GG Kotova

Unique stones Pskov region

About the author

Human tears, the tears of the human,
You pour the early and late times ...
Pours obscure, pour invisible,
Inexhaustible, innumerable -
Pours a stream pouring rain
In the autumn of the dead, sometimes overnight.
FI Tyutchev.

Fig. 1.
Stone found in the woods near the village of Uritskoye

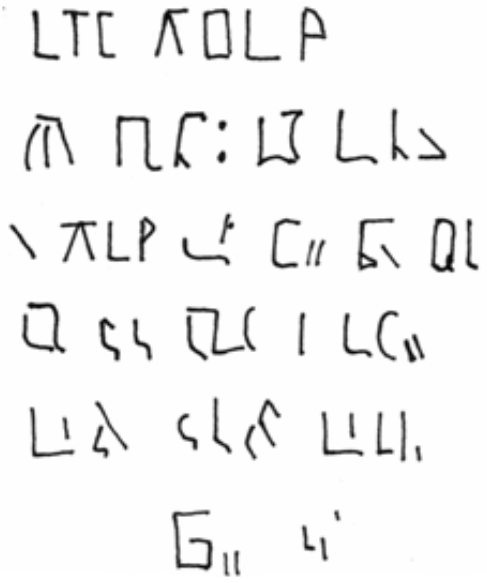
Velikoluksky district of the Pskov region.

September 22, 2012 on the website "Trinitarizm Academy" was published a letter Artem Borisovich Karakaeva asking say that the language is written in stone, whose photo is shown in Figure 1. This stone, according to Artem Borisovich, was found in the woods near the village Uritskoye that is 30-35 km from the mountains. Great Luke. Not far from the place of occurrence, the river Lovat, on which, as they say annalistic sources, was a road from the Varangians to the Greeks (1).

As the stone with an inscription found in the Pskov region, it could be assumed that the text was written in dialect Russian, but with signs of archaic Greek alphabet. Another F. Volansky, Polish archaeologist and philologist epigrapher in the 19th century wrote, "... many Slavs, namely, Russia, Serbia and Moldova and use to this day, these letters, and we have every right to ask whether the Slavs borrowed from the Greeks or the last Slavs in those letters? "(2). And our epigraphic experience shows that the archaic Greek dialect spoken in the Russian language, ie were also the ancient Slavs (3, p.212 - 225), and, therefore, an archaic Greek alphabet can justifiably be called dokirillovskim Russian alphabet.

The text on the stone solid, words are not separated, but the second line after the third letter is a vertical colon, indicating the end of the phrase. At the end of the fifth and sixth line is the point at the bottom of one case, in another case at the top. Letter-vocalic consonant. Of the words written with the release of any or all vowels or a vowel, with the release of the final syllables. There are no excuses. This way of writing due to the desire to place as many words on a small area, as well as the difficulty of carving letters in stone. The text of the 6 lines, which are written from left to right and top to bottom, and 21 words. Reading direction is defined by writing the letters L (A), and C, and E and D - all of them turned to the right. The text is written to different style - along with capital letters have letters written polukursivom, next to a normal adjustment letter is the letter small size, or the letter inside another. The same letter can have multiple graphs, and the same grapheme can be written with variations circuit. The writing of the text is unknown. But in some respects it can be attributed to the second half of the 2nd millennium BC until the 19th century: 1. letter B looks like Cyril. In archaic Greek alphabets such grapheme was 2. mentions *God* , grieving and mourning - as perceived after the god of Christianity in Russia, 3. text sounds softly, as there are a lot of words with the letter *L* , and the expression *shed tears, showered, God poured* sounds quite a modern way. In earlier times could tell *Eri - voices* from erikat (psk.) - Vote or *river - roaring, howling* , 4. the words *lasit* and *dashing* used later forms *caress* and *villain* .

After transcription and transliteration of Russian letters the inscription on the stone looks as follows:



The transcription and transliteration of the text:

1. LTC COL P

2. M MF: LTS LHD
3. And ALD LI.S SC BI AL
4. LS CH PPE and LSK
5. LILIS after LILI
6. BC Lee

Reading:

1. LeToS stabbed on Pa - *
2. Me PaVetki: LeToS villain -
3. And ALoD LIESa insects beaten Olelko
4. LaSu son Lisas and fondled
5. Shed tears flowed.
6. Side by Lil.

Translation:

1. LETOS fought in the ME-
2. SAME PAVETKI: LETOS villain-
3. And on the edge of the forest insects killed, woe is me,
4. LASU. Son loved to kiss and caress.
5. Shed tears, showered.
6. GOD LIL.

* Small letters - is released in the text of the letter. The colon indicates the end phrases in the text. Points, commas and hyphens delivered me.

