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## The Language of the Scythians, through the works of Herodotus

by Rudolf Dudás

Our Hungarian Chronicles and Gestas and early history up to the 19th century thought it very natural and obvious that we are associated with the Scythians; and the use of a common language wasn't doubted either. (This was reflected in many of the oldest legends, such as the legend of the stag, and others right down to the early Hungarian kings, and even currently existing folk songs.)

This association wasn't simply from early Medieval Hungarian documents either, but even the pope called Hungarians the remnants of the royal Scythians. The political pressures forced upon Hungarians in the last century that caused the fragmentation of the country, had also put a great pressure to destroy Hungarian history and obliterate its meaning and to wipe it out of our memory. These foreign dictatorships went to the extent to claim that even the Scythians were an unknown and non-existent people, so that such a nonexistent people couldn't possibly be our relations.

This constant bickering and antagonistic behavior was changed with the results of the research of Russian archeologists when newer and newer Scythian gold treasures kept being discovered.

(L. : Alexander Mihajlovic Leskov und Renate Rolle, "Neue Funde skythischer Schätze", 1972). The attack on Hungarians after this however only changed

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their tactics, claiming that the stupid wandering nomad ancient Hungarians could in no way be linked to the high culture of the Scythians. This from the "so called" Hungarian Academy, which always emphasizes only the most archaic stone age link to the Finno-Ugrian community, which is only linguistic and not racial, not cultural, nor valid in any other way!

The very narrowly confined knowledge of the Finno-Ugrian researchers, who often made and still make huge historic blunders, were proven to be impossible by archeologists, but they still hid behind their invented history and managed to convince the world of this. This after the Magyar Historic Academy at this same time was taken over by a totally foreign spirit and for this the academicians of today cannot take responsibility; however now in a more healthy national environment, they could be forerunners of those who correct these many negative historic views to that which existed prior to 1848. They however have only isolated themselves from all the new discoveries and have done nothing to balance their views, but continued to block any new ideas from being studied and surfacing, throwing anyone out of work who talk about anything contrary to any aspect of their idealized views.

The Russian viewpoint isn't truthful either, which in the U.S. and throughout the world has exhibited the Scythian treasures as though it was the product of the Russian genius. If we don't examine the golden staggs of Tapio-szent-marton or Zöld-halom-pusztá, then these could also be claimed by them. Truth must be reborn again in the world: which would allow the strong Hungarian links to the Scythian culture, a fact that in the 18th and early 19th century was accepted by many of the top historians from Europe to India.

Furthermore, to counter the Russian propaganda, we should also take the Scythian treasures in the possession of Hungarian museums, on a world tour, to acquaint the world with them and explain their Hungarian origins. This can be also explained by the now doubted first and only settlement of Hungarians in



Zöldhalompusztai aranyszarvas, K.e. V-VI. század

the 9th century, which has been nothing but a later return of a segment of the population from Southern Russia, from where the other Scythian treasures originate.

With the moderation of the political situation in Hungary the traditional view of our ancestors can again be viewed in a new light and it is our vital interests that it be clarified again.

On the archeological line it is worth mentioning the work of Dr Kornél Bakay's work in the Altai Mountains, where he found new Scythian rockdrawings. It is well known that the people there (as well as in Southern Russia and Hungary) have called these burial mounds (barrows) with the name "kur-gan", which in Hungarian is also "kor-hány", and used as an elevated burial grave. (Actually the Hungarian etymology of this word is better than the Turkic one and isn't a loan word as claimed, but no one cares to hear that. Kor, Kur=mountain, hill in FinnUgor + hány=to pile up.) The word is also explainable in Sumerian/Scythian as "mound of the steppes" (KUR-GÁN). It is no accident that Sumerians burial customs were also similar to the Scythian customs and preceded by millenias the borrowed custom in other areas. In the area in east Hungary beyond the Tisza River near Mező Hevyes "steppe Mountains" there are also many Scythian burial



mounds. Today Hungarians pronounce the kurgan word as kórhány, due to the language sound development: where the U changed to O and the G softened to H. (If someone is officially a historian or archeologist but still doesn't understand the common origin of these words then they shouldn't stifle the advancement of modern science, but let him resign!)

