

**Gunnar Heinsohn**

# **Scythian Kurgans and the “Royal Tombs of Ur“**

*Materials for the identification of the “-3<sup>rd</sup>” millennium*

*“Royal Tombs” of Ur (Bible-fundamentalist date) as actually 1<sup>st</sup> millennium burials of Scythians rulers (ancient Greek dates) who according to this author are known in the cuneiform literature as the enigmatic Guti (Qutheans) who – according to ancient Greek historiography – helped Iranian Medes and Mesopotamian Chaldaeans to destroy the - 8<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> century Empire Assyrians with Ninos as greatest and Sharakos as last ruler who - according to this author - are known in cuneiform as -23<sup>rd</sup> century (Bible-fundamentalist dates) imperial “Old-Akkadians” with Naramsin as greatest and Sharkalisharri as last ruler*

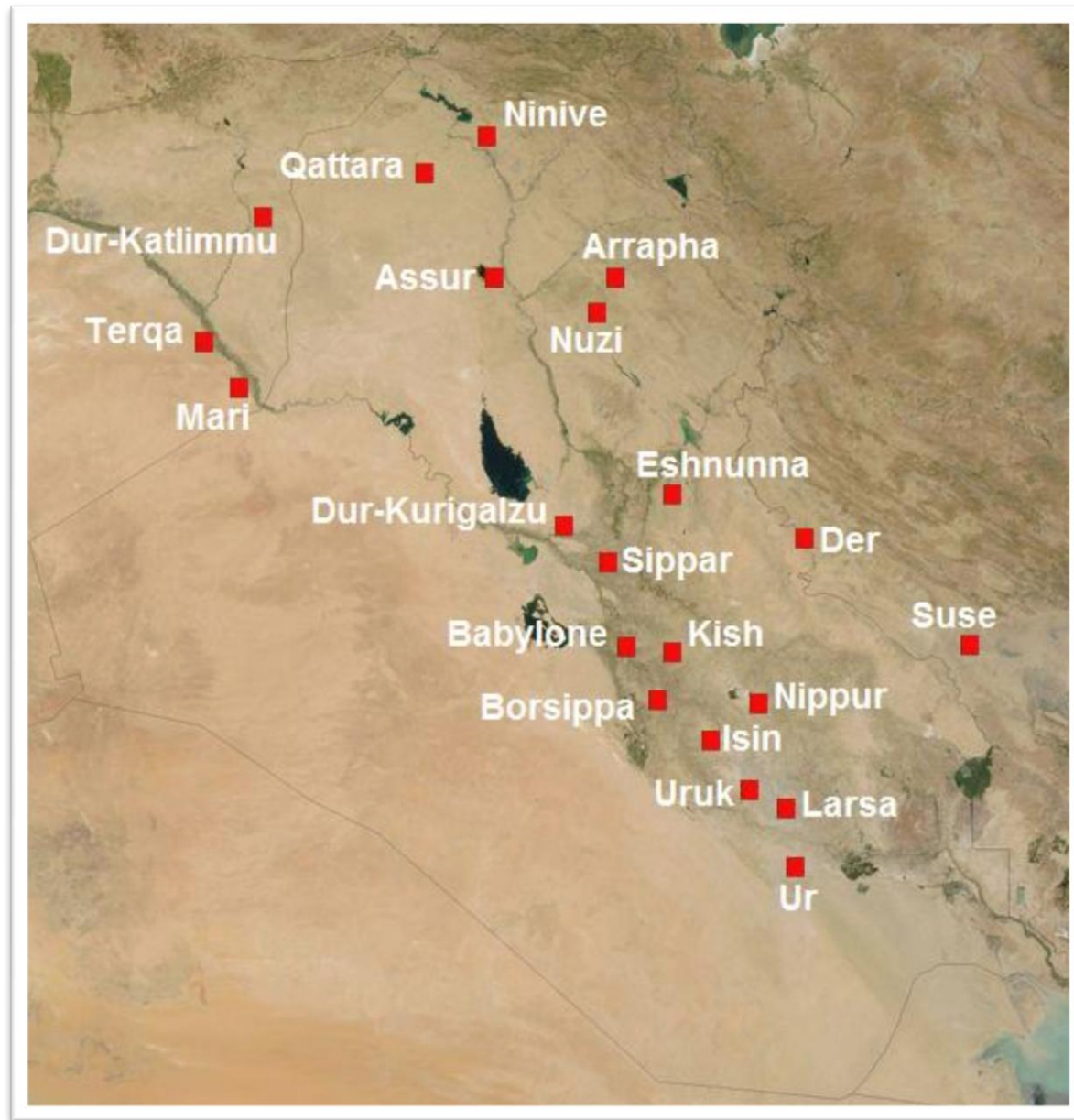
**Kandersteg / Switzerland**

**Symposium in honour of ALFRED DE GRAZIA  
approaching his nineteenth anniversary**

**6 to 8 June 2009**



**Approximate extent of East Iranian languages.  
The 1st century BC is shown in orange**



**Location of the ruins of Ur**

**Herodotos of Halicarnassos [-5th century]: *The History*, Book 1; 74, 103 ff.**

“**A horde of the nomad Scythians** / sought refuge in the land of the Medes. / Kyaxares / who at first dealt well with these Scythians, being suppliants for his protection; and esteeming them very highly he delivered boys to them to learn their speech and the art of shooting with the bow. / Kyaxares / first banded the men of Asia into separate divisions, that is to say, he first arrayed apart from one another the spearmen and the archers and the horsemen. / And having gathered together all his subjects he marched upon Nineveh / And when he had fought a battle with the Assyrians and had defeated them, while he was sitting down before Nineveh there came upon him **a great army of Scythians, and the leader of them was Madyas the son of Protohyas, king of the Scythians.** These had invaded Asia / and / had come to the land of Media. / Then the Medes fought with the Scythians, and having been worsted in the battle they lost their power, and **the Scythians obtained rule over all Asia.** Thence they went on to invade Egypt; and when they were in Syria which is called Palestine, Psammetichos king of Egypt met them; and by gifts and entreaties he turned them from their purpose, so that they should not advance any further. / **For eight-and-twenty years then the Scythians were rulers of Asia.** / Then Kyaxares with the Medes, having invited the greater number of them to a banquet, made them drunk and slew them; and thus the Medes recovered their power, and had rule over the same nations as before; and they also took Nineveh / and made the Assyrians subject to them **excepting only the land of Babylon.**”

**Where are the remains of those Scythians in Mesopotamia?**



# What would allow tombs that are Biblically dated around -2600 to accomodate Scythian influence in the Near East around -600? Ur's stratigraphy!

Conventional dates (Bible-fundamentalist before -300)	Strata of		Evidence dates (Tied to ancient Greek historiography)
	Nippur	Ur	
-300	2 (Hellenism)		-300
<b>Hiatus of 300 to 1700 years</b>			
-2000	3 (Old-Babylonians)	Nebukadnezar wall (-600)	-500/-400
-2200/-2100	V (End of Old Akkad)	Ur Nammu Mausoleum (UrIII)	-600/-500
-2600 to -2300	VII+VI	SIS* 2 +1 ( <b>Royal Tombs**</b> )	-700/-600
-2700	VIII	SIS 3	-750/-700
-2800	XI+X+IX	SIS 8 to 4	-800/-750
-3000	XIX+XIII+XII	<b>Flood layer</b>	-850/-800
-4500 to -3000	XX-XV	-----	-1000/-850

- \* SIS= "Seal Impression Strata" derived from pit in cemetery.
- \*\* Woolley dated tombs first to -3000 ff., later to -2600. Today they are dated as late as Ur III (-2100 ff.).

## **The so-called Royal Tombs of Ur**

A total of about **1,850 burials** were uncovered. **Less than one percent, i.e., only 16** were described as **untypical or "royal tombs"** containing many valuable artifacts, including the Standard of Ur. Most of the “royal tombs” were dated by Leonard Woolley to about -2600. The finds included the unlooted tomb of a “queen” thought to be Queen Shubad (Akkadian: Puabi) – the name is known from a cylinder seal found in the tomb, although there were two other seals lacking names in the same tomb. The name Shubad (Puabi) is not found in the “Sumerian” kinglist. Therefore, cautious scholars merely call her “Lady Puabi”.

### **EARLY DYNASTIC I Ur (-2700 to -2600).**

The Sumerian King List names eight antediluvian kings who supposedly reigned for tens of thousands of years, but it is not known if these names have any historical basis. The royal tombs of Ur contain the graves of a certain **Mes-Kalam-dug** as well as some **A-Kalam-dug**, among others, that probably date to this period.

### **1st Dynasty of Ur (-2600 to -2370).**

Epigraphic evidence, however, shows that these dynasties (and a dynasty at Mari) were all contemporary and date to c. 2700–2600 B.C.E. Many rulers known from contemporary inscriptions are not found in the King Lists.

# Surprising Discoveries and an Enigmatic Absence

-3rd millennium

Bible-Fundamentalist

Date

**Mesopotamian cuneiform texts**

-2nd millennium

Pseudo-Astronomical

Sothic Date

**Hittite cuneiform texts**

-1st millennium

Ancient Greek

Date

**Greeks texts**

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**Guti/Gutaens/Qutheans**

Enigmatic + powerful  
troublemakers + con-  
querors of Mesopotamia

**Gasga**

Enigmatic + powerful  
troublemakers +  
conquerors of Anatolia

**Scythians**

Well known  
troublemakers  
+ conquerors  
of the Near East  
that supposedly  
left no traces  
in Akkadian  
or Hittite texts.

Lines 134-147:

In Urim, Mec-Ane-pada became king; he ruled for 80 years. Mec-ki-aj-Nanna (*ms. P2+L2 has instead: Mec-ki-aj-nuna*), the son of Mec-Ane-pada, became king; he ruled for 36 (*ms. P2+L2 has instead: 30*) years. Elulu ruled for (*mss. L1+N1, P2+L2, P3+BT14 have:*) 25 years. Balulu ruled for (*mss. L1+N1, P2+L2, P3+BT14 have:*) 36 years. (*mss. L1+N1, P2+L2 have:*) 4 kings; they ruled for (*mss. L1+N1, P2+L2, P3+BT14 have:*) 171 years. Then Urim was defeated and the kingship was taken to Awan.

