over tablets with some having more than lines on them. They are considered as one of the oldest examples of proto-writing in the world, conveying a message in an encoded language. Around 20 of such tablets remain in existence today and no one knows what is written on them. Germany made advancements in the machine and used them for encoding secret messages. Some of the messages of that era remain unsolved, though the Polish Cipher Bureau was the first to break German messages encoded using the Enigma Encryption system. In , a message was posted on the university network which presented the 3 ciphers to be decoded. One was decoded by a person named Jack C. The other 2 remain unsolved till date. They are scribed on thousands of objects such as seals and tablets. There have been attempts at deciphering the script since , but all the attempts have failed and no underlying language could have been identified. These bars have images which contain pictures, ancient Chinese writing, some form of script writing, and cryptograms in Latin letters. The disc was discovered in by the Italian archaeologist Luigi Pernier and contains tokens, comprising of 45 unique looking signs made by pressing hieroglyphic seals on soft mud and then baked to harden them. These signs are somewhere in numbers, enough to fill a sheet of paper. Linear B was completely deciphered English architect and self-taught linguist, Michael Ventris. Linear A remains unsolved till date. The cipher was never solved by anyone despite repeated attempts. The cipher has 87 characters written of 3 lines and having 24symbols. Each symbol consists

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of 1, 2, or 3 semicircles in 8 different directions. The cipher remains unsolved to this day. It consists of 4 messages, out of which 3 have been solved. The sculptor has given 2 clues for solving the 4th message. The Zodiac killer letters are coded letters that the killers sent to the police and the press until , taunting the police to catch the killer. His identity remains unknown. The pages of the codex have been carbon dated to the period of It is named after the book collector Wilfrid Voynich, who purchased the book in The text is written from left to right and some pages have diagrams and illustrations. Only pages remain today and they are made of Vellum. The manuscript remains one of the most popular unsolved codexes in history. The origination of the texts was in an pamphlet published in Bedford County, Virginia anonymously. It contained a story detailing a treasure being buried by a man named Thomas J. Beale, hence the Beale ciphers. Only one of the 3 messages, message number 2 has been deciphered so far. Many of the cryptographers claim that the ciphers are nothing but hoaxes.

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### Chapter 5 : Phaistos Disc | Revolv

*In short, the Phaistos Disc, a list of the kings of Crete up until approximately BC, uses syllabic characters derived from the same source as the later Phoenician alphabet and uses the very same rules of construction, the only caveat being that they used the first two sounds of each word.*

Style visual arts – In the visual arts, style is a. By style he selects and shapes the history of art, Style is often divided into the general style of a period, country or cultural group, group of artists or art movement, and the individual style of the artist within that group style. Divisions within both types of styles are made, such as between early, middle or late. In some artists, such as Picasso for example, these divisions may be marked and easy to see, Style often develops in a series of jumps, with relatively sudden changes followed by periods of slower development. Whether the artist makes a choice of style, or can identify his own style. Artists in recent developed societies tend to be conscious of their own style, arguably over-conscious. Most stylistic periods are identified and defined later by art historians, the names of most older styles are the invention of art historians and would not have been understood by the practitioners of those styles. Some originated as terms of derision, including Gothic, Baroque, cubism on the other hand was a conscious identification made by a few artists, the word itself seems to have originated with critics rather than painters, but was rapidly accepted by the artists. Western art, like that of other cultures, most notably Chinese art, has a marked tendency to revive at intervals classic styles from the past. Giorgio Vasari set out a hugely influential but much-questioned account of the development of style in Italian painting from Giotto to his own Mannerist period and he stressed the development of a Florentine style based on disegno or line-based drawing, rather than Venetian colour. Paul Jacobsthal and Josef Strzygowski are among the art historians who followed Riegl in proposing grand schemes tracing the transmission of elements of styles across great ranges in time and this type of art history is also known as formalism, or the study of forms or shapes in art. Terms originated to describe architectural periods were often applied to other areas of the visual arts, and then more widely still to music, literature. In architecture stylistic change often follows, and is possible by. The use of such as Counter-Maniera appears to be in decline. However this cannot be said to have gained support among art historians. The exercise of connoisseurship is largely a matter of subjective impressions that are hard to analyse, but also a matter of knowing details of technique and the hand of different artists 2. Botany – Botany, also called plant science, plant biology or phytology, is the science of plant life and a branch of biology. Nowadays, botanists study approximately , species of plants of which some , species are vascular plants. Medieval physic gardens, often attached to monasteries, contained plants of medical importance and they were forerunners of the first botanical gardens attached to universities, founded from the s onwards. One of the earliest was the Padua botanical garden and these gardens facilitated the academic study of plants. Efforts to catalogue and describe their collections were the beginnings of plant taxonomy, in the last two decades of the 20th century, botanists exploited the techniques of molecular genetic analysis, including genomics and proteomics and DNA sequences to classify plants more accurately. Modern botany is a broad, multidisciplinary subject with inputs from most other areas of science, dominant themes in 21st century plant science are molecular genetics and epigenetics, which are the mechanisms and control of gene expression during differentiation of plant cells and tissues. Botany originated as herbalism, the study and use of plants for their medicinal properties, many records of the Holocene period date early botanical knowledge as far back as 10, years ago. This early unrecorded knowledge of plants was discovered in ancient sites of human occupation within Tennessee, the early recorded history of botany includes many ancient writings and plant classifications. Examples of early works have been found in ancient texts from India dating back to before BC, in archaic Avestan writings. His major works, Enquiry into Plants and On the Causes of Plants, constitute the most important contributions to science until the Middle Ages. In the early 13th century, Abu al-Abbas al-Nabati, and Ibn al-Baitar wrote on botany in a systematic and scientific manner and these gardens continued the practical value of earlier physic