As a result of this study it becomes obvious, that the Scythian language is quite similar to the Sumerian language. The similarity between the two languages has been stated first in the past by Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson and Francois Lenormand. The Hungarian Academy to this day, has not been able to take a stand on the origins of the Scythians, (although several private statements of experts, disagree with the official I.E. kurgan hypothesis, not just in Hungary but elsewhere.) From the view of scientific etiquette this appears to be a very poor performance and the Hungarian citizen may rightfully ask, "who determines the expertness of these Hungarian linguists, historians and archeologists? **who over the years have only been able to eliminate and minimize, what is known rather than to expand on it.**"

In examining the many Hungarian place names, we run into many which were first written using the Székely Hungarian-Hun runic writing, which is unlike the Germanic runes. Most of these were prechristian in origin, and perhaps that's why the pope banned it's use.

The Hungarian ABC, which were recorded in the Nicholsburg Codex has the curious distinction that, although they differ from the Mesopotamian cuneiform due to their rounded shapes, they are also syllabic in use, they are perfectly adaptable to express the sounds of the cuneiform symbols.

From the beginning of the spreading of the Greek alphabet approximately 580 BC ancient historians have mentioned the Scythians (Saka) by their name, in accordance to Greek hearing and pronunciation of course. Their earliest reporting from about 700BC mentions them as a warrior horseman nation.

From a Hungarian perspective, the primary report is the most important, according to which: The Scythians didn't come from anywhere but were always present adjacent to the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. That is they were the aboriginals of these regions and no one lived there earlier./Herodotus, 484BC-



A Kaukázusi térség.

394BC; "About the Scythians", translated by Károly Tolnay, pg 11, Bp., 1980. They have tried constantly to deny their origins from here, ever since, but cannot change the words of Herodotus.

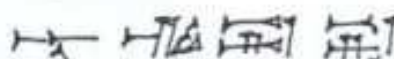
The information of Herodotus which talk for the most part about the Scythians living next to the Black Sea, came from discourses of people living in various Greek colonies, which by then dotted the Black Sea coastline. One of his Grecianized named confidants: Tümnos (Dymme?) dictated and wrote of the Scythians in an honorable way. Histories which to us is of invaluable important information. His phonetic representation of the Scythian language is so acceptable, that most Sumerian linguists should be able to recognize it, if he/she is only willing to try. This study is based upon the accepted truth of

the works of the two most important early Greek historians.

According to the archeologists, the southern style agriculture did not arrive to the southern Russian plains before 2500BC. These possibly were the Cimmerians who were the western neighbors of the Scythians, but possessing a agriculturalist and herding, horseriding culture. This was roughly at the same time that the Summerian culture flowered in Mesopotamia. We also know that 25,000 years earlier one of the centers of the Graveti Culture was also is found in this same region. Currently it is the accepted view that in the intervening 20,000 years the Scythians subsisted on hunting and their large herds. The close association with the local aboriginal populations, known as the Tauri Cimmerians, proves that the underground burials found next to Partyizanskoje county contain both Scythians and Tauri-Cimmerians together, buried in a style reminiscent of the tightly compressed style of Bronze Age, just as their many artifacts also show this.

Our data on the millenias before 1000BC are very uncertain and sketchy, because previous to this time foreigners to this area of Southern Russia (Ukraine) feared to enter. The references to the Scythians found in the Bible are also very vague. **Generally they labeled all Scythian like people with the Mesopotamian name of the Cimmerians, with the name Gomar.** According to the legends recorded by Herodotus, the first man who lived here was called Targita(us).

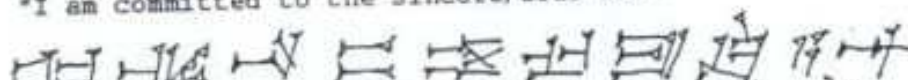
TAR - GI - TA - US' "One who is guided by sincerity/truth"  
12 85 139 211 (Labat)

  
TAR - GI - TA - US

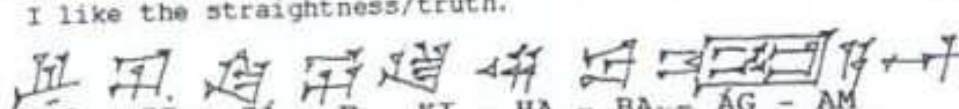
The meaning of the name of the ancestor of the Scythians was also a common characterization of his nation, his descendants. Truth and trustworthiness above advantage, **which is greatly missing today.**

To illustrate this trait to those who doubt it, let me show that "GI" =trustworthy, sincerity and the morphology of this whole word, which is shown in the following two Scythian/Summerian sentences.