*[The first dynasty is believed to have ended by an attack of Sargon of Akkad around 2340 BC. Not much is known about the so-called second dynasty, when the city supposedly was in eclipse. Only burials are attributed to “Ur II.” No “Sumerian” text counts the dynasties. Thus a 2<sup>nd</sup> dynasty is not really attested for.]*

**Lines 341-354: [“Ur-III” Dynasty; actually II<sup>nd</sup> Dynasty]**

In Urim, Ur-Namma became king; he ruled for 18 years. Culgi, the son of Ur-Namma, ruled for 46 (*mss. Su3+Su4, TL have instead: 48*) (*ms. P5 has instead: 58*) years. Amar-Suena, the son of Culgi, ruled for 9 (*ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 25*) years. Cu-Suen, the son of Amar-Suena, ruled for 9 (*ms. P5 has instead: 7*) (*ms. Su1 has instead: 20 + X*) (*ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 16*) years. Ibbi-Suen, the son of Cu-Suen, ruled for 24 (*mss. P5, Su1 have instead: 25*) (*ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 15*) (*ms. TL has instead: 23 (?)*) years. 4 kings; they ruled for 108 years (*mss. J, P5, Su1, Su3+Su4 have instead: 5* kings; they ruled for (*ms. P5 has:*) 117 (*ms. Su1 has instead: 120 + X*) (*ms. Su3+Su4 has instead: 123*) years). Then Urim was defeated (*ms. P5 has instead: Then the reign of Urim was abolished*). (*ms. Su3+Su4 adds:*) The very foundation of Sumer was torn out (?). The kingship was taken to Isin.

## **Thesis on “Royal Toms” Ur as a temporary -7<sup>th</sup> century Scythian base**

**Since there is no 2nd dynasty at Ur, it must have been the city’s first dynasty that was brought down by the „Old-Akkadians“ (-24<sup>th</sup> century; Bible-fundamentalist date.)**

**Since the ruthless Gutí (Qutheans) helped the “Sumerians” to bring down the Naramsin-“Old-Akkadians” in the -23<sup>rd</sup> century (Bible-fundamentalist date) like the Scythians helped the Chaldaeans and the Medes to bring down the Ninos-Assyrians in the -7<sup>th</sup> century (date of ancient Greek historiography), Gutí/Qutheans=Scythians must have had bases somewhere in Mesopotamia. After all, “for eight-and-twenty years then the Scythians were rulers of Asia” (Herodotus).**

**The author claims, since 1988 (*DIE SUMERER GAB ES NICHT*), that one of these bases must have been located at Ur before the emergence of its “IIIrd” dynasty (factually its IInd dynasty) because one finds kurgan type graves with human sacrifices of vassals and servants that are widely known from the realms of the Scythians. Therefore, the “Royal” tombs of Ur should not only contain indigenous Mesopotamean artefacts but also motifs and items influenced by the culture known from Gutí/Quthean=Scythian sites.**



## **Who were the people buried in Ur's "Royal Tombs"?**

**The question still begs an answer!**

**“Who then were the people who received such rites?”**

**(P.R.S. Moorey, *Ur of the Chaldees*, Ithaca/NY, 1982, 89 f.)**

**“Many scholars have wrestled with the questions of who the people were who were entitled to such extraordinary ritual attention in their death”**

**(Susan Pollock, *Ancient Mesopotamia*, Cambridge, 1999, 211.)**

**“Did the graves really contain remains of Sumerian royalty? /**

**The mortuary practices in the Royal Tombs are unparalleled elsewhere in Mesopotamia, and they seem to have been an**

**aberration unique to Ur within Sumerian culture?”**

**(Paul G. Bahn, *The Archaeology Detectives*, Lewes/East Sussex, 2001, 136 f.; emphasis added.)**

**Worn teeth of common “Sumerians” (eating grain with stone and sand debris)**

**versus**

**much better preserved teeth of people in the “Royal tombs” of Ur (eating meat?)**

**“I have never seen human teeth worn down to the degree found in the al-‘Ubaid people (in the vicinity of Ur, and older than the “Royal tombs”). In eight of them – four men and four women – the upper incisors were worn down almost to the level of their sockets / but caries was almost entirely absent. / Dr. Buxton reports the extreme degree of wear to be seen in the teeth of the Kishites (“Sumerian” city of Kish) of the latter part of the third millennium (slightly younger than the “Royal tombs” of Ur). /**

**In the Ur (“Royal tombs”) group – also much less tooth wear. / The wear, making all allowances for the age of the individuals, was much less in men and women of Ur”  
(Arthur Keith, “Report on the Human Remains”,  
in *Ur Excavations*, vol. I, Oxford, 1927, 217 ff.**

**Well known Rulers**  
**without traces in Mesopotamia?**

**“For eight-and-twenty years then the SCYTHIANS were rulers of Asia”**  
**(HERODOTUS).**

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**Unknown (“Alien”) Rulers**  
**Buried in the Royal Tombs of Ur:**

**“In Sumerian literature there was no hint of human sacrifice  
forming part of a royal funeral, and such a practice was alien to  
all known Sumerian tradition”**  
**(Leonard WOOLLEY, *The Excavations at Ur: A Record of Twelve  
Years’ Work*, NY, 1963, 78; emphasis added).**

**A SYNOPSIS OF PARALLES BETWEEN**  
**UR'S "ROYAL TOMBS" AND SCYTHIAN KURGANS**

Many of these parallels were first pointed out by  
**Charles GINENTHAL** (*Pillars of the Past*, New York, 2003) in his defence of the  
author's identification of the "Royal tombs" of Ur (Bible-fundamentalist date of  
-2600) with tombs of Scythian princes dominating Mesopotamia in the -7<sup>th</sup> century  
(dates of ancient Greek historiography).

See further **Charles Ginenthal**,  
"Arguments of Straw: Dwardu Cardona and Pillars of the Past", in *The Velikovskyan*,  
Vol. VII, No. 1, 2006; Supplement 2007).

**Female Warriors or Amazones with whetstones**  
**in “Sumerian” Royal tombs as well as Scythian kurgans**

**“One grave, tomb 1054, left Wooley perplexed. / In the stone chamber itself was a host of weapons, including a dagger at the side of the principal occupant. But there was one hitch: Woolley determined that the remains were those of a woman. / Her skeleton was found wearing a hair ribbon, two golden wreaths, and a gold pin, all typical for high-status women. / A gold head piece and a dagger and whetstone at her waist was typical for Sumerian men. / Also in the stone chamber were a bronze ax, dagger, and hatchet. /**

**Other researchers attribute these weapons to the male attendants in the room. But McCaffrey notes that the attendants lack rings, weapons on their bodies, or any sign of elite materials, suggesting that they were [sacrificed] servants.**

**(Andrew Lawler, “Ur’s Xena: A Warrior Princess of Sumeria”, in *Science*, 5 August 2005: 868-869.)**

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**“In this (Scythian grave) were two skeletons; the main burial was of a woman, but at her feet lay the body of a young man of about eighteen years old. It was fairly rich. / Next to her lay a bronze mirror. / To her left at the head end lay two iron spear points, and / a smooth square plate that had been used as a whetstone. / Here is the grave of a woman warrior of some social standing whose young male servant was killed to accompany her on her death journey”**

**(Lynn Webster Wilde, *On the Trail of the Women Warriors*, New York, 2000, 47 f.)**



“Royal” tombs consisted of a **vaulted or domed stone tomb chamber** set at the bottom of a **deep pit, to which a sloped ramp going down some 5 meters** provided access. The principal body lay in the chamber, buried with substantial quantities of goods, sometimes including a sled or wheeled vehicles pulled by oxen or equids. Personal and household attendants lay in the tomb chamber with the deceased ruler or princess (lady, queen).

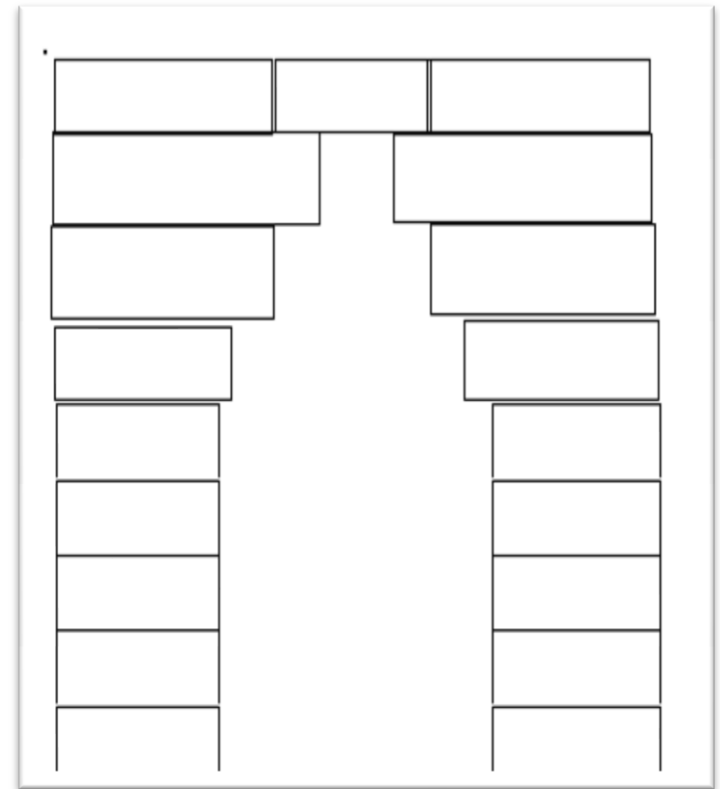


Leonard Woolley at Ur (1922)

**The “Sumerians” developed the arch, which enabled them to develop a strong type of roof. The tomb featured a vaulted chamber set at the bottom of a deep "death pit";**