gardens, often associated with monasteries, in which plants were cultivated for medical use. They supported the growth of botany as an academic subject, lectures were given about the plants grown in the gardens and their medical uses demonstrated. Botanical gardens came much later to northern Europe, the first in England was the University of Oxford Botanic Garden in , throughout this period, botany remained firmly subordinate to medicine. German physician Leonhart Fuchs was one of the three German fathers of botany, along with theologian Otto Brunfels and physician Hieronymus Bock, Fuchs and Brunfels broke away from the tradition of copying earlier works to make original observations of their own. Bock created his own system of plant classification, physician Valerius Cordus authored a botanically and pharmacologically important herbal *Historia Plantarum* in and a pharmacopoeia of lasting importance, the *Dispensatorium* in Naturalist Conrad von Gesner and herbalist John Gerard published herbals covering the medicinal uses of plants, naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi was considered the father of natural history, which included the study of plants 3. Ancient history

“ Ancient history is the aggregate of past events from the beginning of recorded human history and extending as far as the Early Middle Ages or the Postclassical Era. The span of recorded history is roughly 5, years, beginning with Sumerian Cuneiform script, the term classical antiquity is often used to refer to history in the Old World from the beginning of recorded Greek history in BC. This roughly coincides with the date of the founding of Rome in BC, the beginning of the history of ancient Rome. In India, ancient history includes the period of the Middle Kingdoms, and, in China. Historians have two major avenues which they take to better understand the ancient world, archaeology and the study of source texts, primary sources are those sources closest to the origin of the information or idea under study. Primary sources have been distinguished from secondary sources, which cite, comment on. Archaeology is the excavation and study of artefacts in an effort to interpret, archaeologists excavate the ruins of ancient cities looking for clues as to how the people of the time period lived. The study of the ancient cities of Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, the city of Pompeii, an ancient Roman city preserved by the eruption of a volcano in AD Its state of preservation is so great that it is a window into Roman culture and provided insight into the cultures of the Etruscans. The discovery of Troy by Heinrich Schliemann, most of what is known of the ancient world comes from the accounts of antiquity's own historians. Although it is important to take account the bias of each ancient author. Some of the more notable ancient writers include Herodotus, Thucydides, Arrian, Plutarch, Polybius, Sima Qian, Sallust, Livy, Josephus, Suetonius, furthermore, the reliability of the information obtained from these surviving records must be considered. Few people were capable of writing histories, as literacy was not widespread in almost any culture until long after the end of ancient history, the earliest known systematic historical thought emerged in ancient Greece, beginning with Herodotus of Halicarnassus. He was also the first to distinguish between cause and immediate origins of an event, the Roman Empire was one of the ancient worlds most literate cultures, but many works by its most widely read historians are lost. Indeed, only a minority of the work of any major Roman historian has survived, prehistory is the period before written history. The early human migrations in the Lower Paleolithic saw *Homo erectus* spread across Eurasia 1. Mesopotamia became a battleground between the Romans and Parthians, with parts of Mesopotamia coming under ephemeral Roman control. A number of primarily neo-Assyrian and Christian native Mesopotamian states existed between the 1st century BC and 3rd century AD, including Adiabene, Osroene, and Hatra, Mesopotamia is the site of the earliest developments of the Neolithic Revolution from around 10, BC. The neighbouring steppes to the west of the Euphrates and the part of the Zagros Mountains are also often included under the wider term Mesopotamia. Upper Mesopotamia, also known as the Jazira, is the area between the Euphrates and the Tigris from their sources down to Baghdad, Lower Mesopotamia is the area from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf and includes Kuwait and parts of western Iran. In modern academic usage, the term Mesopotamia often also has a chronological connotation and it is usually used to designate the area until the Muslim conquests, with names like Syria, Jazirah, and Iraq being used to describe the region after that date. It has been argued that these later euphemisms are Eurocentric terms attributed to the region in the midst of various 19th-century Western encroachments, Mesopotamia encompasses the land between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, both of which

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have their headwaters in the Armenian Highlands. Both rivers are fed by tributaries, and the entire river system drains a vast mountainous region. Overland routes in Mesopotamia usually follow the Euphrates because the banks of the Tigris are frequently steep and difficult. The climate of the region is semi-arid with a vast desert expanse in the north which gives way to a 15, square kilometres region of marshes, lagoons, mud flats, in the extreme south, the Euphrates and the Tigris unite and empty into the Persian Gulf. In the marshlands to the south of the area, a complex water-borne fishing culture has existed since prehistoric times, periodic breakdowns in the cultural system have occurred for a number of reasons. Alternatively, military vulnerability to invasion from marginal hill tribes or nomadic pastoralists has led to periods of trade collapse and these trends have continued to the present day in Iraq 5. Stele