INIM - GI - NA - BĪ HA - MA - DA - SĀ - ĀM AND  
"I am committed to the sincere/true word"

  
INIM - GI - NA - BĪ HA - MA - DA - SĀ - ĀM

NĪG - SĪ - SĀ - E KI - HA - BA - ĀG - AM dS'UL- GI  
"I like the straightness/truth." "shulgi"

  
NĪG - SĪ - SĀ - E KI - HA - BA - ĀG - AM dSUL - GI  
"Sul-qi".

This great moral virtue can be found thousands of years later in the Árpád



house kings of Hungary, possessing the largest family of saints, through several generations. This shows that this characterization was always present amongst them.

Starting with one of the ancestors of that family, known as UGER or UGYER whose etymology is as follows.

1/  
U - E - GE - K(E4)  
411 308 85 233 "the prince of truth" U - E - GE - K(E4)

His son Almos was also known for his wisdom and truthfulness.

The early descendant of Almos was GEZA, whom the Greek emperor Michael Dukas, titled GEOBICES as illustrated in the back of the Hungarian Holy Crown.

GE - U4 - U - BI - T(I) - SA - A  
480 381 411 214 376 457 579

GE - U4 - U - BI - T(I) - SA - A γεωβιτσας )

"The king who strives to reach godly enlightenment"

GE, (GI) =king

U4 =light, shine, sun;

U =god,

BI =possessive suffix.

TE, TI =to reach, approach, to obtain.

SA =to strive, to be successful.

U4 - A - I - I - K(E4)

The son of king GEZA, was St. Steven, whose precoronation name was VAJK.

3/  
U4 - A - I - I - K(E4) = "the praiseworthy father's light".  
381 579 142 233; A=father, I-I =praiseworthy

Other members of this family, some of whom the church disliked because of their earlier magian leanings.

4/ VAZUL: U - A - ZU - UL "famous magian prince"

5/ KOPÁNY: GUB - BA - Á - AM/AN "in possession of great power"

6/ ENDRE: EN - DERE "highest prince"

7/ KÁLMÁN: KAL -MA - AN "having great respect"

8/ LEVENTE: LE-U4 -E- N(I)-TI-KA "the defender of the side of the sun god".

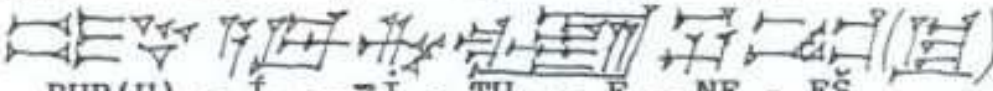
This name has been found in the royal family throughout history and associated with the defender of the marches. If there are Sumerologists that cannot follow this explanation, then their diplomas are rather worthless.

The Hungarian man by nature strives for justice and truth < a fact that others try to taken advantage of >, because his instinct derived from his natural inheritance from his ancestors tells him that the basis of living in harmony with others is truth. This fact is also reflected clearly in the Hungarian language in its directness rather than secretive expressions and its overriding expressions that always relates to other people as equals

("felek"), rather than as subservients, which is so uncommon in most European languages. (mellérendelő vs alárendelő) This tradition goes back to the ancient tradition of northern sunworship, where the sungod was the god of truth and protector of mankind and was represented by the light of the sun, which enlightens us. (the dawn sun KOR-) It is already seen that today's world order is based on lies and deception and it is beginning to crack apart and will never survive into the next hundred years. That small fragment of humanity, who have survived unspoiled, who can see without being drunken with today's propaganda, can see the coming power of light, the strengthening sun's renewed power after an ages of weakening. **The slow recovery to the golden age.**

According to the discourses of Herodotus "...the parents of Targitaus according to the Greek terminology, were none other than ZEUS, the Greek father of the gods and the daughter of the river Borysthenes." It is interesting that the name Borysthenes grants us such possibilities as this.

