

# The Hungarians: the most ancient people of Europe

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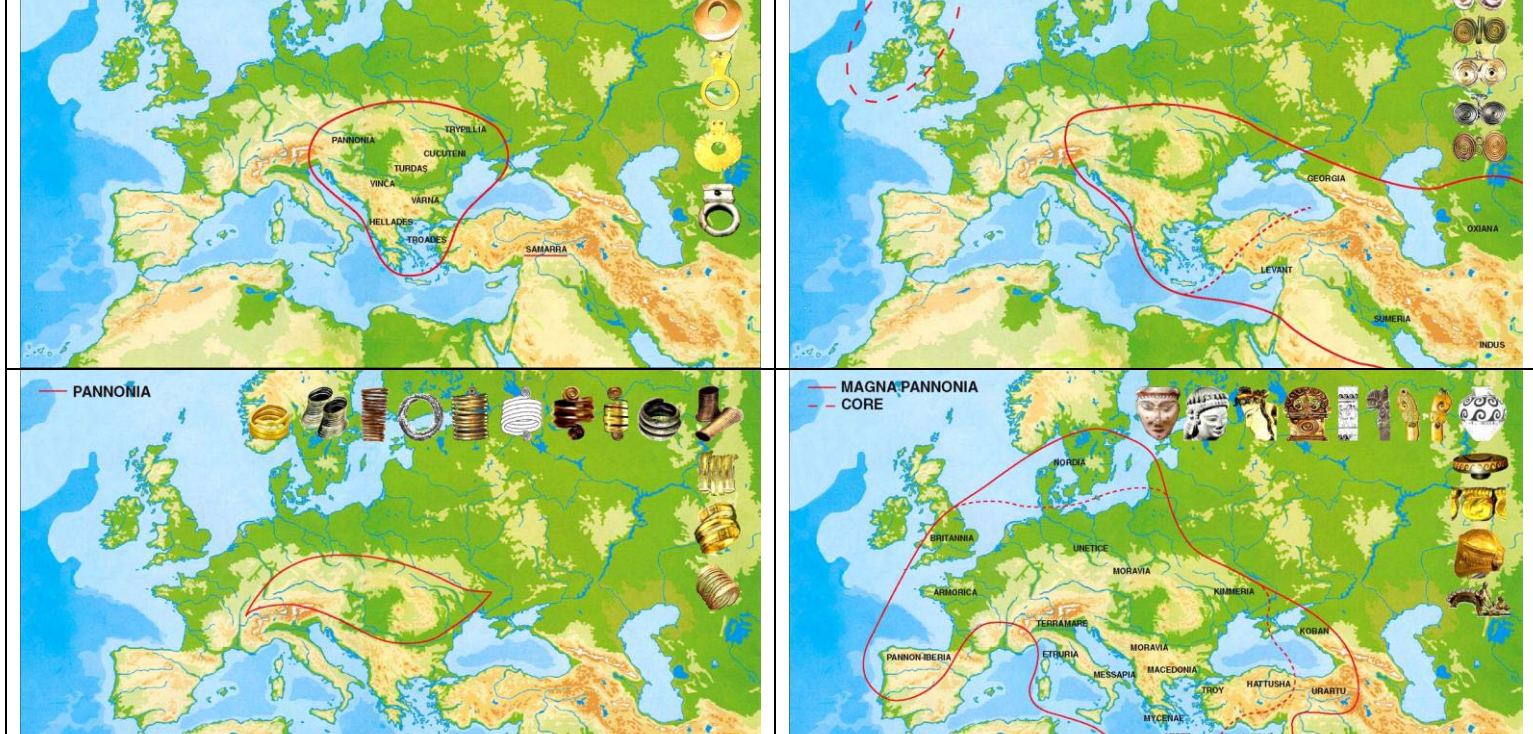
Michelangelo Naddeo, Italian researcher, believes that the first civilization in Europe had already appeared in the Neolithic and it belonged to the ancient people living in the Carpathian Basin, the Hungarians.

In spite of the fact that you are Italian, you have been studying Hungarian history for decades now. What led you to undertake research on one of the least known countries of Europe?

Although I was born in Italy, I have had doubts since my childhood that all my ancestors were of Italian origin, and that is because of my unusual family name and my features. This is why I decided to try to get to know as many cultures and populations as possible in my life, so that I could understand who really were the ancestors of the Europeans and where I came from. This explains why I started to get interested in Antiquity. I have always been into archaeology and history and I have been always interested in the history of Bronze Age Europe. I always thought that the continent was not uninhabited before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans and, as I elaborated on this thought, after some time I was faced to ancient Pannonia and its inhabitants.

