



Hesiod's Theogony, concerning Pegasus, Medusa, and the Atlantic ocean



Stratis Hatgivlastis on Hesiod's Theogony concerning Pegasus, Medusa, and the Atlantic ocean



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



Hesiod Theogony (in Ancient Greek: Lines 270-280)

Φόρκει δ' αὐ Κητώ Γραιίας τέκε καλλιπάρηους εκ
γενετής πολιάς. τὰς δὴ Γραιίας καλέουσιν ἀθάνα-
τοί τε θεοὶ χαμαὶ ἐρχόμενοι τ' ἄνθρωποι, Περ-
φρηδῶ τ' εὐπεπλον Εὐνώ τε κροκόπεπλον, Γορ-
γούς θ', αἰ ναίουσι πέρην κλυτοῦ Ωκεανοῖο εσχα-
τὴ πρὸς νυκτός, ἰν' Ἐσπερίδες λιγύφωνοι, Σθεν-
νῶ τ' Εὐρυάλη τε Μέδουσα τε λυγρὰ παθούσα ἡ
μὲν ἔην θνητὴ, αἱ δ' ἀθάνατοι καὶ ἀγήρω, αἱ δύο ἄ-
τῃ δὲ μὴ παρελέξατο Κυανοχαιτῆς ἐν μαλακῶ λει-
μῶνι καὶ ἀνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσι. τῆς ὅτε δὴ Περσεύς
κεφαλὴν ἀπεδειροτόμησεν, ἔκθορε Χρυσάωρ τε
μέγας καὶ Πήγασος ἵππος.

Hesiod Theogony (in modern Greek: Lines 270-280)

[Και στο Φόρκυνα η Κητώ γέννησε τις Γραιίες τις
ομορφομάγουλες ἀπ' τη γέννησή τους γκρίζες·
αυτές τις λένε Γραιίες κι οι ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ κι οι
ἄνθρωποι που ἐρχονται χάμω την ομορφόπεπλη
Περφριδῶ και την κροκόπεπλη Εὐνώ και τις Γορ-
γούς που κατοικοῦν περ' ἀπ' τον ξακουστό Ωκεα-
νό στην ἀκρὴ κοντὰ στην Νύχτα, ὅπου εἶναι οι
καθαρόφωνες Ἐσπερίδες, η Σθεννῶ κι η Εὐρυάλη
κι η Μέδουσα που βαριά ἐπάθε. Αυτὴ ἦταν θνητὴ,
οι ἄλλες ἀθάνατες κι ἀγήραστες, οι δύο· κοντὰ
στη μια κοιμήθηκε ο Γαλοζομάλλης (Ποσειδῶνας)
σε μαλακὸ λιβάδι κι ανοιξιὰτικα λουλουδία.
Απ' αὐτὴν ὅταν ο Περσεὺς τῆς ἀπόκοψε το κεφά-
λι ξεπήδησε ο μεγάλος Χρυσάορας και το ἄλογο
Πήγασος].

We read Hesiod: translation lines 270 - 280:

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

***Ἐσπερίδες (=Hesperides) in Greek today the word «Ἐσπέρα» (=evening) Καλὴ Ἐσπέρα =
good evening (there where the Sun sets).***

***The citrus fruit in Greek are named Ἐσπεριδοειδῆ (hesperidoidi=description of all the cit-
rus fruit) this is related to one of the Twelve Labors of Hercules to bring the golden ap-
ples (=oranges) to Greece from the Garden of Hesperides.***

***(Here is made clear that ancient Greeks had full awareness of the existence of land be-
yond the Atlantic Ocean)***



The 3 islands Cuba, Haiti, and Bahamas:

The bright blue shallow waters surrounding the Bahamas, where once one adjoin big island causing the blocking of the Gulf steam warm current, to flow through the Atlantic and it was sank about 10.000 years ago?.

Florida, Straits of, channel between the southern tip of Florida and the island of Cuba, linking the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Traversed by the Gulf Stream, the channel is about 485 km long and from 80 to 240 km wide.