**“Sumerian” corbelled vault  
“Royal tomb” at Ur (discovered 1927 by Woolley).**



**Principles of corbelled arch**



**“Sumerian” corbelled vault**

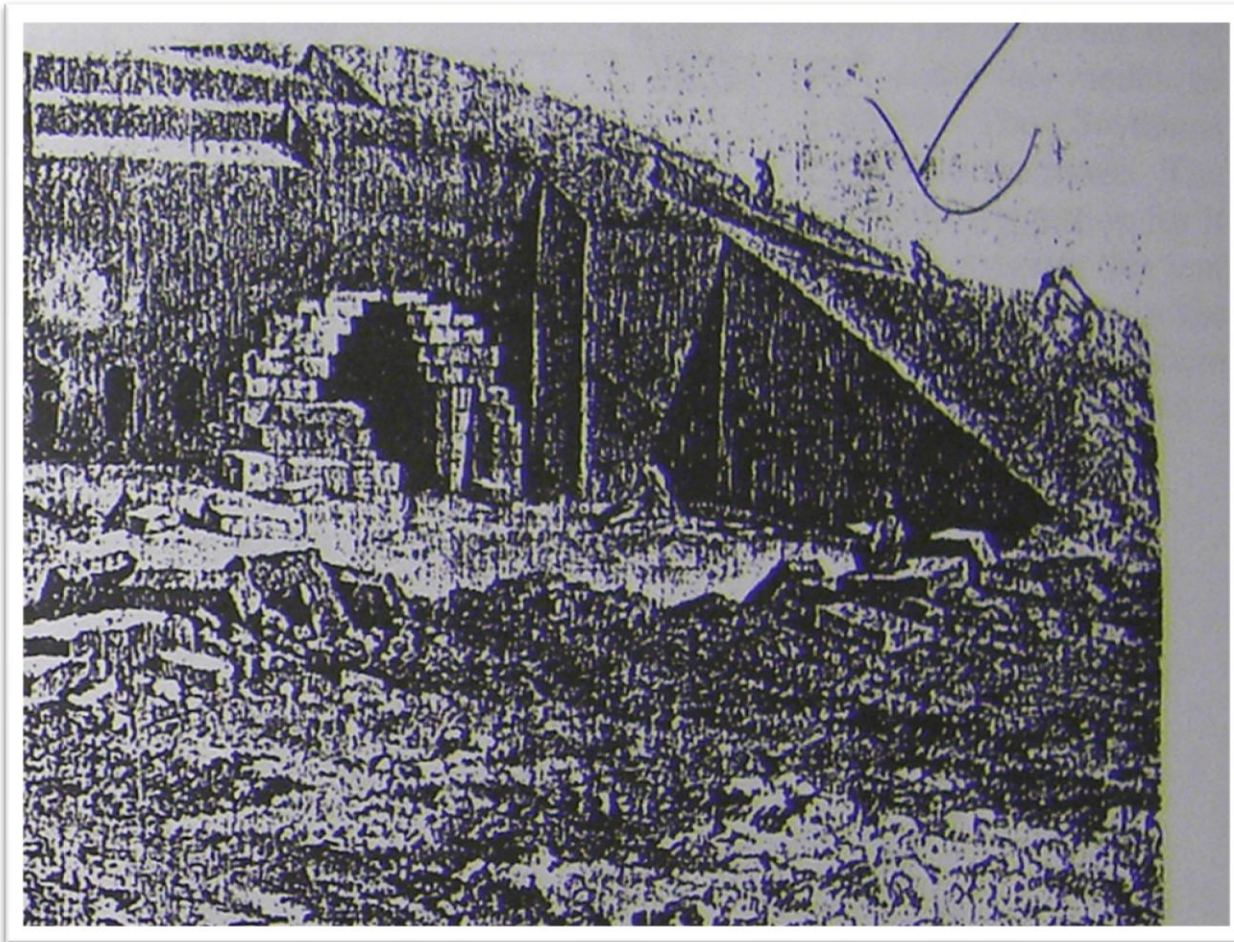
**“Royal tomb” at Ur (discovered 1927 by Woolley).**

**Stairways leading to tomb chambers**



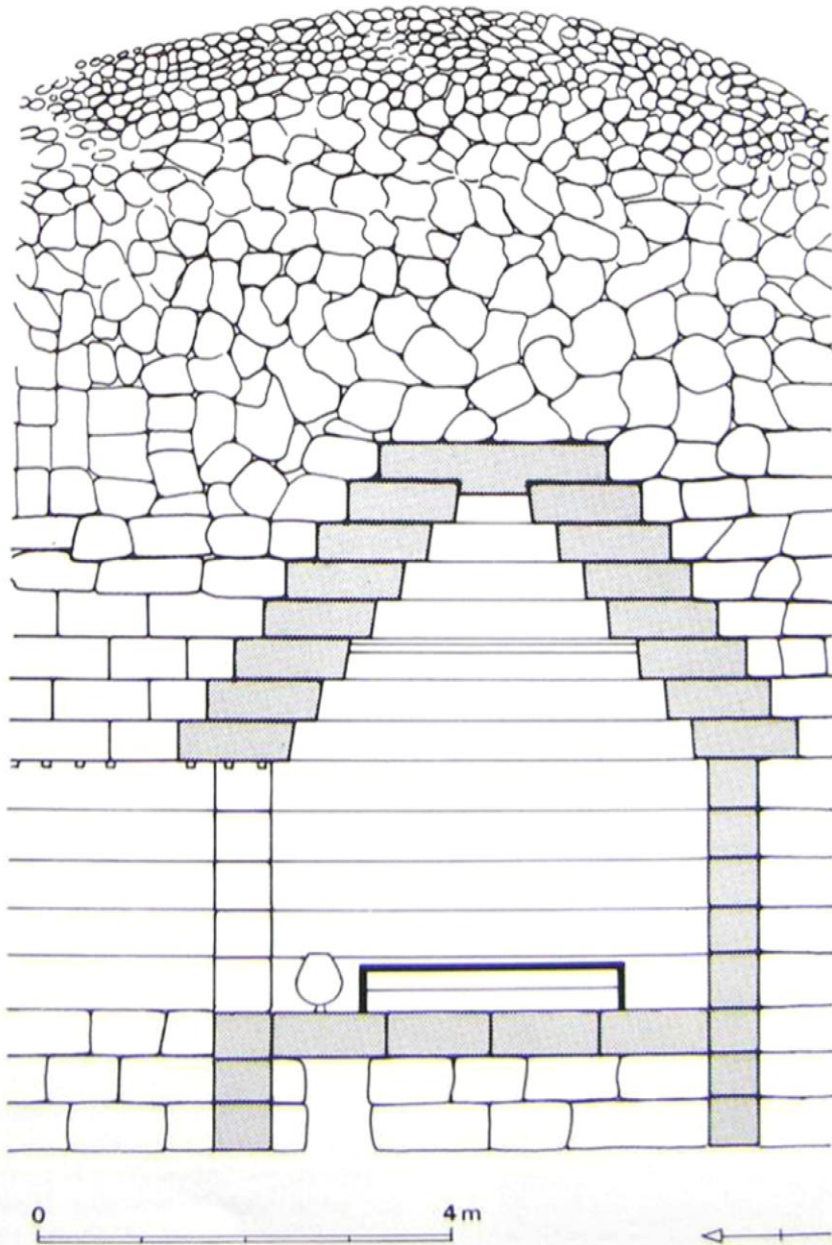
**Later “Sumerian” corbelled vault tomb  
ascribed to king Ur Nammu  
(Ur III period; -21<sup>st</sup> century).**



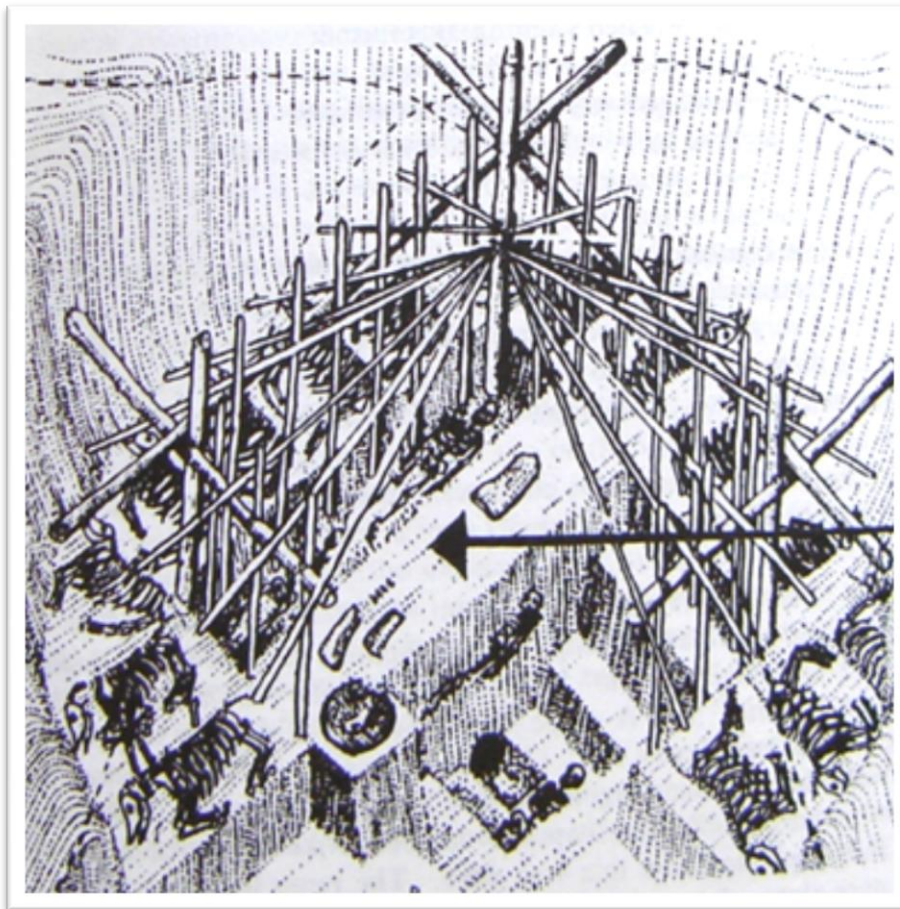


**Scythian corbelled vault tomb from  
Kurgan Velyka Blyznytsia**  
(Ukraine, Taman Peninsula, -7<sup>th</sup>/-6<sup>th</sup> century; Ellen  
Reeder, *Scythian Gold*, New York, 1999, 88.)





**Scythian corbelled vault from Kurgan Koloba (Kul-Oba)**  
(Ukraine, Taman Peninsula, -7<sup>th</sup>/-6<sup>th</sup> century; *Gold der Skythen*, Neumuenster 1993, 110).



### **Scythian sloped\_ramp into burial pit**

(E.D. Philipps, *The Royal Hordes: Nomad Peoples of the Steppes*, New York, 1965.)

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### **Kurgan Construction**

**“A sloping trench of varying length had to be sunk in the virgin soil”**

(Tamara Talbot Rice, *The Scythians*, New York, 1957, 95.)

