

**ΛΗΤΩ • LETO.
THE GREAT GODDESS OF THE EAST IN THE WEST**

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The author of the article, based on the onomastic analysis of ancient Greek, Roman and Celtic myths, consisting of taxonomically different implications of the etymological and genetic unity of the Indo-European languages, continues to justify the hypothesis (that was raised at first in his book "Karuo – Iberian secret") about the existence and interaction of two (Western and of Eastern) ancient Iberian cultures which became the forerunner of the European cultural conglomerate formation.

Keywords: ΛΗΤΩ, Leto, lato, lyato, ljeta, ljeta, лето, лимо, лета, лето, Теке, Apollo, Zeus, Troy, Toledo, Luzaga, The Bronze Luzaga, Lutia, onomastics, etymology, топонимы, theonym, Iberia, Iberians, Celtiberians, Celtiberia, Hispania, Spain, Castilla, Caria, Carians, Karuo, Karyo, Lydians, Lycians, Carpetanos, Kars, Kartvelians, Herodotus, Homer, Hesiod, Strabo.

**ΛΗΤΩ • ЛЕТО.
ВЕЛИКАЯ БОГИНЯ ВОСТОКА НА ЗАПАДЕ**

ЭНРИКЕ КАБРЕХАС

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В данной статье автор, на основе ономастического анализа древнегреческих, римских и кельтских мифов, избобилующих таксономически разноуровневыми импликациями этимологического и генетического единства индоевропейских языков, продолжает обосновывать гипотезу (впервые выдвинутую им в книге «Каруо – иберийский секрет») о существовании и взаимодействии двух (западной и восточной) древнеиберийских культур, ставших предтечей формирования европейского культурного конгломерата.

Ключевые слова: ΛΗΤΩ, Лето, Лато, lyato, ljeta, ljeta, лето, лимо, лета, лето, Теке, Аполлон, Зевс, Трой, Толедо, Лусага, Бронзовая Лусага, ономастика, этимология, топонимика, Иберия, Кельтиберия, Hispania, Испания, Кастилья, Кария, Каруо, Геродот, Гомер, Гесиод.

ΛΗΤΩ • LETO was the great goddess, wife of Zeus and mother of Apollo which in turn was the great goddess of the Iberians in the West, however it is an unknown issue. Spaniards are surprisingly original peoples of Eastern Europe and so is their culture too, but never we not had knowledge of it before. Then, I will present evidence, however there is something important that previously we should know, and let me inform to you of that: The god APOL • LO and he is one of the most important

deities of the Greek Pantheon but originally this was not so. He not was Greek. That is extremely important and relevant in the case that concerns us, as we will see. The name of his mother LETO has clearly Lydian origin and was worshiped in all the coasts of Asia Minor and through this article we'll see that in the Western Iberia, too.

Gods of lydians and carians

To understand all that I had a transcendental track and very important in the *Iliad*. Look please, Homer informed us that Zeus, Ares and Apollo gods were on the side of the Trojans while Hera, Athena and Poseidon supported the Greeks in the Trojan War. Amazing! If it was so the Greeks who finally won the war, they seizing the gods of their enemies, integrating and make yours. Then, if in my research was capable to understand what gods giving to worship who wrote the texts in ancient bronzes found in the Iberian peninsula, could know who they really were and what was their language. Our origins, the Spaniards would be clear and fully exposed. Were genuinely Greek gods or would originally Trojans worship gods which gave the Iberians?