The island group of Bahamas (Spanish *bajamar*, "shallow water"), occupies an irregular submarine tableland that rises out of the Atlantic depths and is separated from nearby lands to the south and west by deepwater channels. Lying to the north of Cuba and Hispaniola, the archipelago comprises nearly 700 islands and cays (small islands), only 22 of which are occupied. [Excerpt taken from Encyclopedia Britannica] [Excerpt taken from Encyclopedia Britannica]



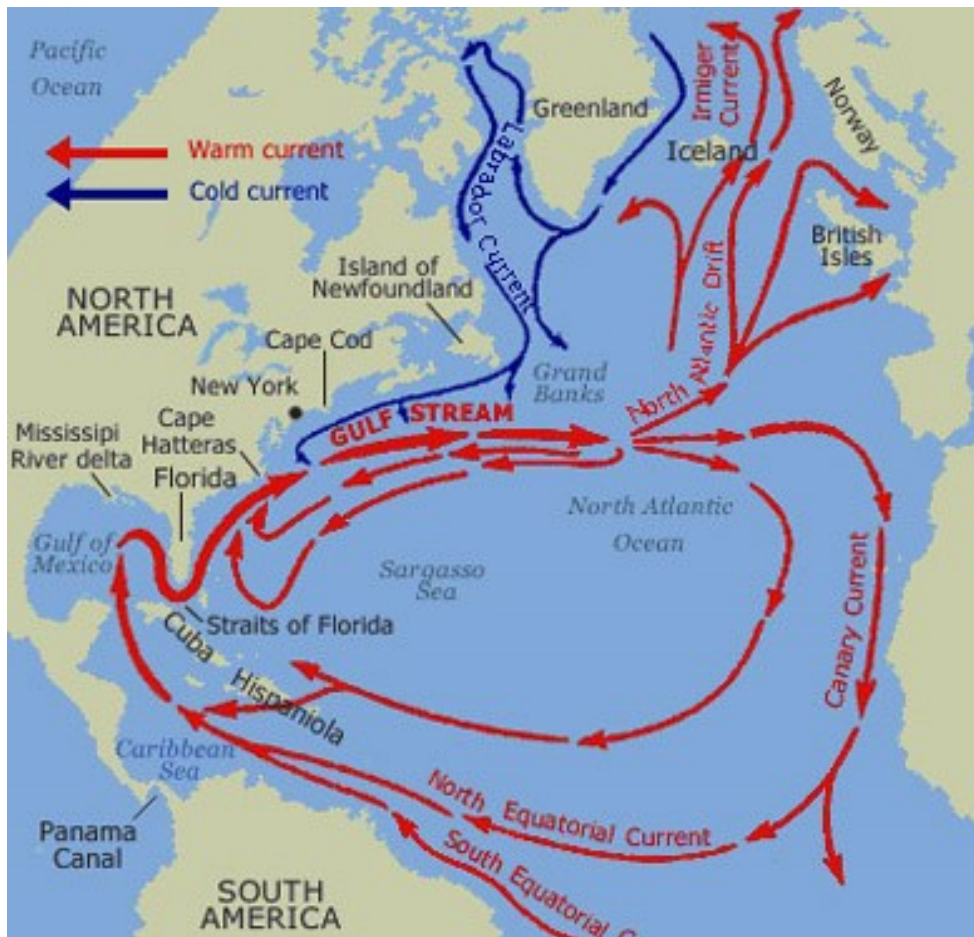
I believe that the (=tropical islands of the Caribbean, sthainno=narrow= is the island Haiti, and the euryali=long shores) is the island of Cuba, Medusa is the shallow waters of the Bahamas.



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

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

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



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



continue: (Ancient Greek: Lines 280-281)

τήσ ὅτε δὴ Περσεύς κεφαλὴν ἀπεδειροτόμησεν,
ἔκθορε Χρυσάωρ τε μέγας καὶ Πήγασος ἵππος.

continue: (Modern Greek: Lines 280-281)

[Ἀπ' αὐτὴν ὅταν ὁ Περσεύς τῆς ἀπόκοψε το κε-
φάλι ξεπήδησε ὁ μέγας Χρυσάωρας καὶ τὸ
ἄλογο Πήγασος]

We read Hesiod: translation lines 280 - 281:

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

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

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

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

Resent evidence thanks to google earth and the internet, surpassingly to find Inca and Aztec art and sculpture!!!, Proving my effort on this research




(Inca-Aztec? sculpture)



MEDUSA

(Inca-Aztec art)

Medusa holding Pegasus, notice the hem-line of the dress

with the Greek symbol 

(Μαιανδρος-meander=Greeks living elsewhere)

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

χὼ μὲν ἀποπτάμενος, προλιπὼν χθόνα μητέρα
μήλων, ἴκετ' ἐς ἀθανάτους· Ζηγὸς δ' ἐν δώμασι
ναίει βροντὴν τε στεροπὴν τε φέρων Διὶ μητιόεντι·

modern Greek Lines: 284-285-286

[Κι αὐτὸς πετώντας τὴ γῆ, τὴ μητέρα τῶν κοπα-
διῶν, ἔφτασε στοὺς ἀθανάτους· καὶ κατοικεῖ στα
δῶματα τοῦ Δία καὶ τὴ βροντὴ καὶ τὴν ἀστραπὴ
φέρνει στο νοητὴ Δία].