**“Sumerian” tent structure under vault of “Royal tombs  
(no image):**

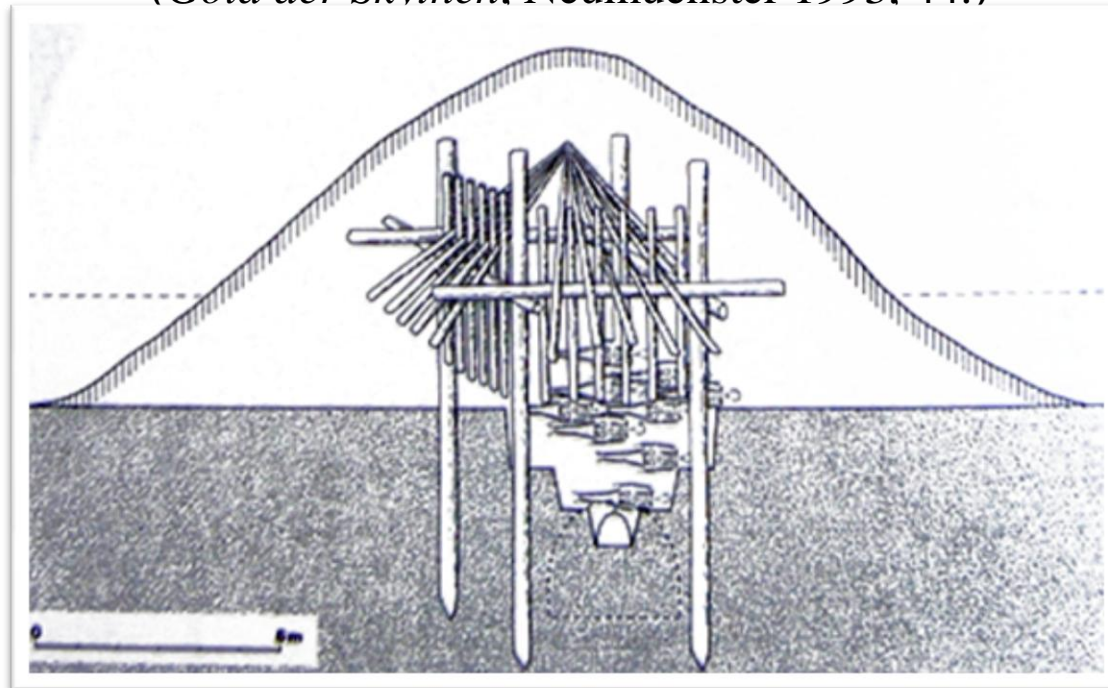
**“The top of the (corbelled) dome had been built over a centering  
(temporary wooden framework) supported by stout beams  
which ran right through the stone work”**

*(Sumer: Cities of Eden, Time-Life Books, 1993, 91)*

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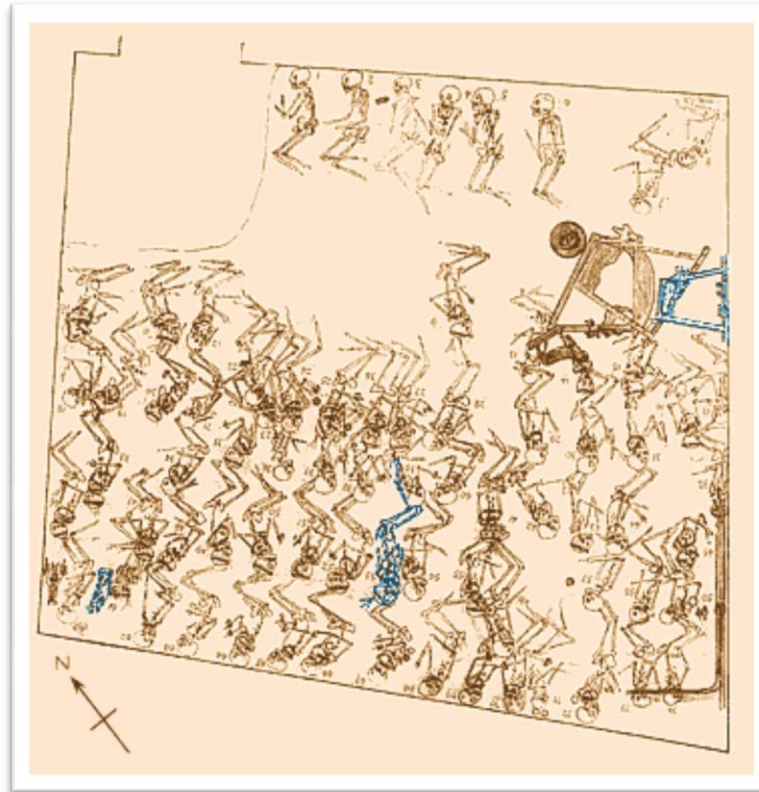
**Scythian tent structure under Kurgan Kostromskaja Stanica**

*(Gold der Skythen, Neumuenster 1993, 44.)*

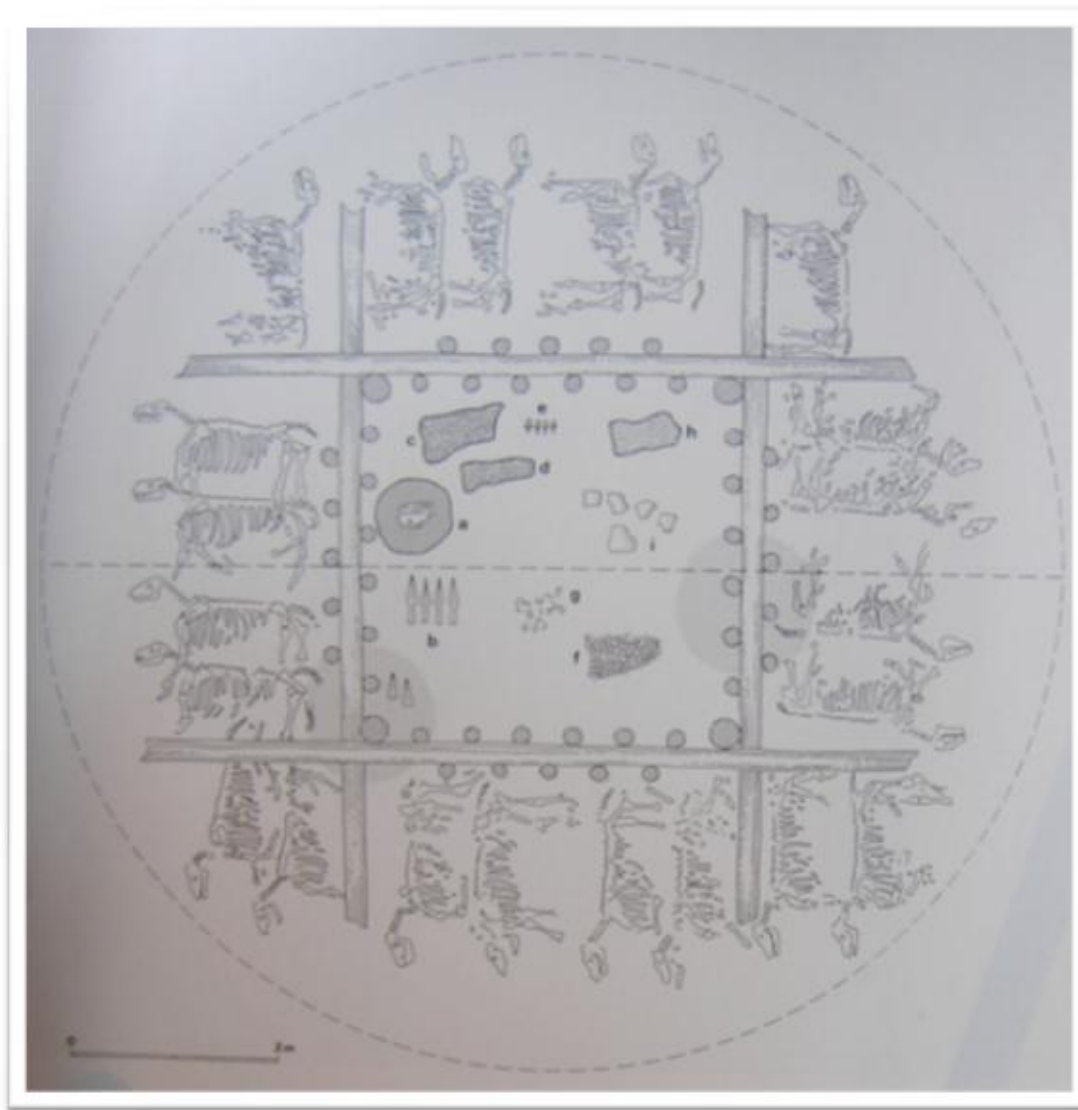




**PG 1237 “Royal Tomb”/Ur is known as the 'Great death pit' because so many bodies were found. There were 74 bodies, 68 of them women.**



**“Sumerian” Tomb PG 1237 with  
sacrificial victims  
 (“Royal Tombs” from “Ur I”).  
British Museum.**

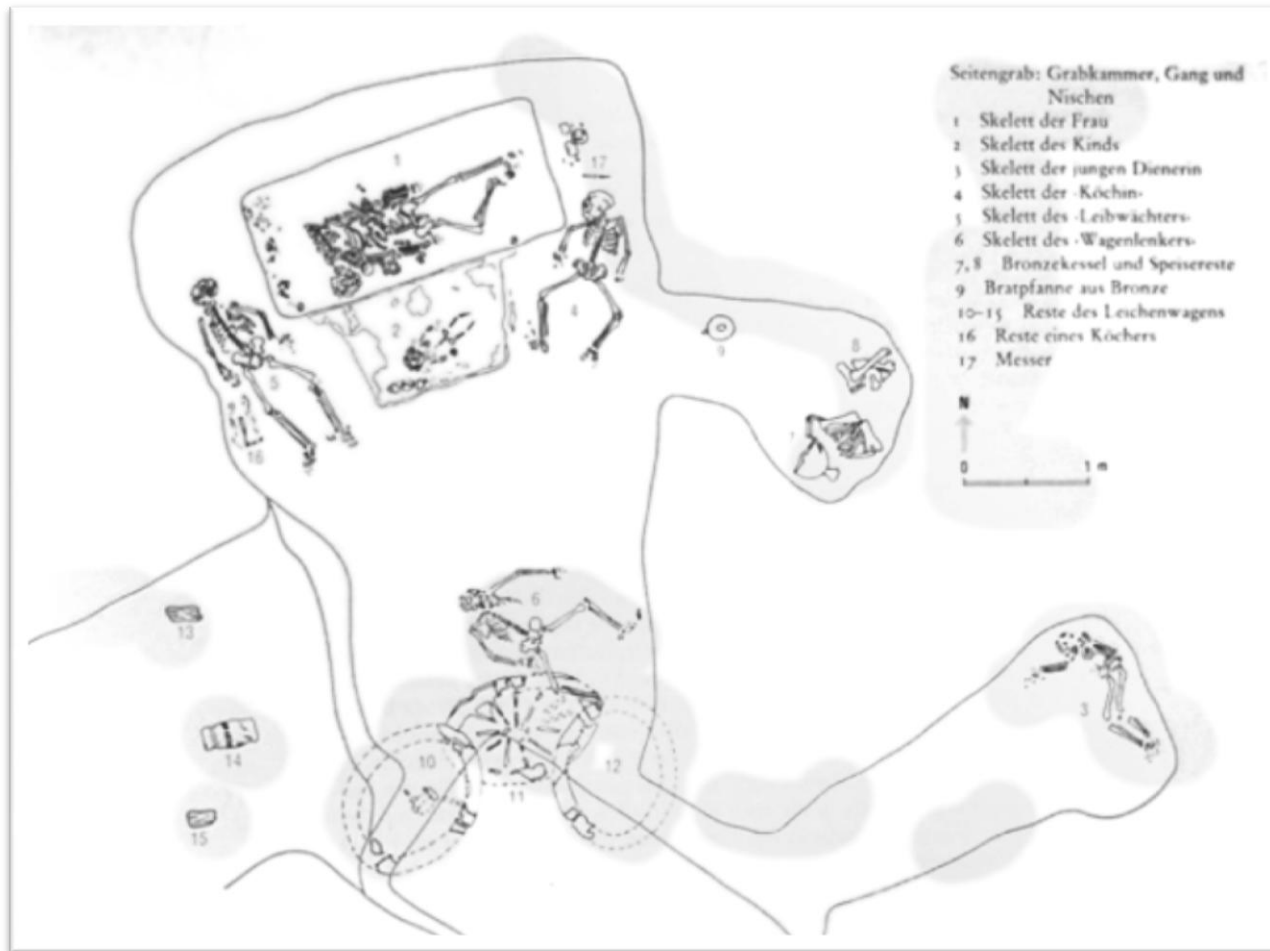


**Scythian Kurgan tomb with sacrificial animals**

(Kostromskaja Stanica; -7th/-6th century.

