



TRANSITIONAL CELTO-PANNONICO ART 3 Hungarian helmets have always had botton on top, since Bronze Ag TRANSITIONAL, SYNCRETIC, GRECO-MACEDONIAN-PERSIAN-KUSHAN-HUNGARIAN, PLAQUE IN BACTRIA, THE MELTING POT The above plaque, found at Al Khanun, is in the National Museum of Afghanistan. It is dated 3rd century B.C.. It is supposed to be of local production as fragments of a similar artefact have been found in the area (I. R. Picikjan, "Kul'tura Bactrii"). It shows a Goddess (Cybele, a Celtic Goddess!). The sun and moon couple was a sacred Hungarian symbol from Nebra to Szekelyfold. The Hungarian or anothers did in Kimmeria, Etriria, Arsia and up until the Szent Korona of the Honfoglalás time. The priest on the right holds his/her hand onto a sacred symbol of the Kushans (see the Kanishka coin on the left side). The author of the book "Afghanistan, i tesori ritrovati" defines the carvings on the ground as "flowers born on rocks". In the following image you can better see those flowers: Baby Istens, "tulips", trees of life, Mother Istens, rosettes, omega shapes, 6 ray Suns, tamgas,... all Hungarian symbols of sacredness, the signature of the goldsmith! The above plaque, found at Al Khanun, is in the National Museum of Afghanistan. It is dated 3rd century B.C.. It is supposed to be of local production as fragments of a similar artefact have been found in the area (I. R. Picikjan, "Kul'tura Bactrii"). It shows a Goddess (Cybele, a Celtic Goddess!). The priest and the servant with the Persian "umperla" wear conical headdresses. The sun and moon couple was a sacred Hungarian symbol from Nebra to Szekelyfold. The Hungarian 6 ray Sun has become an Indo-European 16 ray sun. The lions are holding a leg up, as the Hungarian parthers did in Kimmeria, Etruria, Arsia and up until the Szent Korona of the Honfoglalás time. The priest on the right holds his/her hand onto a sacred symbol of the Kushans (see the Kanishka coin on the right side). The author of the book "Afghanistan, i tesori ritrovati" defines the carvings on the ground as "flowers born on rocks". In the following image you can see those flowers: Baby Istens, "tulips", trees of life, Mother Istens, rosettes, omega shapes, 6 ray Suns, tamgas,... all Hungarian symbo are the corresponding Hungarian symbols of sacredness:

Honfoglalas

Aureola Afgana (Buddhas) Crown of curls Rito Cimmero (left) Bird with baby Isten sceptre and raised pow Anthropomorph Asymmetric tulips Cliosonne and enamel (Tillia Tepe)

lere are 20 Hungarian sacred symbols in the image these 12 artefact shown in the September 2007 rzantium exhibition at the Archaeological Museum Internatival

of Istanbul. The legacy of these symbols could come from the Pannonico Scythians, but, at least one artifact, the cross of Istens in a rhombus, is certainly Magyar: the cross of Istens in a rhombus started being used in the Tarim Basin (left, French expedition) And since then it is a standard in tribal carpets.

of Istanbul.

SCYTHO-MAGYAR INFLUENCE ON BYZANTIUM AND KIEV ART

Vedi Archeologia in Ukraine, Chiesa di Santa Sofia a Roma.

Too many archaeologists dismiss the shovel and start using the pen... some of them should be prevented from doing it! The Hungarians who made that "Hellenistic" plaque did not leave flowers or tulips on it, but their signature! The Greco-Pannonico Alexander the Great, subjugated a Hungarian population. These Hungarians (Sakas, according to archaeologists) lived there before the Kushans (Yueh Chih - Thagun') arrived (about 160 B.C.); far before the Heftailites (Huns!?) arrived. From wherever these last two populations arrived, (If they were not Hungarians), they were culturally assimilated by Hungarians, who already lived in Bactria since centuries. (I do believe that also the Yueh Chih/Thaguri/Kushans were Hungarians).

the Yueh Chih/Thaguri/Kushans were Hungarians). Túl sok azon régészek száma, akik kihagyva a lapátot, egyből tollat ragadnak… egyeseket meg kellene gátolnunk ebben! A magyarok, aki "hellenisztikus" plakettet készítették nem virágokat és tulipánokat tettek rá, hanem az aláírásukat! Nagy Sándor leigázta a magyar népet. Ezek a magyarok (szakák, a régészek szerint!) ott éltek a kusánok (Yueh Chi – Thaguri) érkezése előtt (ie. 160 körül); sokkal a heftalliták ("hunok"!?) érkezése előtt. Bárhonnan is érkezett e két útóbi nép, az biztos, hogy kultásan asszimilálótdak a magyarokkoz, akik Baktriában éltek korábban (Ha nem ők maguk is magyarok voltak! Én azt gondolom, hogy a jüecsik (Yueh Chih) magyarok voltak).

TRANSITIONAL SYNCRETIC MAGYAR-INDO-EUROPEAN CROWN

tamga

egyeseket meg kellene gátolnunk ebben! A magyarok, akik a