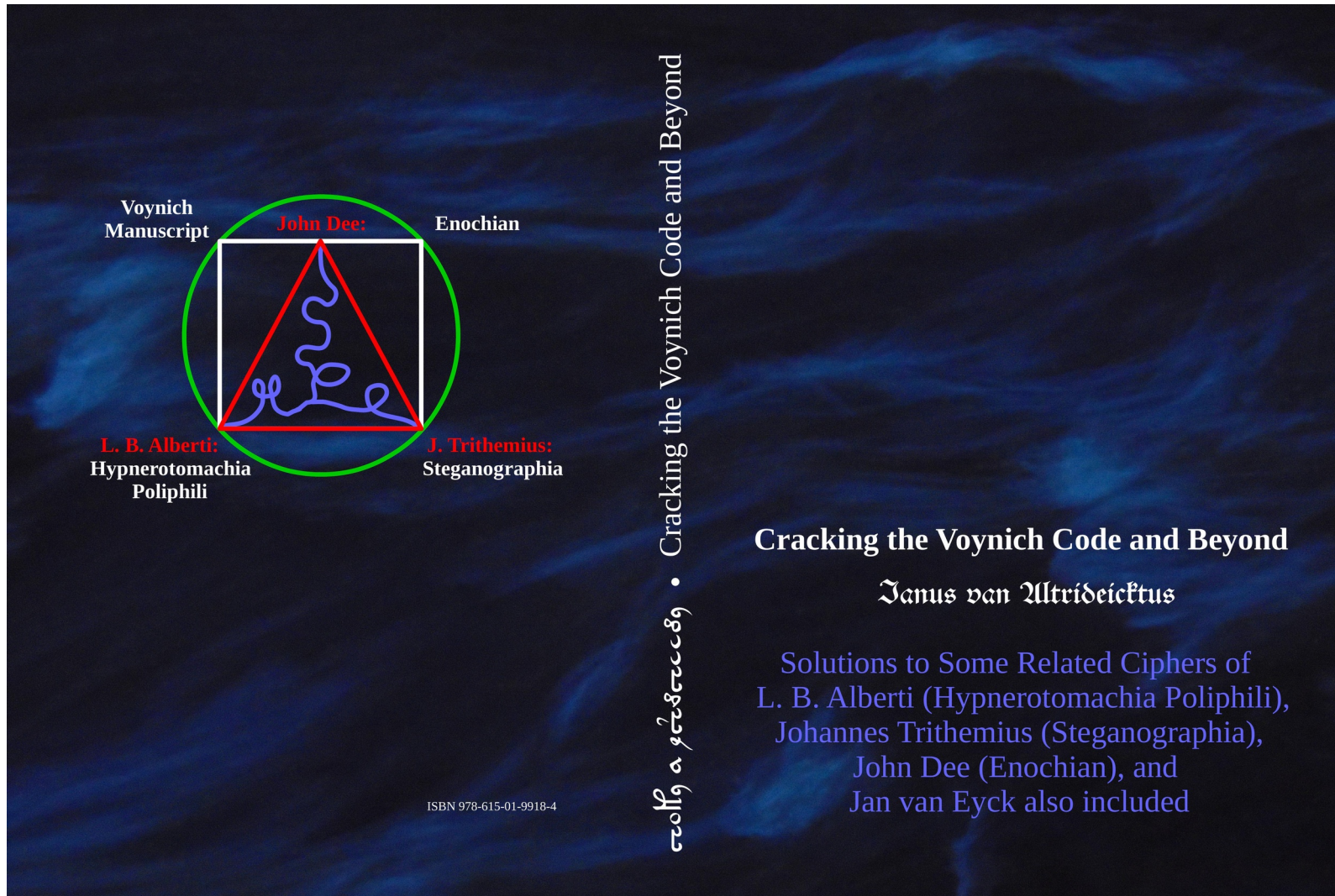


Cracking the Voynich Code and Beyond

by Ianus van Altrideicktus



The Voynich Manuscript

What is it?

The Voynich manuscript is written with unknown glyphs and considered the most mysterious book of the world, also the Holy Grail of Codebreakers...

Who created it and when?

Its radiocarbon dating established that the Voynich parchments were created in the first half of the 15th century. It appeared first publicly in the court of Emperor Rudolf II in Prague around 1600.