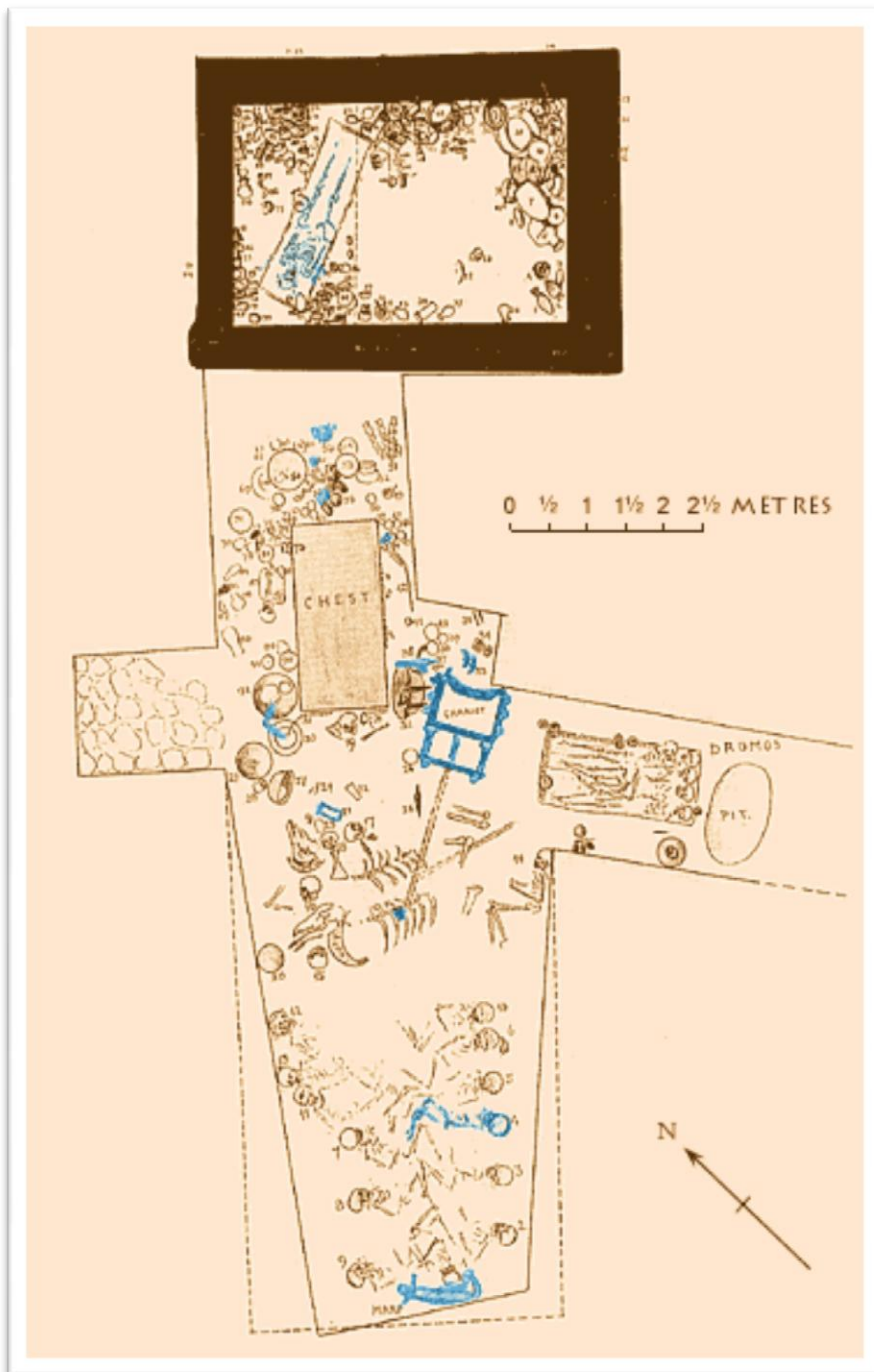
*Gold der Skythen*, Neumuenster 1993, 45)





**Scythian Kurgan tomb of high lady with sacrificial victims**  
 (including young child (2), body guard (3), kitchen lady (4), and  
 coach man (5). From Tolstaja Mogila; -350)

(Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*,  
 Muenchen 1994, 367)



**“Sumerian” Tomb PG 800 with sacrificial victims** (“Royal Tombs” from “Ur I”). British Museum  
([www.mesopotamia.co.uk/tombs/explore/exp\\_set.html](http://www.mesopotamia.co.uk/tombs/explore/exp_set.html))



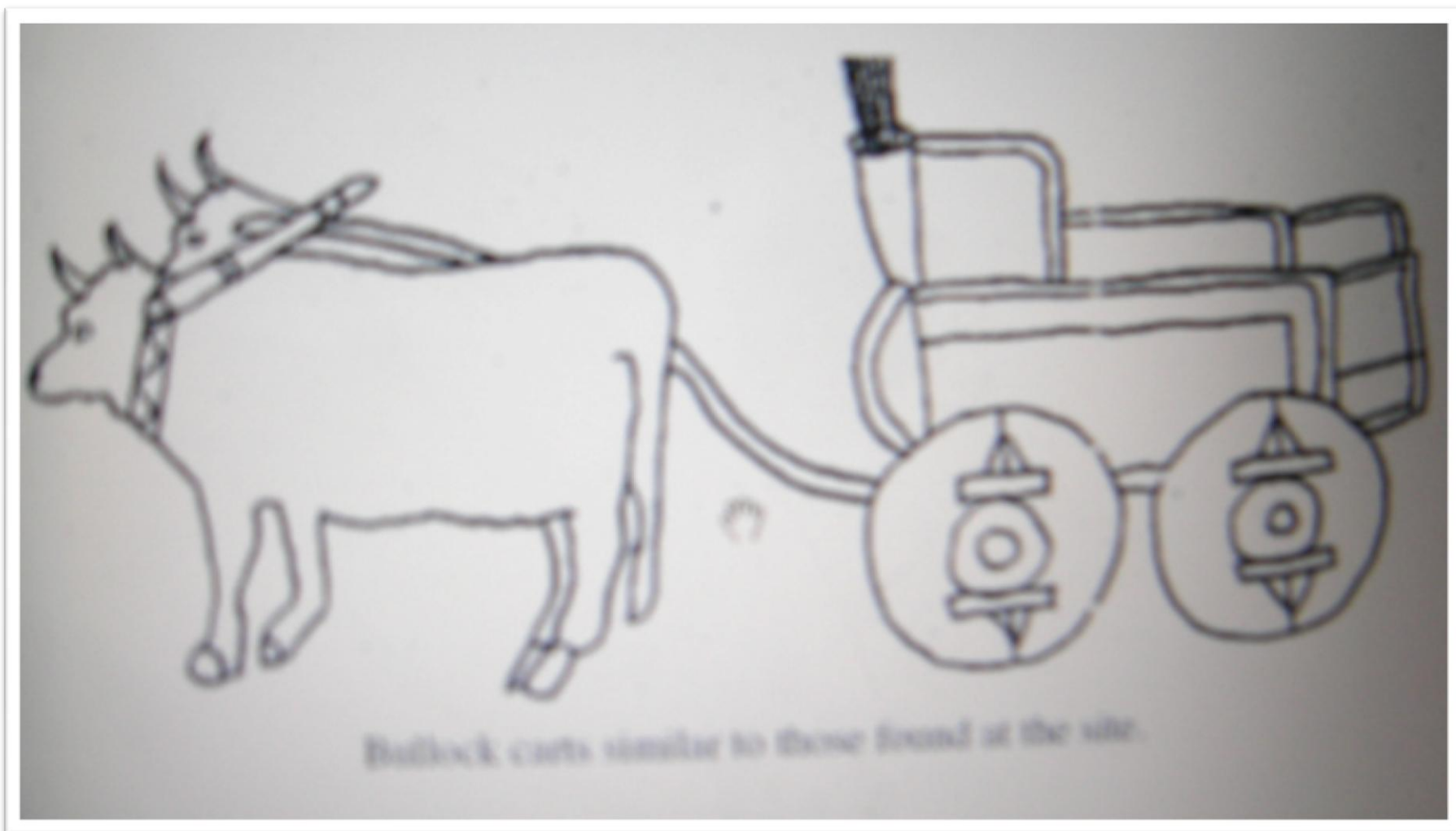
„Sumerian“ cart and men with typical helmets/caps  
and coats