NOTES TO THE TEXT:

Line 1 . LTS - LETOS, last year, last year. V.Dal (4): letos, People. - Last year. COL - stabbed and battered. Dal (4): stabbing one another bash - hit, hit, stab - fighting. DM - on the frame, predl.pad. V.Dal (4) frame (Old) - boundary, border, edge, end of arable land, which abuts the forest, or cleared of forests, ramen - the forest adjacent to arable land, the surrounding farmland, ramen (vlgd.) - Village , a village near the forest. The word is spelled with the transfer.

Line 2 . M - the letter refers to the word Rama. PV - PAVETKI. V.Dal (4): pavetki (psk., TBP.) - Complaints, penalties, grumbling to anyone. This word is read without translation. Next, a colon, indicating the end of the sentence. LTS - LETOS. The letters T and C are written as ligatures. LHDI - villain. V.Dal (4): villain - the enemy, the enemy, the villain. In grapheme D own left side dash there, it makes up for the lack of a vertical letter H. The word ends in the next line.

Line 3 . And - the end of the word villain. ALD - on ALOD on the edge, predl.pad. V.Dal (4): alod (architect-Meuse.) - Fields, vast and flat terrain. LI.S, LIESA - forests, rod.pad. Word engraved on the background of the female profile. Point after the letter I (I) means the letter issued, the letter from the word FOREST coincides with the letter C next word insects. SC - insects, tvor.pad. V.Dal (4): s - the ax. BI - beaten, imperfect verb. species. Translate committed. view - KILLED. OL - Olelko, woe is me. V.Dal (4): Olelko MOR. (Architect) - oh, oh, it hurts, *woe is me* !

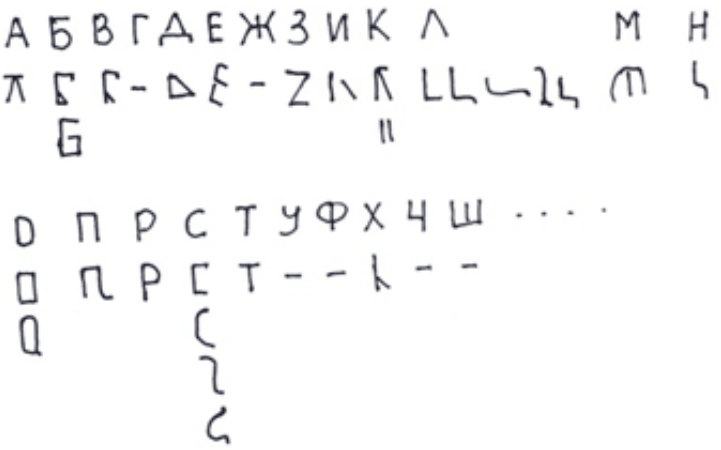
Line 4 . HP - LASU, rod.pad. V.Dal (4): Laplace (psk., chickens., Magnesium.) - Greedy, slastoezhka, who caresses, gentle fawned himself looking for tenderness and greeting. Lasy - caressing, gentle, loving caress. The letters A and C create facial contour, which meets the eye, mouth, young man. CH - SON. PPE - Lisas, lick, kiss. V.Dal (4): Lisa with whom - to kiss, snog. And - union. LSK - pat. The letter C in the word Lisas on the return of the show, so the word LSK read as pat. Previously (3, p. 121) in Etruscan text of Pyrgi relating to 6-5. BC had the same phrase *Lassithi Wele and Lisas* , only the word *of Lasithi* was still without a suffix - *to* .

Line 5 . LILIS - showered. The letter from the word the same as the first letter of the next word. Fol - TEARS. In the letter E upper dash spelled out very weak, almost invisible. Lily -

showered. After the word is worth a point.

Line 6 . BC - GOD. Wrote was heard as saying. In the north, the sound D could strongly pronounced as K. Lee - Lil. At the top right of the word a period.

Alphabet text .



The text found 17 letters, including 4 vowels A, E, I, O. 10 graphs can be attributed to the Cyrillic alphabet: B, E, Z, S, I, O, P, R, S, T. 9 graphemes include to the classical Greek alphabet: Delta, E, Z, I, O, P, R, S, T.

Signs depicting the letters B, K, M, X and A have no perekladinki in archaic Greek alphabet, and were seen in the Etruscan, Venetian, Punic texts. The letter A with a dash top and perekladinkoy inside and grapheme L characteristic of the Latin letters. According F.Volanskomu (2), two vertical lines represent the old Russian letter K, but before this occurred in grapheme Venetic texts (3). Thus, we see that in writing epitaphs used mixed alphabet, including both the Cyrillic characters (B), and signs of archaic Greek alphabet, and two Latin graphemes.

Conclusions :

1. The inscription on the stone is an epitaph.
2. Dialectal Russian language inscriptions.
3. Alphabet mixed, including Cyrillic characters, archaic Greek and Latin.

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[**forum discussion on "Journalism"**]

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