Its authors were unknown.

The Voynich Manuscript

Is it original or a hoax?

Does it have any meaning?

Written in an unknown natural language?

Written in an artificial language?

A glossolalia?

A possible ciphertext?

Questions that have been
unanswered for more than
four centuries...

The Voynich Manuscript

About the Voynich glyphs

Latin letter-like: , , , , , 

Latin numeral-like: ,  (~4), , 

Special-shaped: , , , 

Gallows: , , 

Composite gallows: , , 

Cracking The Voynich Code

Interpretation of the Voynich glyphs (a few examples)

Multiple letter renderings: $\text{a} = \{a, u\}$; $\text{c} = \{c, e\}$

Latin abbreviations: $\text{9} = \text{con-}; \text{cun-}$ (at word beginnings)

$\text{9} = \text{-us}; \text{-os}; \text{-s}$ (at the end of words)

=> Position dependent glyphs!

Word ending truncations: $\text{2} = \text{-er}; \text{-ter}; \text{-ur}, \text{-tur}$

[Cappelli, A. 1982. *The elements of abbreviation in medieval Latin paleography*.
University of Kansas Libraries, USA.]

The Voynich Code

The Voynich text conveys a **polyphonic shorthand cipher** based on multiple letter renderings, medieval Latin ligatures, abbreviations, and truncations.

It represents a polysemic, non-local, locally non-bijective, context-dependent cipher.

Decoding:
based on a self-developed **context propagation method**

Some Decrypted Voynich Words

[they appear in Latin]

ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ~ Taurus; ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ~ maturandus;
(folio 68r3) (folio 68r2)

ᄁᄁᄁ ~ tum, tund[], sum, sunt, salis, sulis, ciant,
decant, dialis;

ᄁᄁ ~ amula; ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ~ amica; ᄁᄁᄁᄁ ~ an(c)ulus;

ᄁᄁᄁ ~ cunnus; ᄁᄁᄁ ~ contus; ᄁᄁᄁ ~ fallus;

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ~ confictus; ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ ~ infinitus;

Some Decrypted Expressions, Sentences

First sentence from folio 45v (broken into two lines):

କୋରାଟ୍, ଅଳ୍ପ କୋଟ୍, ଫିଟ୍, ଫିଟ୍, ଫିଟ୍
 ଫିଟ୍, ଫିଟ୍, ଫିଟ୍, ଫିଟ୍, ଫିଟ୍ →

falaris c[o]nt[r]a noxi(c)us pinodores: imor[um] cunnis tot[um] apium adul[t]eret

(A very similar recipe was published in the Marie Claire UK magazine: “Marie Claire UK suggested women put parsley in their vaginas to induce their periods in a now-deleted article.” [insider.com])

ႲႫႫႫႫ ႫႫႫ ႫႫႫႫႫ Ⴋ ~ confictus ictus infinitus
~ hoax of an infinite blow

(from the decrypted *ars poetica* of the Voynich author(s), folio 65v)

The Voynich Manuscript – Decrypted

What is it about?

Based on the decrypted contents, the Voynich text is most likely to contain **thousands** of erotic/sexual recipes, descriptions, pervasive obscenities, constituting an “**alchima sutra**”.

The illustrations of the Voynich manuscript align well with the decrypted contents, also concealing numerous erotic/sexual objects and relations.

The Voynich Illustrations



Female genitals
resembling
illustrations



Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University
(Cipher manuscript MS 408, General Collection)