“Royal Standard” from a “Royal tomb”; -2600



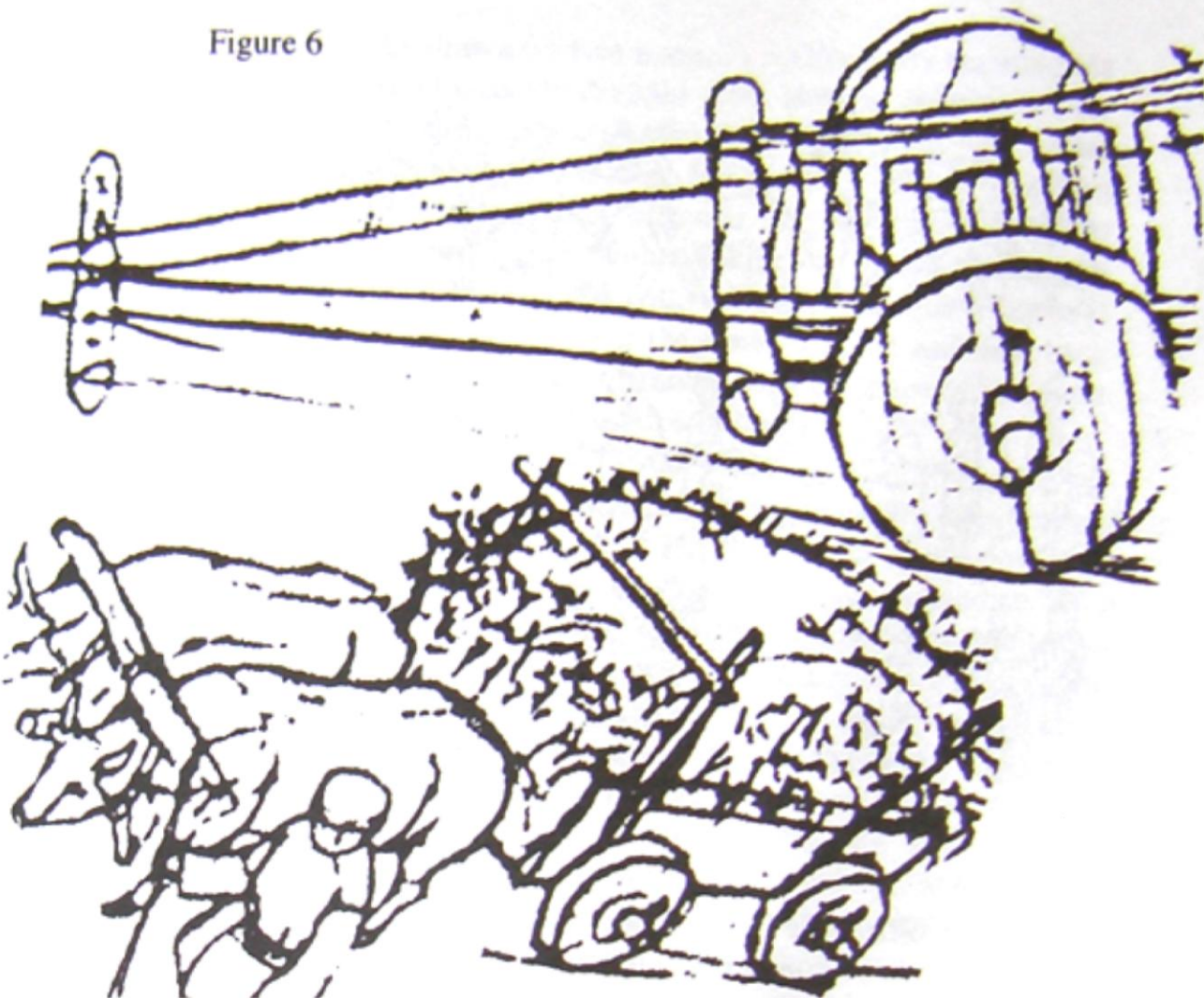
„Sumerian“ cart from “Royal tomb” (-2600)





„Sumerian“ ox drawn cart from “Royal tomb” (-2600)

Figure 6



**Scythian cart (-600)**

Frank Tippet, *The First Horsemen*, New York, 1974



„Sumerian“ men with typical helmets/caps  
“Royal Standard” from a “Royal tomb”; -2600





**Scythian men with typical caps and coats**

Darius Palace at Persepolis

-500 (Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*, Muenchen 1994, 367)

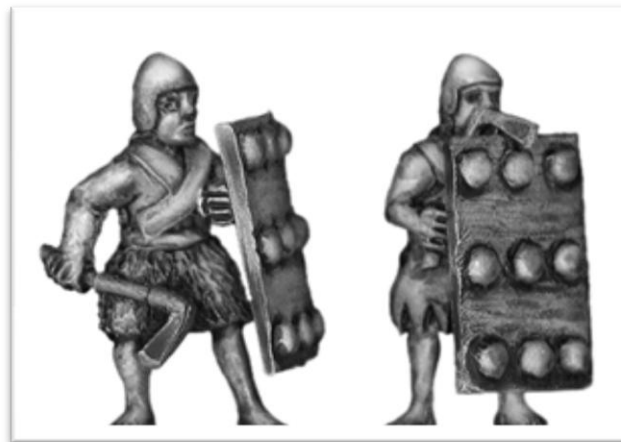




**Close up to preceding frieze**  
Darius Palace at Persepolis



**Scythian warriors with typical helmets/caps Kul-Oba (Koloba) Kurgan**  
 (decoration on golden bowl from -4<sup>th</sup> century; Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvoelker*, Muenchen 1994, 173).



**„Sumerian“ warriors “Royal Standard”. Ur “Royal tombs”. Modern toy reconstruction.**



**Scythian warrior (fighting a Greek knight)  
with typical helmet/cap.**

*Gold der Skythen, 97*

## The Miracle of the way too early skills of “Sumerian” goldsmiths

The Sumerian craftsmanship with wood, stone, ivory, semi-precious stones and, above all, gold was astonishing. The evidence is before us at the British Museum in London, the University Museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and, nearer its origins, at the Baghdad Museum in Iraq. Gold cups, helmets, bracelets, garlands and chains of delicate workmanship are now on display that reveal an exceptional understanding of how to exploit gold's malleability, ductility and resilience. **"Sumerian jewellery fulfilled practically all the functions which were to occur during the course of history,"** the jewellery historian Guido Gregorietti observed. "In fact, there were more different types of jewellery than there are today."

The treasures reveal how well the Sumerian goldsmiths understood working with gold. They used different alloys and cast cold either solid or hollow ornaments. Using the lost-wax technique, they chased veins on leaves or grooves on beads. Jugs or cups could be beaten into shape from a flat sheet of gold, using sophisticated heat treatment. They beat gold into thin foil or ribbon. "Sumerian work is flavoured with amazing sophistication ... delicacy of touch, fluency of line, a general elegance of conception," wrote jewellery expert Graham Hughes. "All suggest that the goldsmiths' craft emerged almost fully fledged in early Mesopotamia."

[[http://info.goldavenue.com/info\\_site/in\\_arts/in\\_civ/in\\_civ\\_sumer.html](http://info.goldavenue.com/info_site/in_arts/in_civ/in_civ_sumer.html)]

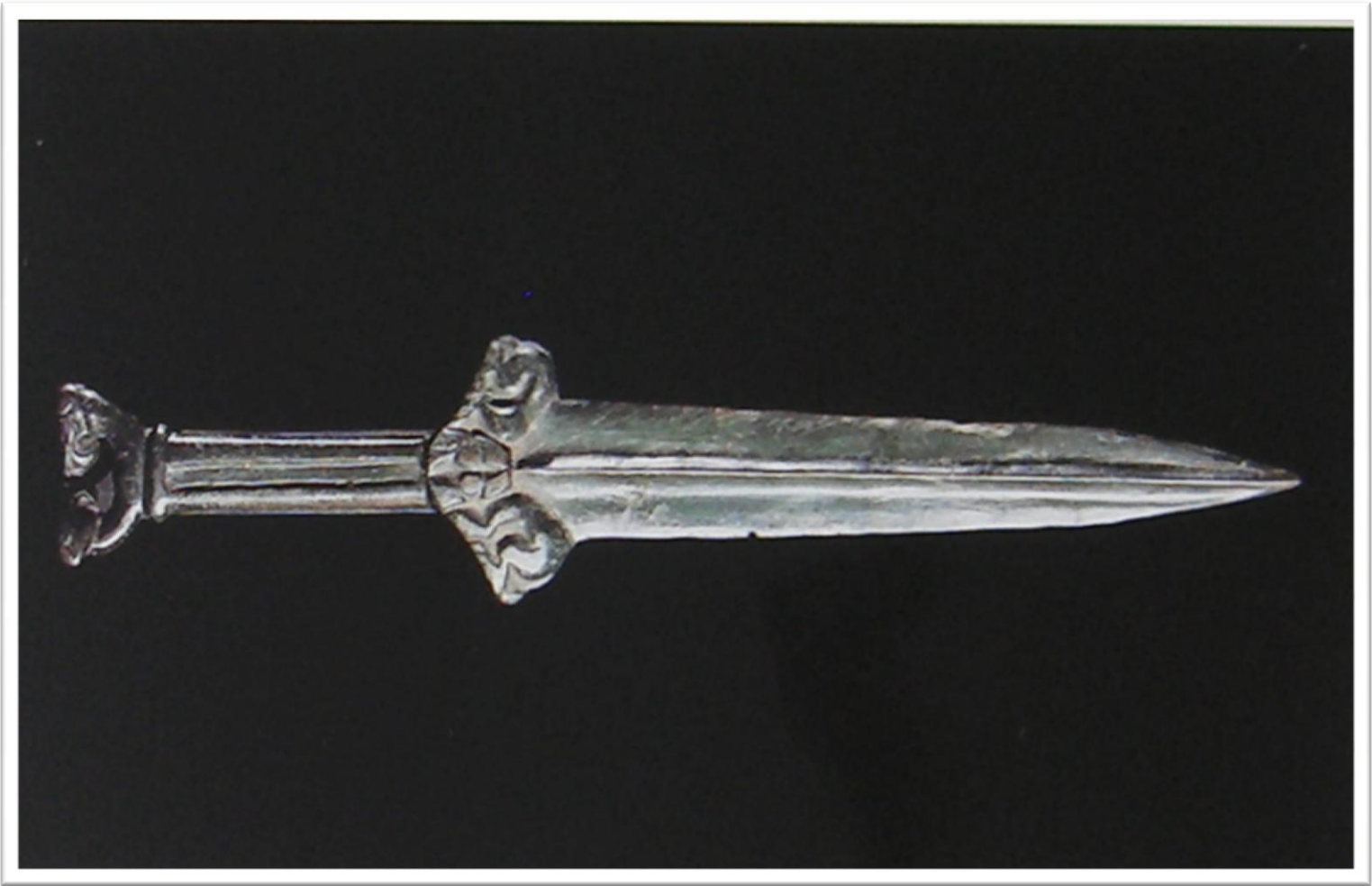


## “Sumerian” Gold Work



### “Sumerian” Ceremonial dagger

“Looking at this remarkable ceremonial dagger it is hard to believe it was made about 4000 years ago. The blade was made of gold, its shaft of blue lapis lazuli decorated with gold. The dagger does not look like any of the other Sumerian art; therefore, it is hard to believe it was made there. It actually looks more like Islamic art with its fine decorations; in fact an expert once took it to be **Arab work of the thirteenth century CE.**” (Woolley, Excavations, 60).