” A stele is a stone or wooden slab, generally taller than it is wide, erected in ancient Western culture as a monument. Grave steles were often used for funerary or commemorative purposes, Stelae as slabs of stone would also be used as ancient Greek and Roman government notices or as boundary markers to mark borders or property lines. The surface of the stele usually has text, ornamentation, or both, the ornamentation may be inscribed, carved in relief, or painted. Traditional Western gravestones may technically be considered the equivalent of ancient stelae. The most famous example of an inscribed stela leading to increased understanding is the Rosetta Stone, an informative stele of Tiglath-Pileser III is preserved in the British Museum. Two steles built into the walls of a church are major documents relating to the Etruscan language, unfinished standing stones, set up without inscriptions from Libya in North Africa to Scotland were monuments of pre-literate Megalithic cultures in the Late Stone Age. The Pictish stones of Scotland, often carved, date from between the 6th and 9th centuries. An obelisk is a kind of stele. The Insular high crosses of Ireland and Britain are specialized steles, totem poles of North and South America that are made out of stone may also be considered a specialized type of stele. Gravestones, typically with inscribed name and often with inscribed epitaph, are among the most common types of stele seen in Western culture. Most recently, in the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe in Berlin, the memorial is meant to be read not only as the field, but also as an erasure of data that refer to memory of the Holocaust. Steles have been the medium of stone inscription in China since the Tang dynasty. Chinese steles are generally rectangular stone tablets upon which Chinese characters are carved intaglio with a funerary, commemorative and they can commemorate talented writers and officials, inscribe poems, portraits, or maps, and frequently contain the calligraphy of famous historical figures. During the Han dynasty, tomb inscriptions containing biographical information on deceased people began to be written on stone tablets rather than wooden ones, erecting steles at tombs or temples eventually became a widespread social and religious phenomenon. Emperors found it necessary to promulgate laws, regulating the use of funerary steles by the population, Steles are found at nearly every significant mountain and historical site in China. The First Emperor made five tours of his domain in the 3rd century BC and had Li Si make seven stone inscriptions commemorating and praising his work, of which fragments of two survive. One of the most famous mountain steles is the 13 m high stele at Mount Tai with the calligraphy of Emperor Xuanzong of Tang commemorating his imperial sacrifices there in A number of stone monuments have preserved the origin and history of Chinas minority religious communities 6. Romanesque architecture

” Romanesque Architecture is an architectural style of medieval Europe characterized by semi-circular arches. There is no consensus for the date of the Romanesque style, with proposals ranging from the 6th to the late 10th century. It developed in the 12th century into the Gothic style, marked by pointed arches, examples of Romanesque architecture can be found across the continent, making it the first pan-European architectural style since Imperial Roman Architecture. The Romanesque style in England is traditionally referred to as Norman architecture, each building has clearly defined forms, frequently of very regular, symmetrical plan, the overall appearance is one of simplicity when compared with the Gothic buildings that were to follow. The style can be identified right across Europe, despite regional characteristics, Many castles were built during this period, but they are greatly outnumbered by churches. The most significant are the great churches, many of which are still standing, more or less complete. The largest groups of Romanesque survivors are in areas that were less prosperous in subsequent

periods, including parts of southern France, northern Spain and rural Italy. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word Romanesque means descended from Roman and was first used in English to designate what are now called Romance languages, Romance language is not degenerated Latin language. Latin language is degenerated Romance language, Romanesque architecture is not debased Roman architecture. Roman architecture is debased Romanesque architecture, the first use in a published work is in William Gunns An Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture. The term is now used for the more restricted period from the late 10th to 12th centuries, Many castles exist, the foundations of which date from the Romanesque period. Most have been altered, and many are in ruins. By far the greatest number of surviving Romanesque buildings are churches, the scope of Romanesque architecture Romanesque architecture was the first distinctive style to spread across Europe since the Roman Empire. In the more northern countries Roman building styles and techniques had never been adopted except for official buildings, although the round arch continued in use, the engineering skills required to vault large spaces and build large domes were lost. There was a loss of continuity, particularly apparent in the decline of the formal vocabulary of the Classical Orders. In Rome several great Constantinian basilicas continued in use as an inspiration to later builders, the largest building is the church, the plan of which is distinctly Germanic, having an apse at both ends, an arrangement not generally seen elsewhere. Another feature of the church is its regular proportion, the plan of the crossing tower providing a module for the rest of the plan. These features can both be seen at the Proto-Romanesque St. Michaels Church, Hildesheim, the style, sometimes called First Romanesque or Lombard Romanesque, is characterised by thick walls, lack of sculpture and the presence of rhythmic ornamental arches known as a Lombard band 7. Renaissance architecture Stylistically, Renaissance architecture followed Gothic architecture and was succeeded by Baroque architecture. Developed first in Florence, with Filippo Brunelleschi as one of its innovators, the style was carried to France, Germany, England, Russia and other parts of Europe at different dates and with varying degrees of impact. Italy of the 15th century, and the city of Florence in particular, was home to the Renaissance, the scholarly approach to the architecture of the ancient coincided with the general revival of learning.