Regarding this matter, we know that the Hellenic beliefs and worship of the oracles was introduced into Greece from Anatolia, where the origin of the call Sybil "prophetess" and where there were some of the sanctuaries oldest and most famous oracles. Apollo knows a couple of sites that were very influential in their worship: Delos and Delphi. And we have evidence Apollo had widespread popularity throughout the Mediterranean, so that even the Romans adored him. Their former places of worship were fair the DELOS and DELPHI. And I could understand through to find out that the Iberians in the Iberian Peninsula called him "Pythian" and will need to explain whence this name *Pythian Apollo*. The name was taken from the *Πυθων* "Python" snake that lived hidden in the depths of a cave and Apollo killed seizing his wisdom and guarding oracle. The oracles are supposed thereafter were performed at the tomb of the Python. That name also derived the other *Πυθια* "Pythia" or "Oracle", a name which in turn gave women interpreting the responses, oracles. The temple of Apollo was called *Πυθιον* "Pythion" and at the same Apollo at Delphi was chanted as "Pythian Apollo". According to myth, the Pythian Games, Apollo introduced himself after his victory over the Python aforesaid.

And nowadays the Spaniards celebrate the summer without much conscious of all this and we do burning, bonfires and jumping over fire every night of *San Juan* and *San Jose*. The Night of *San Juan* was *θερινό ηλιοστάσιο* "Summer Solstice" and is an ancient festival of pagan origin already celebrating our ancestors. They celebrated the arrival of summer and are celebrated even today. It is in many parts of Europe, but is particularly in Spain and Portugal. Our ancestors celebrated by lighting bonfires and torches and dance in honor of their gods. In some regions of Spain now call the summer "Estiu" and that's because we gave worship the Thracian goddess Titan "Hestia". We no longer worship the old gods but we know that the Titans are immortal; they are not created nor destroyed, just transformed. Today these cults make them in the festivities of the Saints of Christianity but our ancient myths still joining us, is even in the depths of our unconscious. And in this regard I wish to raise a new hypothesis and it is for you and for your reflection in the East. Look please, most Eastern European countries called the *summer* with the various Slavic variants of ΑΗΤΩ · LETO: "lato, lyato, ljetto, ljetto, лето, літо, лета, лето". Could it be because of the goddess? Could it be in the east with the goddess Leto as in the west to the

goddess Hestia? Just formulate the question and the answer could be some day should give it.

Please look, attributed the victory of the sun over darkness and is celebrated with fireworks and torches to help the sun's light. Seasonal changes were of great importance in antiquity. Therefore, planting, crops, and other agricultural activities dependent on these seasonal changes. The sun was the creator of the seasons and the cycles of life were associated with it. It was the celebration of the birth of the sun and not without reason, and the goddess Leto was her mother. Were difficult times for the people of the Bronze Age and the sense of fear and uncertainty were to resume collective entreaties and supplications to the gods, bonfires to Titan Elio or Apollo "the sun god" or even their mothers: "Tia" of the first and "Leto" of the second, and both matched and exchanged with some confusion.

And is that our ancient Spanish cities were mostly *theonyms*, were dedicated to various gods and its inhabitants were protected by them. And the case of the celtiberian city of *Lutia* I'll be talking more because "The Bronze Luzaga" originates precisely from this celtiberian city and is a sheet where there dotted an inscription that was written in northern Iberian and in April 2012, I could be transcribed. *Luzaga* was the ancient city of AY • TIA in the Iberian peninsula and dedicated to the goddess most relevant of all time, the mother of Apollo, the goddess LETO. Our Lady Mother Leto. *Λητοί*; the twin sons of Zeus and Leto: Apollo and Artemis. Great! Hispania was PAN • HELLENIC land. Later and with the arrival to the peninsula of new modern worship praise and supplication to Our Lady the Virgin Mary also receive the same name: LITANIES.

You see, Celtiberian and Hellenic are words that not married long. That is why my delicate and arduous task of remaking and rehabilitation, knowing that I cannot do it completely if not their support and help of all. So now we approach one of the origins of Spaniards and surprisingly found in the east, in Troy and its allies and not in the West. But now, his knowledge leads directly to the balance point of our own ancient Spanish history. Then, we go into the history of *Caria* and were located southwest of modern Turkey with capital at Halicarnassus, today's Bodrum. It was originally founded by people of culture Hellenes. The *Καρς* and *Καρκίος* in Spain was called "Iberos", and his blood brothers are mentioned in cuneiform texts dating from the ancient Assyrian and Hittite empires. After these texts, the first mention that we know of the Kars "Carians" is the known poet Homer. It does in the *Catalogue of Ships* and says that they lived in Miletus, on the peninsula of Mycale on the banks of the Meander River. Refers to the Menderes River peninsula of Asia Minor and which flows into the Aegean Sea. And he is right, I can confirm it because Menderes actually means "great bend" and actually is located near the ancient Ionian city of Miletus, as he said.