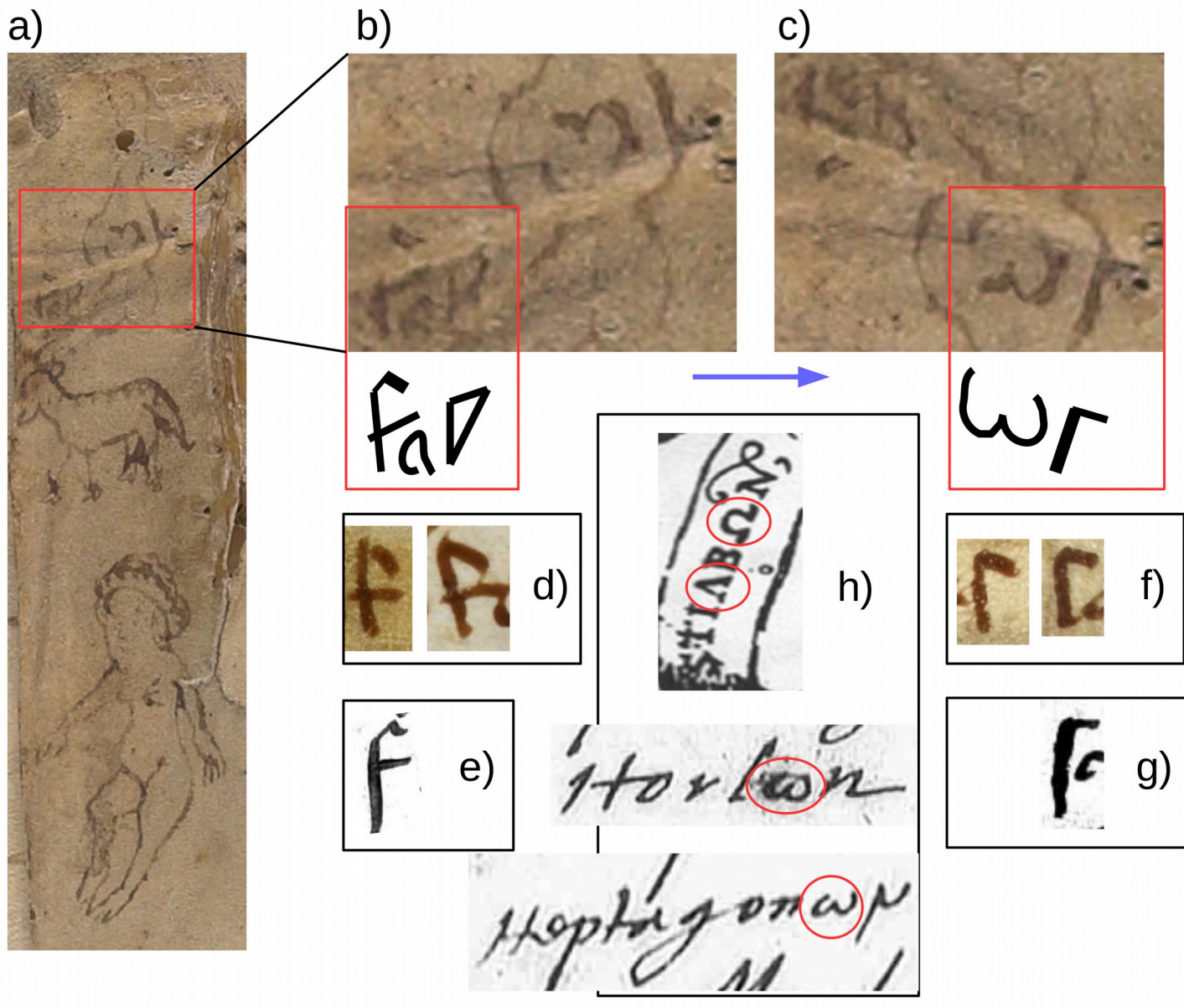
The Voynich Illustrations



Male genitals
resembling
illustrations



The Voynich Illustrations



A phallos drawing on folio 116v (top drawing in Fig. a) and the word **fal[l]ωs** = fallos written in it in a steganographically concealed way.

Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University (Cipher manuscript MS 408 and the frontispiece of John Dee's Propaedeumata aphoristica (1558), General Collection); the British Library (Harley MS 6258 B and Sloane MS 3188); and the Warburg Institute (FBH 510).

The Voynich Illustrations



Sodomitical-activities-alluding illustrations in the Voynich manuscript

Courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University
(Cipher manuscript MS 408, General Collection)

Authorship of the Voynich Manuscript

This book offers convincing evidences that the famous Italian polymath and cryptographer Leon Battista Alberti (1404-1472) created a remarkable portion of the Voynich manuscript.

Another renowned cryptographer, Johannes Trithemius (1462-1516) also contributed some.

Yet another polymath, John Dee (1527-1608/9) could have added some further contents. (On the *ars poetica* page, folio 65v, John Dee's famous Monas Hieroglyphica symbol and his initials were retrieved from the plant drawing.)

For more details, please visit
<https://voynichcode.org>