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### Chapter 6 : coxdavid55, Author at Dave's Travelogues - Page 3 of 5

*the Italian excavators<sup>2</sup> and by Sir Arthur Evans who asked if it was a Hymn to the Mother Goddess, " The Inscription Possibly a Religious Chaunt in Honour of the Anatolian Great Mother", on account of the repetition of signs and rhyming 3.*

All in all, the heyday of civilization on Crete paralleled the rule of foreigners at Xoïs in Egypt, the following Hyksos Period, and the pre-Amarna part of the 18th Dynasty. Upon the defeat of the Hyksos at Sharuhén they immediately disappear from the stage of history. Yet the locations of the two cities of Avaris and Sharuhén at places with direct access to the Mediterranean Sea are instructive. The Search for the Origins of Viniculture. As we have already noted, Eusebius, referring to Manetho, also identifies the Hyksos with the Phoenicians. Stubbings maintains that there was a conquest of parts of Mainland Greece, though not Crete, by Hyksos princes. I believe that the same probably took place in Crete. Gordon was later supported in his identification by M. Astour and Robert R. In short, the linguistic evidence, as far as it currently goes, points toward a Phoenician occupation of the island of Crete at about the same time as the "Hyksos" were conquering Egypt, in BC, or perhaps even earlier, in , that lasted until the Greeks arrived around BC. If there is any truth to the notion that the Greeks, upon their conquest by the rulers of Crete, agreed to send them seven young men and seven young women for sacrifice, either every year, or every seven years, or every nine, depending on the source consulted, their dispatch had nothing to do with the presence of a bull-headed man in a maze, but rather with the well-known techniques by which the Phoenicians sacrificed their own children. Thus, we can divide the myth of the Minotaur into two separate elements, one from the period of Phoenician rule and one from the period after, perhaps long after, the Phoenicians had been driven off of the island by the Greeks in consort with the Egyptians. Whatever the relationship between the Greeks and the Egyptians during this period, it was not as simple as either the Eurocentrists or the Afrocentrists make it out to be. From the available evidence, which is limited, it would appear that the two parties had a long history of working together. If we place the beginning of the 17th Dynasty of Africanus in the year , years before the death of Amenhotep III "Minos" , we are left with a dynasty that would have run from until , the latter year near the end of the so-called Mono Palace Period on Crete. The latest object found below the destruction level has been identified with the wife of Amenhotep, and the earliest object found above the destruction layer is from the reign of Akhnaton. Apparently there were political ramifications of the latter that only began to manifest themselves three decades later. An example of this was the radical change in Egyptian art during the reign of Akhnaton, when it began to resemble the naturalistic style of Crete. Manetho, as transmitted to the modern world by Africanus, tells us that the 17th Dynasty consisted of "Hellenic Hyksos," meaning Hellenic "rulers of foreign lands," commonly "corrected" to other Hyksos by those who have not recognized the error in the numbering of the dynasties of Manetho in Africanus. The implication is that Phoenician fortunes took a turn for the worse across a broad front beginning in and that as a result their domination of Crete was ended by the Greeks and the Egyptians around the year . Even with the decipherment of the Linear B script from Crete, little is known about the history of the island. The Linear B tablets, written in Greek, were little more than receipts for goods, and votive tablets, and the Linear A, though far from completely read, shows every sign of being the same sort of common document, though written in a Semitic language. There is also evidence of Luvian speakers in some of the votive tablets. The important evidence of the Linear B is the fact that it was an early form of the Greek language, confirming that the island of Crete was already populated by a Greek speaking people before the final collapse of Thera in . There is no indication in the Hebrew bible of these rulers, despite the identical description by Africanus of Abraham and his descendants of the 16th Dynasty and the rulers of the island of Crete of the 17th Dynasty as "Hellenic shepherds. There is no other extant reference to this theory, but if there is any other evidence for it, we must search for it in the years surrounding the defeat of the Hyksos by the Egyptians. Tacitus himself places the expulsion from Crete during the period when Zeus defeated Cronus. We