Historians point to the origin of the name *Καρία* as an eponym derived from a king named *Κάρ* "Car". And it seems to think that the people who constituted the Caria were *Κάρνο* from Caucasus united to *Καρκίος*, Mysians, Lydians and Lycians. It is normal that everyone wants attributed the founding of the Caria but the fact is that ultimately formed a single people, and they are later origins of the Spain. But even *Κάρνο* said in Latin: Carpitano or in Castilian: Carpetano, Cariota, Cario or in English: Carian, all refer to the same concept but said differently. The name is originally from *Καρπός*? Meaning a "fruit" or the name from the genitive *Καρός* legendary King? It is not easy secured nowadays.

However this term should not be unknown to us, in the Iberian Peninsula called "Carpetanos" and still nobody has noticed this name comes to mean the same as "Carian". Look, sometimes you may have heard the famous interjection: *Carpe Diem*, "Enjoy the day" and it is said in Latin. Those who know Latin well know but really its origin is in the Greek *καρπός* "KAR·POS" and hence the name derived or *Karvo* "Karu" relates. For the same thing: "FRUIT". Who gave the Celtiberians worship? The Titans. Who were the Titans? The Immortals. I mean just "The Tanos". Here it is, therefore fits all: "Carpe • tanus" and realize that a name is translated. It is an *exonym* and it could give the geographer Strabo to historians: "translated names" and is what they have worked until today. Instead I work with *ethnonyms*, with their real names and the *Carpetanos* were the KARYO, and those called Celtiberians shall certainly give the Titan gods worship.

And see, over the Phrygian peoples is said we do not have much knowledge but there is so much to say to explain and in these pages would not be possible, suffice to say that it became a kingdom in the west central part of Anatolia and were especially famous for their legendary kings of the heroic age of Greek mythology: Gordian whose Gordian knot cut Alexander. The Grand Midas, everything he touched turned to gold. Mygdon, who fought against the Amazons. King Dimas. And the mausoleum at Halicarnassus, considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world and much more. Our northern Iberian or called so Celtiberians descended from these people Hellenes with advanced culture and perfectly organized in a modern world thousands of years ago and left an indelible mark.

Well, in the Trojan War, the city Troy was located in the northwest of the peninsula. According to Homer's the Carians fought alongside the Trojans against the Persians. And in the V century BC, the Greeks said that the Carians came from the islands of the Ionian Sea, while they always claiming to be indigenous, and that is not to confuse the Ionian Islands with Ionia in the Aegean region. Homer gives reason to the Carians and confirms its release. Today historians do not even know that his language was Hellenes; do not know that our Iberians in the Iberian Peninsula were Carians. Historians have always been inclined to think that the original language of the Carians was Luwian. Herodotus told us instead that "the inhabitants of Miletus spoke a Greek with accent Carian" and today I can confirm that Herodotus was right. Well, I could see that personally because the Greek with accent Carian was a proto *Dorian-Phrygian-Lyidian* mode. And I checked through transcribing the Bronze Luzaga. Just the father of the historian Herodotus was Carian and his birthplace was Halicarnassus, he certainly is our best and most reliable source.

Contemporary Carians of the Iberians in the Iberian Peninsula, it is said had close ties with Egypt and the Pharaoh had many Carians mercenaries. Herodotus writes that the Greeks had been indebted to the Carians in three military campaigns. The Carians were the first to make shields with handles, escutcheons put on coats and glitzy plumes adorn their helmets. (Heródoto Stories 1.175) Because of this latest development, when the Persians had in front of the Carians, watching them with their high ridges and called them: "cocks". The armies soon imitate them and that was a fad that became popular in the military outfits of all armies in the world and has continued to this day.