BUR(U) - í - ZI - TU6 - E - NE - ES'  
227      579      84      17      308      172

  
BUR(U) - í<sub>7</sub> - ZI - TU<sub>6</sub> - E - NE - ES

"The magical river of life." To the Scythians the river/ water goddess was quite important and are referred to in various references on their study, with various names from the Scythians all the way to the Huns.

As though magical mermaids lived in those rivers, one of whom becoming the wife of the chief god (Zeus). To Hungarians familiar with folklore, the image of Tündér Ilona comes to mind. In accordance to the Chronicles in place of Zeus "Arany apácska" (the golden father). According to tradition these two have lived through eternity, and are nicely described by the collected mythological works of Magyar Adorján. Even this episode throws light on the origin of the Scythians. Our folklorists see in these the origins of the ancient Hungarian religion, a small portion of which later survived in fairy tales.

Three sons were born to the ancestor of the Scythians, Targitaus. LIP-OXAIS, ARP-OXAIS, and KOL-AXAIS. **These were the leaders of various segments of Scythian society.**

LIE - AHA - í - sí      "heart full of love" the chief priest.  
AB - AHA - í - sí      "full of fatherly love"  
KU - L(í) - AHA - í - sí      "full of brotherly love"

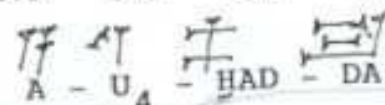
This fatherly love was not given without a goal, to mould the future king to be kindly toward his people, even after his rise to the throne. This to serve



the goal of brotherly love during his rule. Examples of this are shown on Scythian artifacts where their caring and help in good times and bad is illustrated. Already at this early time the seeds of Jesus Christianity, the teachings of Christ, are sensed and that link is also provable in the person of Scythus, a great religious teacher, who taught both Budha and Mani, who were both founders of very pure and ethical religions. The religion of Scythus, is referred throughout early Hungarian historical documents as the old religion, which was similar, but not identical to Manicheism. It derived from the source rather than from a later new teacher Mani./Pap Gábor. The religion of Jesus having its roots in the teachings of Scythus, originating ultimately with the older Scythian spiritual world.

According to traditions LEIPOHIS was the leader of the AU-BATA tribe. Note Hungarian "Had" has the double meaning of clan/tribe as well as a military unit.

A - U4 - HAD - DA "the descendant of the bright sun god."  
579 381 295 335

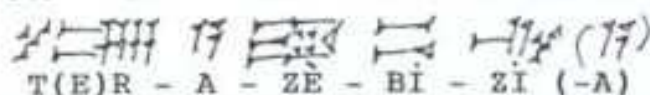
  
A - U4 - HAD - DA

The name of the Avar Huns, descendants of the white Huns who ruled India and Afghanistan and central Asia for a while, could also be described in this same way to be the "descendants of the Sun".

A - U4 - AR where AR can have the similar meaning as HAD.

The tribe of ARPO-XA-IS was called the CATI-ARI (army) and the TRANSPANS, who lived besides the sea and fished.

T(e)R - A - ZS - BI - ZI (-A) "dweller of forest next to the sea"  
375 579 338a 214 84 579

  
T(E)R - A - ZS - BI - ZI (-A)

We know that the Greeks traded for boatloads of fish from the Scythians. The livelihood of various branches of the Scythians were determined by the type of natural bounty found in their respective lands.

Another of their famous trade goods were their metalworking, because on the left side of the Dnyper River, the archeologists have found many remains that are similar to those found in the foundries of the Hungarian county of Somogy, well known as an ancient area of metal production, near the town of BÜ. (Note: Somogy/Simig =smith) The metal culture of Hungary therefore can be tied to that of the Scythians, just as the metal arts of the Etruscans has already been tied to Hungary.