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have already explored the implications of the identification of the name Joseph with that of Cronus, both in Chapters Two and Twelve. As we have seen, more than one Near Eastern king-list began with 12 eponymous ancestors. Both the Assyrian and Lukan lists do so. Yet the eponymous ancestors of the Jews appear in the bible not in the beginning along with Adam or Adamu, who can actually be found in the early part of the Assyrian list, but later on, as the purported sons of Jacob. This is significant, as it indicates another one of those cut-and-paste jobs on the part of the editors of the Hebrew Scriptures, this time grafting Joseph and his descendants onto the line of Abraham and his purportedly Babylonian ancestors. But who was this Joseph in actuality and where did he come from if he was not really a descendant of Abraham and Sarah but the progenitor of another line of kings? If the theory transmitted by Tacitus is at all close to the mark, Joseph arrived in Egypt before the final destruction of the necropolis at Knossos, before the ascension of Amenhotep III to the throne, and even before the catastrophe of We may even begin to suspect that an intermediate Minos was really the Sun King himself, Amenhotep III, and that perhaps Amenhotep was the son of Joseph, the Manasseh of the bible, a name that approximates even closer to the name Minos. There is even evidence of his conquest of Crete and parts of mainland Greece. At the site of the so-called Colossi of Memnon at Kom el-Hetan across the Nile from Thebes, there is a temple erected to the memory and for the continued worship, not of the legendary Memnon, but of Amenhotep III. Around the back of the temple one finds the remains of five of an original ten statues of Amenhotep that we may assume originally recorded a total of ten victorious campaigns carried out by the successor to Thutmose IV and the second employer of Joseph. Only the feet and bases remain. In one case the former include the land of Keftiu Crete and that of the Tanaja the Danaans. The latter read like a veritable travelogue of the Aegean, including such sites on Crete as Knossos, Phaistos, and Amnisos. Even if this were true, it accentuates the Egyptian notion of just what exactly foreigners were good for. Little is known of the period of Greek rule on Crete from the end of the New Palace Period until the end of the year period marked by the death of Amenhotep III, but the parallel between the occupation of Canaan known to Africanus as the 16th Dynasty and the occupation of Crete by the Greeks known as the 17th Dynasty would suggest that there existed some sort of client state on Crete ruled nominally by the Greeks at Knossos but ultimately under the control of Egypt. We do not have the names of these Greek rulers of Crete, with perhaps the exception of Theseus who may have been the last, nor do we know how long they ruled. It is still not clear what these short reigns actually meant. Neither do they go very far in explaining whether there ever actually existed a king on Crete named Minos any time after the reign of Menes in Egypt, nor whether there ever existed a "Minoan Empire" as envisioned by Evans. We can, however, suggest the following. It has been noticed more than once that the story of Moses and Mount Sinai, as opposed to other parts of the Exodus saga, appears to describe an active volcano, none of which exist on the Sinai Peninsula. As Laura Knight-Jadczyk writes in *The Secret History of the World and How to Get Out Alive*, Regarding the "hearsay" recitation of Tacitus is that he states quite clearly that the nation of Israel was an amalgamation of tribes, including people who had once lived on Crete, who brought a volcano story with them. Now Moses was the lawgiver of the Jewish people, as Minos and Menes and all their other permutations were primal lawgivers in other parts of the ancient world. Until now, the inclusion of Moses in this group of original legislators has been obscured by the existence of what looks for all the world like a second Moses, who led the Hebrews, or at least their rulers, out of Egypt during the disruption that occurred during the New Kingdom at the end of the Trojan War. But, if we are correct in identifying him with Minos and Menes, there was an earlier Moses who, in the person of Menes, led his people out of Upper Egypt into Lower Egypt and then on to the "Land of Milk and Honey" on Crete, whose administrative capital of Herakleion near Knossos was formerly known as Candia, the origin of our word candy, as the island was a major exporter of honey candy. The descendants of this first Moses went on to rule Egypt for a total of six dynasties until finally replaced by Sargon and his Egyptian wife Nitokris. Perhaps the key to this entire quandary is that Minos became judge of the dead after his death. If Wunderlich is correct and the entire commercial base of Crete was founded on the care and entombment of the dead, Minos must have been ruler of those dead for a long time, from the day that he died and perhaps even earlier