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

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

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



Aztec calendar



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

BILDER (44) PRE-INCA ART, NORTHERN PERU

(all photos © Rose Mary Boehm)



Pre-Inca Greek presents





continue: (Ancient Greek: Lines 319-325)

Η δὲ Χίμαιραν ἐτίκτεπνέουσαν ἀμεμάκετον πύρ,
δεινὴν τε μεγάλην τε ποδώκεά τε κρατερὴν τε.
τῆς ἦν τρεῖς κεφαλαί· μία μὲν χαροποιῶ λέοντος,
ἡ δὲ χιμαίρης, ἡ δ' ὄφιός κρατεροῖο δράκοντος.
[πρόσθε λέων, ὀπίθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαι-
ρα, δεινὸν ἀποπνείουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο].
τὴν μὲν Πήγασος εἶλε καὶ εσθλὸς Βελλεροφόντης.

modern Greek: Lines 319-325

Κι αὐτὴ γέννησε τὴ Χίμαιρα ποὺ πνέει ἀκατάσχε-
τὴ φωτιά, φοβερὴ καὶ μεγάλη καὶ γριγορόποδη
καὶ γερὴ κι αὐτὴ εἶχε τρία κεφάλια· ἓνα λαμπερο-
μάτη λέοντα, ἓνα γίδα, ἓνα φιδιού, γεροῦ δρᾶ-
κοντα, μπροστὰ λιοντάρι, πίσω δράκοντα, στὴ
μέσση γίδα, ἀποπνέοντας φοβερὴ δύναμη φλογε-
ρῆς φωτιάς. Αὐτὴ νίκησε ὁ Πήγασος κι ὁ ευγενὴς
Βελλεροφόντης.

We read Hesiod: translation lines 319 - 325:

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

[Pegasus the cloud extinguishes the fire with rain.]

continue: (Ancient Greek: Lines 820-825)

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Τιτῆνας ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἐξέλασε Ζεὺς,
οπλότατον τέκε παῖδα Τυφωέα Γαῖα πελώρη, οὐ
χεῖρες μὲν εἰσὶν ἐπ' ἰσχύϊ ἔργματ' ἔχουσαι καὶ πό-
δες ἀκάματοι κρατεροῦ θεοῦ, ἐκ δὲ οἱ ὠμῶν ἦν
εκατὸν κεφαλαί ὄφιός δεινοῖο δράκοντός ...

modern Greek: Lines 820-825

Λοιπὸν μόλις ἀπ' τὸν οὐρανὸ τοὺς Τιτάνες ἐδίωξε
ὁ Δίας, τελευταῖο γέννησε ἡ πελώρια Γαῖα τὸν Τυ-
φωέα, αὐτοῦ τὰ χεῖρια ἦταν γιὰ τὴ δύναμη, ὅταν
ἔκαναν ἔργα, κι ἀκούραστα τὰ πόδια τοῦ δυνατοῦ
θεοῦ, κι ἀπ' τοὺς ὠμούς τοῦ ἦταν εκατὸ κεφάλια
φιδιού, φοβεροῦ δράκοντα, ...

We read Hesiod: translation lines 820 - 825:

After the victory of Zeus against the Titans, last the huge earth gave birth to **Τυφωέα=Typhoon**, his hands very strong and his indefatigably feet, and from his shoulders one hundred heads of snake-dragon redoubtable opponent ...



No typhoon ever recorded any where in Greece or in the Mediterranean, needless to say what is happening in the Caribbean and the eastern shores of north America



Medusa - Μέδουσα

*[land full of cane and snakes, an uninhabited island
The head of the island have been cut off as a result of the
shallow waters today of the Bahamas]*



Vellerofontes - Βελλεροφόντης -

[Άνεμος καθοδηγεί τον Πήγασο] (the wind directing Pegasus the cloud)

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

Chrysaorus - Χρυσάορας

[Όρος που ρέει χρυσός (Ηφαιστειο)]

[Chrysos = Gold + oros = mountain = Volcano running golden lava]

ATLAS - ATLANTIS - ΑΤΛΑΣ - ΑΤΛΑΝΤΙΣ

Analyzing every ancient Greek word, untackling the root of the meaning of that word.