Even said that **the country was too poor to maintain a large population, and that minor children traveled abroad to build a new future. That future and foreign as were us, today, the current Spaniards.** They conquered what are now Spain and our country before the arrival of the Romans and

they are known by the generic name of IBEROS. But I'll give few more names: KAR, KAR•PETANOS, KAR•TVELIANS, CAR•IANS CAR•IO. But they called themselves KARYO. They are our ancestors who founded our cities and especially in the Central System of Spain.

Regarding the religion we know that one of the most important goddesses carian was LETO and also *Ἑκάτην* "Hecate" for who felt a great devotion to be protective of houses and cities, though Hecate had Thracian origin. Hecate monuments in Phrygia and Caria are numerous as are in our country, because we can find in many figurines sculpted by the Iberians but attributed to other goddesses. And our Iberians were "apart" from the Greek pantheon, it is clear that they had a great love for the Titans, and Hecate was the Titan who helped the god Zeus and he held her in high regard.

And that goddess called Leto that came from East to stay in the Iberian Peninsula and wife of Zeus is present in all our Spanish geography, to the point that the origin of the name **TOLEDO, the capital of the kingdom of Castile** and the city located in central Spain, 70 km south of Madrid. And today is the capital of the province of Toledo and Castile-La Mancha is a living proof of that, but in Spain unfortunately not known yet.

Its founders gave the name to the city and its inhabitants were successive molding that but the name initially given by former residents was respected and continued until today. The ΚΑΡ•ΠΙΤΑΝΟΣ called *Carpetanos* who are considered a Celtiberian tribe but that would be more appropriate to call them *northern Iberians*. They were originally founded city and giving its name and after called by the Romans TOLETUM, so Toledo was really the ancient city of TOLETO and I explain why:

Notice that in this case the fact that the Romans said to TOLEDO as TOLETUM is because his original name is ending "TO" and the Romans changed the suffix: "TUM". But why the *Carpetanos* called TOLETO to Toledo?

Look please, I knew their language, and I had internalized the *epichorikos* alphabets. I am multilingual. His language was fascinating and showed a more complex thought could ever think. Another difficulty is that should find out which way the old dialectal, archaic Greek or earlier did Iberian peoples. Thus, it could be either a Western dialect group, Northwest or Dorian. If anything could be out Eolian Aegean regions, Asian Eolian, Thessalian, Boeotian. It could also be the Ionian group, Euboean Ionic Asian or Cycladic islands or Akkadian Cypriot. What a mess! but so exciting at the same time. However by past experience knew that would probably end up being a language before these dialects but Hellenic after all, possibly not only for the Greeks but also Trojans, and others. We would see. Because I knew who settled in our regions were not only Greeks but profusely Illyrians, Macedonians, Thracians, Getae, Lydians, Lycians, Carians, etc and spoke languages that originated in the east, there in Anatolia, the great cradle of languages. And one of these was not until five to seven cases decline. Spectacular! Since I will have to deal with no less than a nominative, genitive, an accusative, dative, a locative, a vocative and even an instrumental.

So one of the things that I found important to identify and help me discover what we are talking about would be to first find the dialect mode. Then see what kind of declinations used. So at first glance and I saw it was *Carpetano* -Karuo- "Carian". And I realized that the initial word "TO" I had a gasp or a determinant. For us today it could be an article but also like an interjection of admiration, if that was the case: "OH!" So I understood the case perfectly. It was a clear speech mode using the *vocative*. The basic use of the vocative appeal was to call someone's attention, make an

invocation, etc. It was a very special set, since no syntactic relations established than those dependent elements of it. It was introduced an omega ω in classical Greek and used to be separated by commas from the rest of the sentence but it was an Iberian language (Phrygian) and so proto-Greek still glossed without *omega* and capital letters.