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as a result of his former position as a high official of that North African kingdom that turned to dust when it stopped raining round about BC. And now we begin to catch a glimpse of what exactly those idyllic scenes pictured on the walls of the mortuary complex at Knossos are really showing us. Those female-dominated representations of high civilization came not from Crete at all. Neither were they originally images of the afterlife as conceived by the Cretan priesthood, though they may have evolved into that over the centuries and even insinuated themselves into Egyptian religion. Rather, they are pictures of a lost world, the urban equivalent of the Tassili frescos, showing life as it was lived under the Amazons and later under the Egyptian Hercules and his descendants before the antediluvian world came to an abrupt end when Typhon changed the weather patterns of a continent and sent its refugees fleeing to the river valleys east of Eden. The Phaistos Disc and the Egyptian Presence on Crete [Snakes and Ladders] is a modification of the ancient Indian game of Moksha-Patamu, whose grid is very similar in appearance to contemporary representations of the planets, the signs of the zodiac and the constellations, where the eight-petalled flower representing the sun is at the centre. They were generally a symbol for the sun, or more precisely its cycle of birth, death, and rebirth, and so indicated the passages from one state of existence into another. The following sections use the Georgia typeface rather than the usual Arial in order to make the linguistic argument easier to parse. The tables, as always, use Trebuchet. If you do not have any of these fonts for some reason, you can get them here. The Phaistos symbols were borrowed from Wikipedia. It took me many months to finally identify the Phaistos Disc with one particular example of the myriad uses of tabular and grid-like forms that have come down to us from the distant past. As I learned while writing my earlier work, these included representations of the information contained in calendars, divination boards, and gameboards. In the current work we have added lists of kings to the mix. After many a false start, my first useful clue was the identification of the image of a flower at the center of the front of the disc with the star at the center of our solar system—the sun. This identification has been remarked upon by some of those authors who have studied board games, and even by H. We will see shortly that the latter association is incorrect, though not terribly wide of the mark and certainly not lacking in usefulness. We have already seen in Chapter Nine that the sun appears on the Tarot Board, as constructed—or at least transmitted to the West—by Pythagoras. And we have further seen that the sun in this particular context represents the letter I, the pure vowel and not the semivowel of the Semitic alphabets. As Robert Graves writes, The name Iahu is far older than the sixteenth century B. It occurs in Egypt during the Sixth Dynasty. It also seems to be the origin of the Greek name Iacchus, a title of the shape-shifting Dionysus Lusios in the Cretan mysteries. Hence, the name represented in the first compartment on the disc may very well be Iahu. In which case, the second symbol, that of a bald and pockmarked head, would appear to be a representation of the moon, the letter A on the Tarot Board. Now there are 45 symbols on the Phaistos Disc, so that it is commonly accepted that the system is generally syllabic and not alphabetic. In other words, the symbols represent a consonant and a vowel, that is, a syllable. It is not unusual, then, that the last symbol in the first compartment should represent the consonant Hu: Like Meh-urt she personifies the place in the sky where the sun rises. She is depicted in the form of a woman, having upon her head the shuttle or arrows, or she wears the crown and holds arrows, a bow, and a sceptre in her left hand. Thus Neith is the Egyptian equivalent of Ishtar, whose weapon was wielded by Sargon. And this, dear reader, is the first of two keys that, figuratively speaking, broke the disc from Phaistos wide open. Mi No Unfortunately, not every character has been decoded, so that we do not know the exact names of all of the native rulers of Crete, the ones who did not sit on the Egyptian or Akkadian thrones, but we know enough to reach some startling conclusions about exactly who these folks were. But first, let us continue our decipherment. The second key to the puzzle of the disc derives from the notion that the Linear A script, the written language that preceded the Greek Linear B script on Crete, was used to write a Western Semitic language akin to Phoenician. This idea was pioneered by Cyrus H. Gordon, among others. It turns out that a significant number of the glyphs on the Phaistos disc resemble fairly ornate representations of the images assigned to the 19 asterisms from which the Phoenician alphabet was derived. There are also a limited number of other signs that appear to derive from other common

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interpretations of these signs. In some cases, more than one glyph was derived from the same asterism using alternate impressions of the shape of the asterism, in order to create glyphs that represented syllables that began with the same consonant but ended with a different vowel. In short, the Phaistos Disc, a list of the kings of Crete up until approximately BC, uses syllabic characters derived from the same source as the later Phoenician alphabet and uses the very same rules of construction, the only caveat being that they used the first two sounds of each word. A prime example of this is the arrow in the name of Iahu. The equivalent asterism in the Indian lunar zodiac is Pushya. The following table illustrates this process:

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## Chapter 7 : Table of contents for Library of Congress control number

*And on isolated Easter Island, the Rongorongo script, inscribed on wood with sharks' teeth, has long been an irresistible magnet for ambitious racydayvl.com struggle to decipher these three scripts and six othersâ€”including the Phaistos disc of Crete and the Zapotec script of Mexicoâ€”is recounted with extraordinary depth and erudition in this.*

What Writing Is All About. From Icon to Symbol: The General Trend of Evolution. Units of Speech and Units of Writing. The Theocratic Script of Egypt. From Word to Syllable I: An Alternative to the Alphabet: The Chinese Writing System. Chinese Characters for other Languages. From Letter to Sound: From Sound to Letter: What Writing Means for Linguistics. Ancient Near Eastern Chronology. Abbreviations and notational conventions. An introduction to their linguistic analysis. A note on fonts. List of abbreviations and conventions. Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 1. Abbreviations, Conventions, and Definitions. The Study of Writing Systems P. Ancient Near Eastern Writing Systems. The First Civilizations P. Sumerian and Akkadian J. The Meroitic Script N. Epigraphic Semitic Scripts M. The Iberian Scripts P. The Berber Scripts M. Old Persian Cuneiform D. Methods of Decipherment P. The Proto-Elamitic Script R. The Indus Script A. Maya and Other Mesoamerican Scripts M. Rongorongo of Eastern Island M. East Asian Writing Systems. Early Chinese Writing W. Modern Chinese Writing V. Siniform Scripts of Inner Asia. Kitan and Jurchin G. The Yi Script D. Transmission of the Phoenician Script to the West P. The Greek Alphabet L. The Anatolian Alphabets P. The Coptic Alphabet R. The Gothic Alphabet E. The Scripts of Italy L. The Roman Alphabet S. The Runic Script R. The Slavic Alphabets P. The Armenian Alphabet A. The Georgian Alphabet D. South Asian Writing Systems. Brahmi and Kharoshthi R. The Devanagari Script W. The Gurmukhi Script H. Kannada and Telugu Writing W. The Tibetan Script and Derivatives L. Southeast Asian Writing Systems. Thai and Lao Writing A. Insular Southeast Asian Scripts J. Middle Eastern Writing Systems. The Jewish Scripts R. Aramaic Scripts for Aramaic Languages P. Aramaic Scripts for Iranian Languages P. Aramaic Scripts for Altaic Languages G. Scripts Invented in Modern Times. The Invention of Writing P. Scripts of West Africa J. The Cree Syllabary J. Scripts for Munda Languages N. The Pahawh Hmong Script M. Use and Adaptation of Scripts. A Functional Classification J. Adaptations of the Roman Alphabet. Languages of Eastern and Southern Europe B. Adaptations of the Cyrillic Alphabet B. Adaptations of Hebrew Script B. Adaptation of Arabic Script A. Script and Politics G. A Bilingual Language L. Coexistence of Scripts C. Christian Missionary Activities A. Script Reform in and after the Soviet Union B. The Alphabet as a Technology M. Movement Notation Systems B. Analog and Digital Writing P. The Diverse Oneness of Writing Systems. Writing in Communicative Context. Writing in Comparative Perspective. A Critique of Writing about Writing. The Essential Oneness of Full Writing. *Lenguas orales, lenguas escritas y tipos de lengua. Los prejuicios de la lengua escrita: Adaptaciones del alfabeto romano. Adaptaciones de los abjads semitas.* How To Use This Book. Scripts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Scripts of West Asia: Other Scripts in West Asia. Scripts in an Around India:

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### Chapter 8 : Rosette (design) - WikiVisually

*July 3 makes the st anniversary since the Phaistos Disc was discovered on the island of Crete. The finding of Italian archaeologist Luigi Pernier put the ancient history of Europe upside down. The text on the disc, the diameter of which is 16 cm and that weighs grams, is written in the Proto.*

Another famous mystery, and also from Crete, is the Phaistos Disk "fie-stows". The things known about this clay disk are few: It was made around or before BC; there is nothing like it anywhere else in the world; and someone Daedalus? Doblhofer Granada Publishing, London, ; first printing It was discovered by the Italian archaeological mission of On July 3rd, Doctor L. Pernier, in an outbuilding of the Phaistos Palace, brought to light a square storeroom. Next to a broken tablet The disk is not completely round, but irregular in contour. The signs were in all probability pressings of individual seals. If we refer to specialist literature we shall find a host of theories and attempted interpretations for nearly all these forty-five signs. The curious hairstyle of the man plays a particular role. Sir Arthur Evans concluded a hymn of victory and suggested that the whole was the text of a sacred song. The Disk still awaits its decipherer. The two sides which never fail to attract the eye, and not only invite new attempts at decipherment but also afford the layman a visual pleasure exempt from all speculation, remain mute but eloquent, as they must have appeared to the discoverer. For those who would like to try their talent for combinations, clairvoyance and luck we reproduce here both sides of the Disk. Possibly a professional investigator will sooner or later win the laurels promised to the one who solves the riddle of this clay plaque which can be seen today in the Heraclion Museum. Or perhaps a brilliant amateur will solve the mystery of these spiral images and, like a modern Theseus, find the way out of this new labyrinth of the island of Minos. Or has fate decreed that they shall remain silent and guard their secretâ€”preserve a mystery in this world where mysteries become ever more rare? The professional investigators have not had much luck so far, but they must have enjoyed trying. Earnest scholars have proposed partial translations which read, for instance: And why should they keep all this fun to themselves? You may enjoy the puzzling just as much as they did, and maybe with some better results. Continue here for some clues , or buy the Game of the Goose and of the Labyrinth at [www](http://www).

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### Chapter 9 : Crete "Off the Beaten Track"

*Painted pottery, frescos, Phaistos Disc, Cretan bulls, snake goddess. Free Global shipping available. Shop quality replica ancient Minoan art from Crete, made in Greece.*