The relation between Atlas and Atlantis

ΤΛΑΣ=TLAS =T) technicians, L=Λ) language brightness intelligent, A) people= (άνθρωποι)

after the lose of Atlantis the word inherited the A - A tlas - A tlantis

ατλάω = το αντίθετο του τλάω (ΤΛΑΩ ανέχομαι, τολμώ, υπομένω)

Ά-τλας είναι ο ωκεανός όταν όλος ο ορίζοντας του ωκεανού κράτα τον ουρανό, ο Ά-τλας ανήμπορος, ασταθής, ρευστός, ατολμία για τους ανθρώπους να τον διασχίσουν.

(μόνο ο Ηρακλής μπόρεσε να τον περάσει ξεγελώντας τον ΑΤΛΑ δηλαδή τον ωκεανό)

τλάω: ανέχομαι, υπομένω || τολμώ. Ετυμ. (ancient Greek dictionary: Liddell & Scot)

θ. τλα- τλη-. Από αυτό:



ΑΤΛΑΣ was condemned to carry the sky on his shoulders, every Greek myth have some truth in it, the only way to revive and decipher it is to understand the actual word. **A - ΤΛΑΣ.** [Ancient Greek dictionary Liddell & Scot] **ΤΛΑΣ=TLAS= audacity, boldness, daring** the **A** before the word ΤΛΑΣ = **ΑΤΛΑΣ** it means the opposite (example **κακός**=bad, **ἀκακος**=not bad, example2 word **equal** to word **unequal** the **un** is what is the Greek **A** in front of a word), therefore the word **ATLAS-ΑΤΛΑΣ** means unable, not having the power to act, frightened, unwillingness. Who is **ATLAS**? - **ΑΤΛΑΣ**? Those people who where fortunate to take a voyage in a big ship across the ocean will notice at about the center of the ocean that the sky is resting all around the horizon on the edges of the ocean, therefore **ATLAS** is in fact the ocean and the sky. The difference between **TLAS** and **ATLAS** is that no one dares to cross the ocean at ancient times this is why **TLAS** becomes **ATLAS**, only Hercules was able to accomplish the task to brink the golden apples of Hesperidia, crossing the Atlantic.

Hesiod seeking information from the muses

Hesiod, *Theogony*

Muses of Helicon, let us begin our song with them,
who hold the great and holy mountain of Helicon,
and around its violet-like spring and altar of exceedingly
strong Kronios, dance on dainty feet, and
who, after bathing their soft skin in the Permessos 5
or the spring of the Horse or holy Olmeios
on the peak of Helicon, form their dances, beautiful
dances that arouse desire, and they move erotically.
From Helicon they rise up veiled in a deep mist and walk
through the night, sending forth their voice most beautiful, 10
hymning aegis-bearing Zeus and Lady Hera
the Argive clad in sandals of gold, and
the daughter of Zeus of the aegis, gray-eyed Athena, and
Phoebus Apollo and Artemis, who pour forth arrows, and
Poseidon, holder and shaker of Gaia, and 15
august Themis and Aphrodite of the glancing eyes and
and Hebe with her golden crown and beautiful Dione, and
Leto and Iapetos and Kronos of crooked counsel and
Eos and great Helios and shining Selene and
Gaia and great Okeanos, and black Night and 20
the sacred clan of the other deathless ones who are for always.

To Porkys Keto bore fair-checked old women 270
gray haired from birth, whom the immortals call
the Old Women as do men who walk the earth, and
Pemphredo of the lovely dress and Enyo of the saffron dress;
She bore too the Gorgons who dwell near renowned Okeanos
at the borders of the night beside the clear-toned Hesperides, 275
Sthenno, Euryale and Medusa who suffered grievously.
She was mortal, while they were immortal and ageless,
the two. With the one, Medusa, dark-maned Poseidon lay
in a soft meadow and amid the spring flowers.
When Perseus cut her head from her neck, 280
mighty Chrysaor leaped out and the horse Pegasos.

HESIOD was a Greek epic poet who flourished in Boeotia in the 8th BC. He, alongside Homer, was the most respected of the old Greek poets. His works included a poem entitled the Theogony, a cosmological work describing the origins and genealogy of the gods, the Works and Days, on the subjects of farming, morality and country life, and a large number of lost or now fragmentary poems including the Catalogues of Women, Eoiae, and Astronomy.

Stratis Hatgivlastis decoding the Pegasus and Medusa myth

(every myth originally has some truth in it)

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