KOL-AX-AIS the youngest son, who won the throne of TAR-GITA-US, whose name according to Gyula Mészáros, meant "son of god", ruled over the PARALATI. According to the legend in the days of TARGITAUS a golden plow, joke, battle ax and cup fell from heaven. These were hot so that the first elder sons were unable to pick them up without burning themselves, however by the time the youngest boy arrived and picked them up they were cooled off. Because of that the youngest son inherited his father's throne. This too has a parallel in

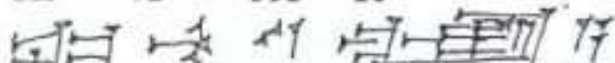
Hungarian folk customs where the youngest son inherits his fathers farastead and takes care of the old folks, since the older ones are themselves getting on in years. The city of Cholxis was named after the king of the Scythians, KOLAXAIS.

The people and clan of Koxaxais became the "knights", priests and royalty of Scythians.

Herodotus also noticed that every Scythian prince had a common "family" name Skolotus (Saka in scythian not SKO)

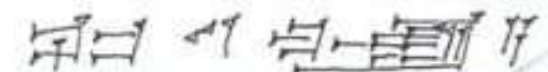
"the persevering servant of the enchanting sun god"

SAG - KUL - U<sub>4</sub> - TU<sub>6</sub>  
115 72 381 16

  
SAG - KUL - U<sub>4</sub> - TU<sub>6</sub> "A"

The Skolot name in Greek was Scytha, which in my opinion is none other than.

SAG - U - TU<sub>6</sub> - A "the servant of the magical sun god"

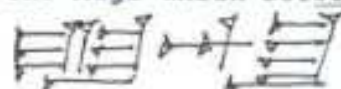


Another view has spread in the western schools that the name is related to SAG-UD-DA, which actually means "light faced". This however forgot to mention the initial TR and it's presence. Not all Scythians were light skin color, but the western Cimmerians were. There were also eastern Kusan Scythians who were brown, just as prince ALMOS is mentioned to be very tall and brown by the Hungarian Chronicles. "In the opinion of Herodotus the residents of Moldva, which is now in old Rumania, were known by the name AGATHYRSI./ Tolnay Károly, "A Szkitákrol", pg 14. This is the same opinion in the official historian circles, which calls the river Dnyster, which was known by the Scythians as the river Tyras, and was according to tradition was also the burial place of the royal Cimmerians, the Fauri. This was the western boundary of the early Scythians. This opinion however is inconsistent with the name of the AGATHYRS name, if we actually translated it correctly from what the Agathyrsi called themselves rather than what the Royal Scythian called them.

AGA - TU<sub>6</sub> - IR - S'U - US'  
347 16 232 354 211

  
AGA - TU<sub>6</sub> - IR - SU - US

The interpretation means "The followers of the magical/holy crown's". This could be indicating a dependant relationship also. The Aga-thyrsi name has some similarity also to the Thracians and Tursci, known today as the Etruscans. The Agathyrsi therefore were known as the followers of the Scythian king(?dom). AGA - TU<sub>6</sub> meant a holy crown and also a crown of horns, which in the Mesopotamian Scythian language of the Sumerians is also meant by AGA-AN-S'U or AGANCS in Hungarian. This is the crown given by heaven, the crown of the Magi which before the cross had a miniature of the stag horns.



The Hungarian Holy crown, with images depicting god on his throne, Jesus, the saints and in the past the Virgin Marry was on the rear of the crown. This is not a simple royal crown, but an initiation crown. Paraphrasing Gabor Pap "It is rarely worn during normal events except during ceremonial occasions, as an



initiation. Hungarian customs associated with the crown and coronation are quite unlike most European ones with many unique features. Simply put, it doesn't derive from the Biblical-Jewish traditions, and the anointing doesn't have any relevance while the crown is even more respected than the king, since he can be deposed."

No king can become a legal king of the Hungarians unless he has been initiated appropriately by the holy crown. He then becomes nearly the same as a priest as well as a king. It's as though the whole idea of kingship resides within the crown itself, since it is the link between heaven and earth./Gábor Pap.