Consensus ; revert-warring for The Truth is not an acceptable, or an effective, way to settle these questions. NPOV , which is the WP method to settle disputes, and stop trying to impose a redaction scandalously favorising his own POV with deletion of concurrent references, excessive weight given to one opinion, vicious presentation to let the WP ordinary reader believe that one POV is the best, etc. Here are a few axamples of his biaised redaction: Duhoux criticism of J. Duhoux did not deal with the evidence listed in Chapter 7. But when it comes to the datation, Y. A well-known error, recognized by all specialists! There was no general argument that he was wrong , ommitting to mention that Evans himself had recognized his error a few years later!!! Again a well-known fact, voluntarily ignored by Pmanderson. Concerning the NPOV in general: Faucounau spent 25 years in gathering evidence. He deletes all mentions to the word evidence , when such published evidence that one may find valid or not, this is not the question! No surprise if this deeply biaised redaction will lead to a new Editwar in the future I am calling all the readers who agree with me and want to stop this mokerly, to fight with me in order to stop Mr Pmanderson User Several advantages in favour of Kadmos well-known POV: And to be complete, while those 20 words were deleted, 5 lignes were added about T. Is that fairness and NPOV? I agree Duhoux did not review the solution in detail. The "References" section is for articles mentioned in the text and by MoS goes before the general "Literature" section. Finally, your English is ungrammatical, and you should not expect people to clear up your grammar after you. You should be glad Duhoux reviewed JF, that makes him borderline "academic". Another of your unfounded preconceived ideas? If this article was mine as you say, its redaction would be easy: There is only one proven attempt, the Proto-Ionic Solution, in spite of the efforts of several jealous people to present it as "fringy". But I would glad if anybody, including you, would do the same. Like it or not, the evidence presented is substantial. But I would accept - again in respect of the NPOV rule - the words claimed as substantial, if it would make you happy! It has to be at the end, or integrated to the other references, in a NPOV presentation. You should be ashamed of yourself I am not jealous of JF at all, I just think it his theory is worthless. Why, I am not even jealous of the people who have made suggestions I consider valuable. It is inconsequential whether you are his nephew or his admirer, you are biaised. I call you grapheus because you refuse to choose a username. Without such a comparandum, it is possible to construct a reading in any language at all although difficult. JF is a brilliant riddle solver, but there is no indication that his efforts have anything to do with the Disk at all. I ask you again to go and discuss Proto-Ionians at Proto-Ionians. The main evidence for such Proto-Ionians presented in the book seem to be 1 the Phaistos Disk! This is about as classical a case of pseudoarchaeology as I can imagine. But you, who consider it as "valueless", would not be biaised. This is maybe your way to understand Logics. You are also a single-topic editor on Wikipedia. Your only purpose of being online at all seems to be Faucounau. I am, on the other hand, involved in more than a 1, articles on Wikipedia and have no particular interest in the Phaistos Disk. All it tells you that each suggestion is totally incompatible with every other. Each suggestion should be discussed on its own terms. I suggest that we do a subarticle where each suggestion receives its own section where the full text can be given if available. The Disk was exhibited for a while in the Museum, where it attracted the attention of a few Russian scholars. The Director of the Museum made, then, a study of it, study which concluded that it was a fake and it was given back to his owner. Unpublished information coming from a personal letter of Vladimir Kouznetzov. Therefore the adjective alledgedly. Once again, you are talking without knowing the file! I concede I was much too verbose with you again, I resolve to adhere to WP: Duhoux and others, instead of blindly trusting insane persons like the one you recently quoted? Please know that the existence of the Vladikavkaz Fake has been made known in to the scholarly world by a paper of Prof. Kouznetzov in a Russian archaeological journal. This is the way how the

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existence of this strange document has been made known to most specialists in Aegean Prehistory including myself in the Occidental countries. Like most of the other scholars who have seen the photos of this broken disk, Efi Polygianni was very hesitant to consider it as a genuine artifact. In the meanwhile, the Director of the Museum himself had concluded following a personal information to a fake and had given the artifact back to his owner. You said "but I did". You call this a "ridiculous answer" and embark on some rant watch that blood pressure, my friend. I repeat it hereafter: But I did it! What do you want more? Proto-Ionians I have taken the liberty of re-creating Proto-Ionians now. All substantial evidence gathered by JF may now be detailed over there, hopefully relieving us of the need to talk about it here. But they have to be mentioned when talking about the Proto-Ionic Solution. When will you understand what fairness and NPOV are???? I did mention the Proto-Ionians. Faucounau has sufficient representation as it is. All details go to the Proto-Ionian article. No more, no less. This reconstruction may well be correct, but it is not generally agreed upon by scholarship; neither of the reviews of Faucounau have even mentioned it. Anybody may verify it by himself Anyway, I remember having read somewhere that J. Duhoux even says that any center-to-rim reading may be discarded from the outset. I suggest we cite Duhoux on this. I insist for the previous redaction User Now most researchers are convinced that the text has to be read from the outside to the inside and from right to left. This is made clear by the overlap of several signs as well as the lines of the spirals. Duhoux has investigated the signs that had been stamped on top of one another All these latter 5 instances, however, consisted of corrections in A. V, of which A. The conclusion for the writing direction is clear: Achterberg attributes it to Duhoux If he means something different than Duhoux, we are again in "Faucounau only" territory. It is this that the anon wants to assert as consensus. Direction of printing and direction of reading These can be determined by reconstructing the movements of the scribe. It can be shown from various epigraphical facts overcuts, angular points on the spiral, corrections, etc. Moreover, these epigraphical facts for instance the fact that most of the corrections were done on the spot by the scribe himself show that the scribe was "composing" the text as he was printing it. There is therefore no way to dissociate the direction of reading from the direction of printing. Yes, where is the improvement? The imprinting of the Phaistos disc. Kadmos, Volume XV, Nr. The overcuts on the Phaistos disc. The argument of the overcuts as argument for the reading direction was first published by Della Seta, Alessandro, *Il disco di Phaistos*. The proof for the overcuts as argument for the reading direction was first published by Grumach, Ernst, *Die Korrekturen des Diskus von Phaistos*. Kadmos, Volume I, Nr.