**Scythian dagger V-IV c. B.C.**

*Gold der Skythen, 223*



### **“Sumerian” Artwork**

Silver Head of a **Lion or Panther**, ca. 2650-2550 B.C.  
Silver, lapis lazuli and shell (11 cm height, 12 cm width)  
University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and  
Anthropology.



**Scythian Panther (gold)**

Scythian shield emblem in the form of a panther  
700-650 BC.





### Scythian Artwork

Semi-cylindrical hollowed object of uncertain purpose (part of a throne?) with **lion-head** terminals and a pair of ram heads on each side with an ovoid knob between them. The semi-cylindrical surface is divided into rectangles and triangles to form fields for amber inlay. Parts of the knobs are granulated and inlaid with amber. Gold and amber. 19.2 cm. long. **Kelermes. VII-VI c. B.C.**



### **“Sumerian” Jewellery**

Lady (“Queen”) Shubad’s (Akkadian: Puabi) headdress (diadem) composed of gold, lapis lazuli and carnelian. It, along with several other pieces of jewellery, was also excavated from the Royal Tombs. Notice the "flowers" or "rosettes" on top of the headdress and how they are similar to those on the ram's thicket and how they each have eight points



### Oversized “Sumerian” Jewellery

Headdress of the Lady Shubad (Akkadian: Puabi), ca. 2650-2550 B.C.

Gold, lapis lazuli and carnelian (36 cm height of comb, 2.7 cm diameter of hair rings, 11 cm diameter of earrings). University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

The headdress is much wider than a female skull. For this oversized jewellery to fit a woman comfortably her head would have to be twice the normal width and height of a woman's head.

**To not fall on the woman's shoulders it must “have been supported by padding or (an enormous) whig”** (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, photo caption.)

**“Wealthy Scythian women, it seems, were literally covered in gold from head to toe, wearing such items as a headdress covered in 243 gold plaques depicting gorgon heads, rosettes, lotuses and palmettes, a dress decorated with gold plates showing various fantastical scenes, and shoes also appliqued in gold. A rare depiction of a Scythian woman, on a golden diadem excavated one hundred years ago, is probably of the principal Scythian deity, Tabiti (cat. #40). Here she holds a mirror, objects frequently found in women's burials throughout Central Asia (several bronze examples are in this exhibit), and is surrounded by men playing instruments and participating in ritual drinking.”**

**Gold of the Nomads. Brooklyn Museum of Art**

October 13, 2000 - January 21, 2001

[<http://www.athenapub.com/8goldnom.htm>]





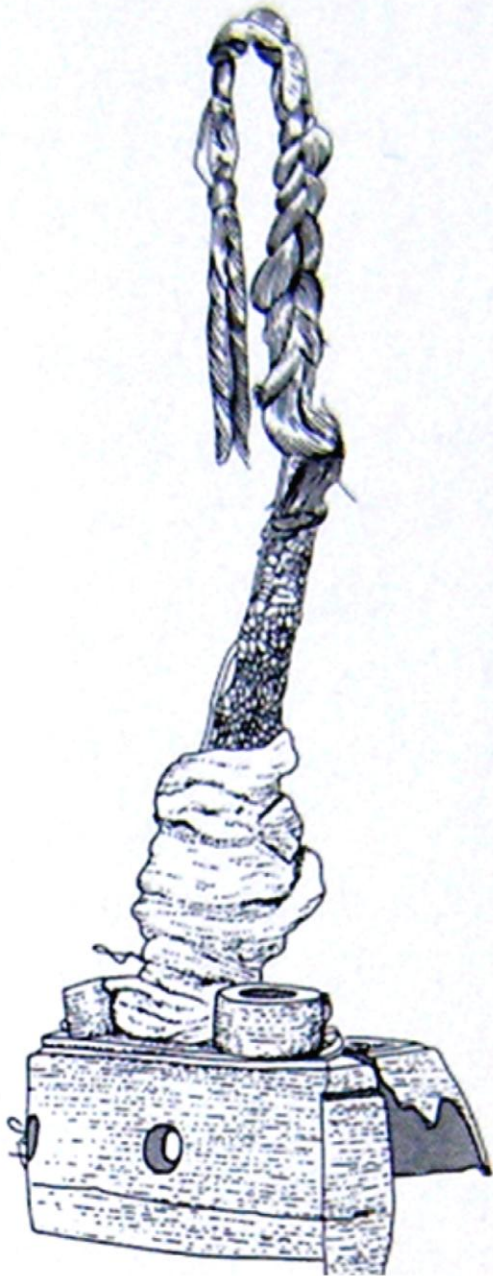
### **Oversized Scythian Jewellery**

Royal crown, Tilia Tepe (Afghanistan). -1<sup>st</sup> century.

The headdress is much wider than a female skull. For this oversized jewellery to fit a woman comfortably her head would have to be twice the normal width and height of a woman's head.

Therefore they are **“mounted on leather or red felt, to carved wooden crowns or sculptured leather castles”**

**(Tamara Talbot Rice, *The Scythians*, New York, 1957, 145.)**



**Scythian wooden crown as base for  
oversized headdress jewellery**  
*Gold der Skythen, 159*



### **“Sumerian” Jewellery**

*University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Wreath (Mesopotamian, ca. 2650-2550 B.C.). Found in the "Great Death Pit" at Ur. Gold, lapis lazuli and carnelian. L. 42.7 cm.*



### **“Sumerian” Jewellery**

**Gold foil** and faience diadems  
from Lady Pu-abi’s tomb, Ur, c.  
2500 *bc.* (British Museum).





**Scythian Jewellery**  
Necklace (**goldfoil**) from  
Chertomlyk/Karagodeaushkh/Kekuvatski



**“Sumerian” Jewellery**

*University of Pennsylvania Museum of  
Archaeology and Anthropology*

Wreath (Mesopotamian, ca. 2650-2550 B.C.).

Found in Puabi's death pit at Ur. Gold, lapis lazuli  
and carnelian. L. 40 cm.

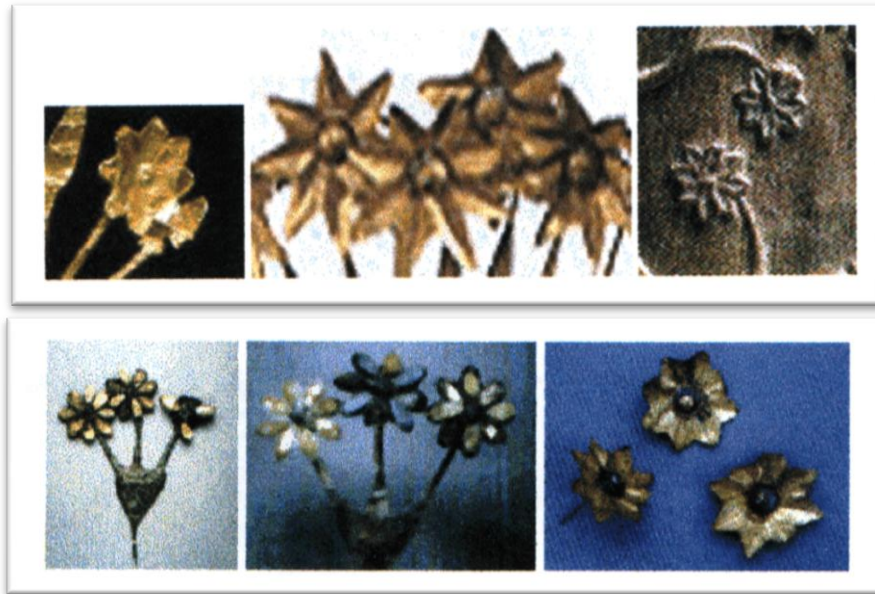
This wreath of gemstones



### **Scythian Jewellery**

Gold foil Ryzhanovka Kurgan necklace (Ukraine)

*[[www.uj.edu.pl/IRO/NEWSLET/IRC9/Chochorowski.html](http://www.uj.edu.pl/IRO/NEWSLET/IRC9/Chochorowski.html)]*



### **"Sumerian" Jewellery with rosettes (-2600)**

Part the jewellery of Queen Shubad (Akkadian: Puabi) recovered from the Royal Tombs. The first two are decorated "Spanish" combs while the third is a rosette pin. All of the "flowers" or "rosettes" appear to be similar.





### Scythian Jewellery with rosettes

Scythian Diadem in the shape of a broad band ornamented with flowers and rosettes alternating with figurines of birds. There is an amber inlay in the central rosette. The band has wire loops at the ends.

Gold. 66.8 cm. long, 7.2 cm. wide; **Kelermes**.VII-VI c. B.C.



### **Scythian Jewellery with rosettes**

Gold foil Ryzhanovka Kurgan necklace (Ukraine)

*[[www.uj.edu.pl/IRO/NEWSLET/IRC9/Chochorowski.h  
tml](http://www.uj.edu.pl/IRO/NEWSLET/IRC9/Chochorowski.html)]*





**Scythian Jewellery with rosettes**

PECTORAL (Catalogue #172). Mid-4th c., Gold, enamel

from Tovsta Mohyla, near Ordzhonikidze, Dnipropetrovs'ka Oblast'.

UKRAINE.



„Sumerian“ goat nibbling leafs

*University of Pennsylvania Museum of  
Archaeology and Anthropology*  
UR I “Ram in the Thicket” (“-2500”)



„Sumerian“ goat nibbling leafs

*British Museum:* UR I “Ram in the Thicket”  
 (“-2500”)



**Scythian goats nibbling leafs**

Relief animal design of an ceremonial hatchet.  
Gold. 72 cm. long. Kelermes. VII-VI c. B.C.





**„Sumerian“ antithetic goats nibbling  
leaves.**

Royal Tombs Ur (-2600).

Carved from shell and highlighted with  
bitumen.

([http://joseph\\_berrigan.tripod.com/ancientbabilon/id13.html](http://joseph_berrigan.tripod.com/ancientbabilon/id13.html))



**Scythian antithetic goats**  
(Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen  
und andere Steppenvölker*,  
Muenchen 1994, 305)





**Scythian antithetic goats nibbling leafs**

Lower part of an ceremonial hatchet handle.  
Figures of goats standing on their hind legs  
on either side of of a sacred tree.

Gold. 16.5 cm. diam., 9.7 cm. high.

**Kelermes.** VII-VI c. B.C.



**Scythian gold**

**Amphora with mouflon-shaped handles,**  
Achaemenid, 5th century B.C.. Filippovka,  
kurgan 1, treasure pit 2. Gold; 9 x 7 1/8 in.  
(23 x 18.1 cm). Archaeological Museum,  
Ufa.