Oh! Leto

That is, the primordial goddess called in ancient Spain by *Carpetanos* and they were none other than Carians and from the East. Toledo called with the name of the goddess with great admiration: TO • LETO "Oh! Leto" Began and transited this to the present: TOLETO – TOLETUM – TOLEDO

Let me take back to Lutia, which is not its namesake city because is not named the same but nevertheless Toledo and Lutia are cities likewise founded. And may be the explanation is simple. His name gave the same founders and for the same reasons. So be good attend to what the Bronze Luzaga actually describes.

You can see a paragraph of the plate found in the village of Luzaga give us a nominative: *Καρυο* "Carian". And I knew that *Καρία* "La Caria" was an important ancient Hellenic city of Asia Minor. Then, *Λουτιακει*. What was that? How *Λουτια* "Lutia"? For it is the name of the Celtiberian town currently relates to the city of Luzaga. So I did: *Λου τια • κει*. And we know that the Kars populated cities throughout Asia Minor, among Caria, Lydia, Lycia and Lykia. In the Iberian Peninsula so Lytia? Yes, because "Tia" means *goddess*. The mother of the sun. Mother of Elio. *Ἡσίοδος* "Hesiod" in its *Θεογονία* "Theogony" gives a primary source and said to be the daughter of Gaia (Earth) and Uranus (Heaven). And in the Iberian Peninsula have the Celtiberian city of "Kueliokos" and it is because if we break the word, we find another acronym: KY • EAIIO • KOΣ because KY is "God" and EAIIO as some Iberians also they called "APOL-LO" and finally "KOΣ" which would be the equivalent of the plural article. Look please, Elio is the Titan god of the sun and is obvious that the Iberians were devotees of the Titans, they attest in their currencies. *Ἡλιος* "Elio" is described as the son of Hyperion and brother of Selene and Eos. (Hom. Od XII 176, 322).

What am I trying to say with all this? Well, the true meaning of the name Lutia is in a city dedicated to the goddess of the *λιτανεία* "Litany". Put another way Lutia is by the great devotion of the Iberians to the Carian goddess *λιτ* "Leto". Look, are the Carians, the Lydians and the Lycians who gave it a corkage worship of the goddess Leto, mother of Elio – Apollo – Delphy and Pythian – and that was the most important goddess of the *Teke* peninsula, today known as Anatolia or Asia Minor.

Look and no longer surprised by what I'll reveal below: *St. Lucia* is one of the eight women with the Virgin Mary are commemorated by name in the Christian liturgy. Yes, you heard right: "LIT • URGY" And if I write in Greek is precisely *Θεία Λειτουργία* LIT•TIA and if you realize if we translate the acronym "LIT • TIA" (Lutia) in Spanish we found that mean exactly the same: "Divine Liturgy". This is again a clear Theonym. Previously the bold Greeks and undefeated Romans had for outstanding Phrygian peoples. They were an important civilization, more so in Spaniards case, and talking in generic terms are our ancestors: THE IBEROS.

The answer is in a small bronze

You can see, in April 2012 I discovered that *The Bronze Luzaga* written in northern Iberian had its origins in a proto-Greek language, specifically in the Phrygian. The Celtiberians recorded using an *epichorikos* alphabet - Iberian own - and the words kept perfect meaning to the Greek Phrygian and even with the ancient Lydian and Dorian content roots in Greek Koine. They confirm us the geographer Herodotus and amazed I just give testimony. I find it very exciting, of course. They are who tell us to be: ΕΛΛΑΣ ... ΚΑΡΥΟ : ΤΕΚΕΣ. That is: "Hellenes, Carian from Anatolia". Amazing! But we were authentic illiterate Iberian writing and we could not even suspect. It was open debate for centuries and historians could not resolve. They called the insoluble problem of TWO Iberia but the issue was resolved at the time I could read an Iberian sheet: "The bronze Luzaga". Then I could see that was true, that the two Iberia were interrelated and that between these two Iberia finally Europe was founded. The world was ready now for the arrival of the new and modern conquerors.



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