The custom and laws associated with the heaven given, Hungarian Holy Crown can be traced back to antiquity to aspects of the Sumerian traditions, which again are totally different that the customs of the later Semites. King Sulgi (2100 BC) also claims that "I have placed back upon my head the holy crown" (**Kendu Crown**) This indicates that the custom is many thousands of years old, and probably even older than the Sumerians. Basically it was similar in form to the crown of horns, of the Shamans, which also had a sacral function as early as the Graveti Culture in 25,000 BC Europe. This was the AGA-AN-S'U the heaven given crown, whose other meaning is the "horned". The Hungarian crown is just a late christianized form of this indoctrination/cult crown.

12

Other Greek sources refer to the **AGATHIRSI** living next to the river Maros in Transylvania. Here I must also mention that despite (modern) belief that the belief that the name of Transylvania is not Latin in origin, but Scythian, because:

T(E) R - AN -SI -IL -U4 -Á -NÍ -A  
375 13 112 320 411 334 231 579

"the high forest, risen from the power of the sun god."

Also the word **SILVAN** in Latin is from Etruscan (**Tursci**, **Rasena**). A people in northern Italy, who were also **Tauri** Scythian in origin, coming by the way of the Balkans, with an agglutinative language, quite similar to early Hungarian. (Dr Mario Alinei) **SILVAN** was the Etruscan god of forests/vegetation. Alinei's articles are published and a summary is on the internet.

The land which was recently stolen by the Rumanians, with the help of western powers, from Hungary and their whole explanation is nothing but the plagerized variant of the name mentioned previously.

13

The **NEURI** Scythians, living at the headwaters of the river **BUG** are claimed today to be Slavs, perhaps because our linguists have not been able to make sense of this word, so like with all historical and archeological records, if something is found to be indeterminate, it is automatically made Slavic in Eastern Europe. No proof, is proof by omission somehow. The name actually refers to a border guard with the following etymological explanation.

NĖ UR =heroic defense force.

444 575

These **NEURI** were the defenders of the territory of the Scythians who were also agriculturalists, like the pre-scythian **Cimmerians**, who were later known as the **Tauri Scythians**. To the north of these territory were the prippet marshes, which were the lands of the **ANDRO-PHAGI**, known as the wild "canibals, man eaters". We wonder, whether this was not the pure imagination of the Greeks or that it was actually true? In any case this is precisely the region where the ancestors of the Slavic people are claimed to originate from.

13b

The **GELONI** or **GELON-os**, had a tribal government, independent from the Scythians. They enjoyed a similar type of independence and privileges that the "border guard" Transylvanian Hungarians had. They could have been the ancestors of the **KOMI** or **FINNS**. (F.U. \*KOJE-ME > KOMI =man)  
To the Scythians however it meant.

GE -LÜ -NU -US' = "those who follow no king"  
480 330 75 211

14

The **KALLIPIDS** living north of the big bend of the Dnyeper river, called **Borystenes** by the Scythians. **Borystenes** also represented their mother goddess in the form of a half woman half serpent. This "bori" term according to Dr Gyula László, is found even today, among various Ural Altaic, but mainly Altaic tribes, as the name of the mother goddess and sometimes in the form of a female deer. Not all the tribes had the same animal totem, but the most common was the horned stag as amongst the Scythians as well as the Huns and Hungarians. Their occupation was mainly agriculture, but they also had orchards, fishing and hunting. Archeologists have found from wheat, rhye, millet, sweat peas from the time of the Scythians.

Their name may be related to the. "rulers of the inner groves" The grove here refers to sparsely wooded areas which were probably slashed and burned, leaving some areas wooded.

KAL -LI -IB -BI -DA  
322 59 535 214 335

The **KÁL**, **GAÁL** are also mentioned in Hungarian history as a prominent Hungarian clan.

15

The Sarmatians originated from southern Ural Mountains areas and later pushed into Scythian areas, and in time taking over the rule from them. They lived at the lower section of the Volga River, on the "Saurmata" plains. According to Herodotus their name can be interpreted to be "victorious heroes".

ZA - UR - U - MA - TA  
586 575 455 342 139



These people were such war hardened warriors, that they could stop the advance of the Roman legions. Their scale armor and long lances were illustrated quite accurately on the Roman column of Trajan.