**„Sumerian“ Panther/Lioness-Eagle-Stag image (right)**



Just as in Sumerian and Scythian (left) mythology, in Hungarian mythology, the stag is also seen as a mystical being with magical powers and whose role was to indicate the will of god and to guide the Hungarians accordingly.



**“Sumerian” Winged Panther/Lion-Headed Eagle  
 (“Imdugud”?) and Stags.**

**Sheets of copper on wood and bitumen.**

**Temple at Tell al-Ubaid (near Ur; -2900 to -2350).**

Height 1.07. From the Early Dynastic. This copper frieze was found in the temple at Ubaid, presumably to be placed over the doorway. The panel has been cast in high relief, with the heads of the three beasts cast separately. Note that the head of the eagle breaks out of the border of the frieze.





**Scythian winged panther**  
**from -5<sup>th</sup> century**  
*(Gold der Skythen, 85)*





**“Sumerian” antithetic winged panthers with snake caduceus.**

**Scythian antithetic panthers**

(Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*, Muenchen 1994, 113)



**Scythian winged panthers**  
(Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvoelker*, Muenchen 1994, 304)



**“Sumerian” antithetic stags** Ubaid near Ur; -2900 to -2350



**Scythian antithetic stags**

Belt buckle from Koban / Northern Ossetia. -1<sup>st</sup> century (*Gold der Skythen*, 41)

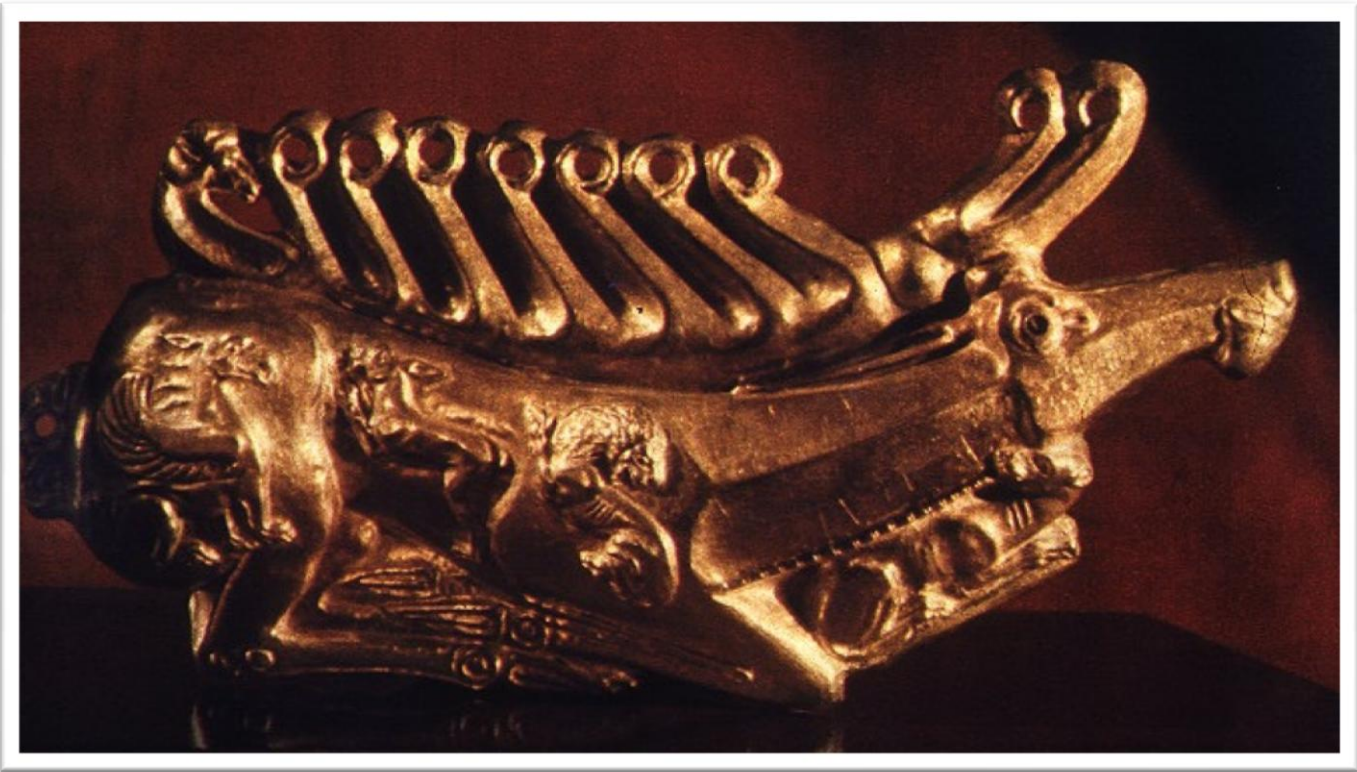




**Scythian Bronze Bridle Plaque in the Form of a  
Resting Stag**

Mid 5th century BC .Bronze . 4.7 x 4.7 cm . Krasnodar  
region, Kuban area.

Seven Brothers burial mound



**Scythian stag with incised lion**  
[Kuloba/Kuloba/Kostromskaya]





### **Scythian Stags**

**Left: 4th century B.C., Filippovka, kurgan 1, burial entryway.**

Wood, gold, silver, and bronze; 19 1/4 x 11 3/8 x 15 3/8 in. (51 x 30 x 41 cm)

Archaeological Museum, Ufa.

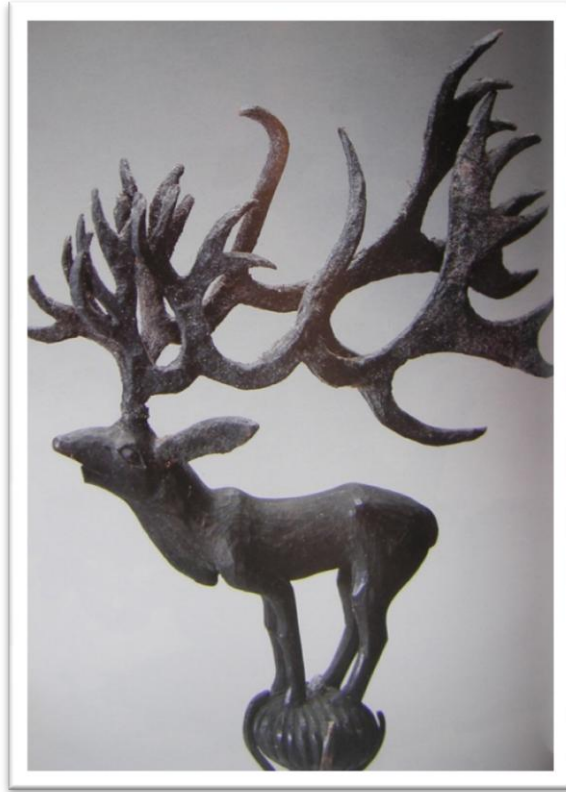
**Right: 4th century B.C., Filippovka, kurgan I, treasure pit 1.**

Wood, gold, and silver; 16 1/8 x 8 1/2 in. (42 x 20 cm), H. of antlers 8 7/8 in. (22.5 cm).

Archaeological Museum, Ufa.



**Scythian Man-Panther-Stag**  
Pazyryk phase (5th-3rd Centuries B.C.).



**Scythian stag** (Pazyryk; leather)  
(-450 to -250)

(Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*, Muenchen 1994, 276)





**“Sumerian” whig helmet**

Electrotype replica of the gold 'Mes-**Kalam**-Dug' whig helmet from Ur. Early Dynastic III, 2600 BC. 1 (The British Museum; original in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad).



Scythian gold work





**Scythian golden helmet**  
**Kurgan Perederiewa Mogila - Donezk**  
(Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*, Muenchen, 1994, 377)



**Scythian golden helmet**  
**Kurhan Ak-Burun (-4th century)**  
*(Gold der Skythen, 129)*



**Helmet (mask)**

**Thraco-Getian whig helmet from Scythia  
Minor  
(-7<sup>th</sup> c.; Constanta/Romania)**



**Thraco-Getian whig helmet from**  
**Scythia Minor**  
(-7<sup>th</sup> c.; Constanta/Romania)





**Scythia Minor** (today: Dobruja in Romania and Bulgaria on the Black Sea)



**“Sumerian” Great Lyre with scenes in trapezoid sections**  
from the "King's Grave" (front panel) (Mesopotamian, ca. 2650-2550 B.C.). Shell and bitumen. H. 33 cm.

© *University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*



**Scythian mirror back with scenes in triangular sections**

The back view of a round silver mirror with raised edge and the ends of a two-pronged handle in the center. The design has been impressed on the gold leaf which covers the whole of this side.

Silver and gold leaf. 17 cm. diam. **Kelermes** VII-VI c. B.C.





**Scythian antithetic panthers/lions**  
Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*, Muenchen 1994, 113





**Scythian antithetic motif**

Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*, Muenchen 1994, 113



*University of Pennsylvania Museum of  
Archaeology and Anthropology*  
**“Sumerian” Tumbler** (Mesopotamian,  
ca. 2650-2550 B.C.). Found in Puabi's  
death pit at Ur. Electrum. H. 15.2 cm.



*University of Pennsylvania Museum of  
Archaeology and Anthropology*  
**“Sumerian” Tumbler (detail:  
bottom)** (Mesopotamian, ca. 2650-  
2550 B.C.). Found in Puabi's death pit  
at Ur. Electrum. H. 15.2 cm.





**Bottom of Scythian gold Bowl**  
**Gold Bowl (detail: bottom)**  
Kelemes. VII-VI c. B.C.  
(*Gold der Skythen*, 51)





**“Sumerian” Gold**

“Royal Tomb” golden dishes



### **Scythian gold**

**Amphora with antithetic mouflon-shaped handles**, Achaemenid, 5th century B.C.. Filippovka, kurgan 1, treasure pit 2. Gold; 9 x 7 1/8 in. (23 x 18.1 cm). Archaeological Museum, Ufa.



**“Sumerian” Gold**  
British Museum



**„Sumerian“ Gold**  
British Museum



**Scythian Gold Cup**  
Iran, 4th - 3rd centuries BC





**“Sumerian” Lion Kill (with prey animal on its back)**  
**Cosmetic Box with Inlaid Lid.** Silver, lapis lazuli, shell.  
 H: 3.5 cm; Dm: across lid 6.4 cm. Early Dynasty IIIA,  
 about 2750 BC. University of Penns



**Scythian Lion Kill (with prey animal on its back)**  
 (Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*, Muenchen 1994, 148).



**Scythian Lion Kill (with prey animal placed on its back)**  
(Veronique Schiltz, *Die Skythen und andere Steppenvölker*,  
Muenchen 1994, 307)