The Scythian people's other horse warriors were the Parthian kata-phalk, who under the leadership of **PAKORUS**, broke the phalanxes of the Romans at Carrhe, Syria. According to tradition the mothers of the Sarmatians were the fighting Amazon women, who according to Herodotus, could only teach their young the Scythian language inaccurately, because their language was not originally Scythian. (The Amazon genetic research has proven that the Amazons were from Central Asia, and even a direct descendant has been found of an Amazon queen found in a kurgan burial among the Turks in Mongolia, by a female American archeologist. This was quite a huge discovery, but was quickly covered up afterwards, and she lost her monetary support for further work.)

16

In the north there were many many other smaller peoples, which were mentioned by Herodotus, such as the **Budin**, who had light blue eyes and were a red haired nomadic people. Also such people as the **IYIR** (or **Irka** = Finn irka is youngman and they also are known for their light blue eyes an light hair color.) also the **Udmurt**, **Komi**, **Mari**, who today are known collectively as the Finno-Ugrians. The Scythians acted as the main rulers and ties between these people. No doubt this is the origin of the FinnoUgrian language family, which otherwise genetically isn't related to the Hungarians.

17

The **MASSA-GETA** was a great tribe, who lived from the Caspian Sea toward the east. They were the cause of the westward migration of the Scythians, who in turn pushed out the **Cimmerians**, who were also the ancestors of the later **Thracians of the Balkans**. Some of these changes were only at the leadership level of these people, and most people remained in place. Similarly in the armies of **Attila the Hun** there were both Scythians and Sarmatians, who fought together as allies. ("Attilam Massagetarum Scytharumque exercitu armatum apud Roman processisse".) The name of the Massageta refers to their military name.

In Sumerian:

Mas' -sa -sa gid -da = "the champions of the drawn bowstring"  
Del. 163, 104, 104, 371, 335

18

**MELANKALEI** known as the "black?grey cloaks" could perhaps be better explained rather as:

ME -LAM - KALA -Š -NE "shining ones, to release the light, heroes?"  
532, 322 381 172

To a Hungarian of the near past, there was no better expression of his outer character than his richly decorated cloak. Precisely such cloaks are shown on the rock reliefs of **Persepolis** illustrating the **Medes** and also among the descendants of the white Huns, still living in northern India. The Hungarian name of such a cloak is "**Szür**", which can also mean light/grey by the term "**Szürke**".

Our written sources about the history of the Scythians and their language is quite incomplete, but those that did remain are even more important. During their westward spreading in 7th century BC, their king **Ispakay** they united with the Medes and Mannai and moved against Assyria. From the name **ISPAKAY** it appears that both the Medes and Mannai originated from the southern Caucasus area and were related type of people.

"the joined fire of glorious rule"  
 IZ(I)    PAG    GA    Á    I    I  
 172       78    139   334 142   142

This war ended peacefully; Zsharhadron (681-668) the king of the Assyrians came to an agreement with the king of the Scythians **BARTATUA**, whose name refers to his high priest status.

BAR - TA - TÙ - A  
 344    139    58    579    = "born in the holy glen".

(BAR can also mean ruler, king, who in the early days were the head priests in such a theocracy.) A similar name, in Greek, is also used by the Greek emperor "Purphyrogenetos", obviously referring to a priestly origin of the title. ??? born in scarlet??? \*\*\*\*\*

The Etruscans had a similar name for their kings "purx", whose title is also translated by the Latins to mean dictator/king or more precisely commander, as in Hungarian **PAR-ancs-ol-o** (a command-er), while an empire is **BIRO-DAL-OM**.

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According to Herodotus, the Scythians stayed in the Near East for 28 years, where they founded several cities and left behind a considerable amount of their people. One of these is the famous city of Scythopolis known by the Israelites as **Beth-Shahan**.

In 513BC during the time of the Persian attacks on the Scythians, the Scythian king **S-ko-pas-is** is mentioned. This name has been considerably influenced by the Greek pronunciation and hearing. This title has an explanation also in Sumerian.

lu SAG - GÙB - BA    "the directing chief", or the "head governor".  
 330    115    206  
  
 SA    GU - UB - Á - sí    "the empowered governor"  
 208       344    112

Another military leader that fought in this war was known as **IDANTHIRS-US**. From his name we believe him to be a Magi or magician.