The Indo-Europeanists will probably be shocked even by the thought of their common history having been called into question. What led you to this theory, which is very likely to astound the people of our country? In fact, in your next book, which is about to appear, you state nothing less than that we are the most ancient inhabitants of Europe...

In the book "Honfoglalás... the Magyars are back home", I listed some 50 cultural markers which migrated from Central Europe to Central Asia and came back with the Hungarians at the time of the Honfoglalás. I have taken two of those cultural markers (arts and religion) and I have further researched them through the study of archaeological artefacts. I have collected thousands of pictures of archaeological artefacts, which prove that a number of pre-Indo-European designs and sacred symbols originated in and around the Carpathian Basin (Gold Idol Civilization, Chalcolithic and Bronze age), spread to Agglutinia (Early bronze age) survived in Pannonia (Mid bronze age), and spread again to Magna Pannonia (late Bronze Age).



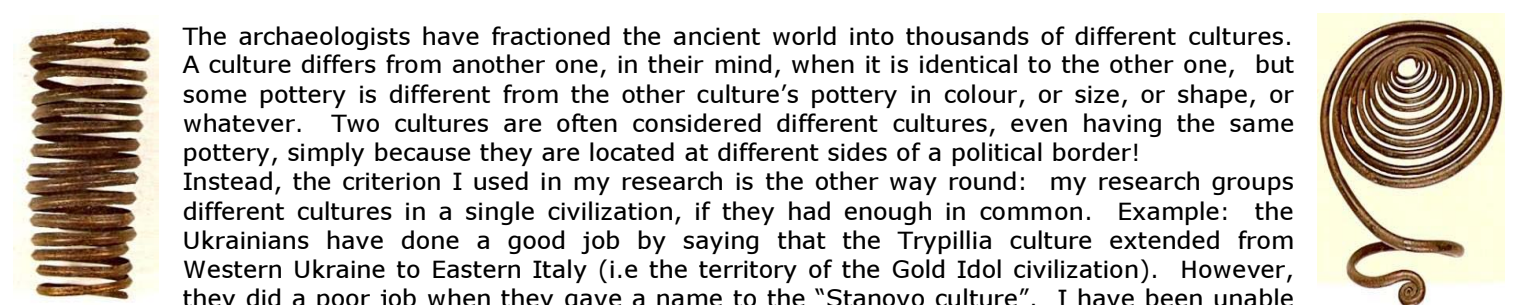
Those same designs and sacred symbols also migrated to Pazyryk, Altai, at the beginning of the first millennium BC. Later on, they moved to the Tarim Basin, and finally come back to the Carpathian Basin at the time of the Honfoglalás. In other words, the archaeological Bronze Age artefacts found in the Carpathian Basin are identical or very similar to those found in the Tarim Basin by Marc Aurel Stein and to those excavated in the Carpathian Basin and dated to the time of the Honfoglalás. Furthermore, I myself have taken in Hungary and elsewhere dozens of photos of symbols and designs which were bronze age sacred symbols and which, even having lost their ancient sacred meaning, are still to-day used in the decoration of modern buildings.

Thus, are these symbolic motifs and designs still present in our art?

The same Szent Korona contains 18 (eighteen) "pagan" symbols which can be traced from Bronze Age Pannonia, to the Tarim Basin and back to Hungary of the Honfoglalás time. The Hungarians came back to the Carpathian Basin, at the time of the Honfoglalás, with the same symbolic art and with the same Mother Goddess, that they had represented in Europe, in the Bronze Age as a woman in the delivery position, while giving birth.

The famous so-called "tulips", which appear everywhere in Hungary, are the evolution of a Bronze Age design, which was the symbolic representation of the pregnant Isten Goddess. The Etruscans depicted "tulips" far before the tulips started being imported in Europe. Analogously, the Etruscan and Armerican (Anjou) representations of the Mother Goddess, when the memory of their sacredness was lost, became lily's flowers. Still today, the Hungarians, the Ainu, the descendants of the Etruscans, and most populations of Central Asia unknowingly use the same representation of the Mother Goddess as a decorative motif. The cultural DNA of the Hungarians kept unchanged along 5 millennia.

What proofs do you have for your theories?



The archaeologists have fractioned the ancient world into thousands of different cultures. A culture differs from another one, in their mind, when it is identical to the other one, but some pottery is different from the other culture's pottery in colour, or size, or shape, or whatever. Two cultures are often considered different cultures, even having the same pottery, simply because they are located at different sides of a political border!

Instead, the criterion I used in my research is the other way round: my research groups different cultures in a single civilization, if they had enough in common. Example: the Ukrainians have done a good job by saying that the Trypillia culture extended from Western Ukraine to Eastern Italy (i.e the territory of the Gold Idol civilization). However, they did a poor job when they gave a name to the "Stanovo culture". I have been unable

to find Stanovo in a map, but I found out that it is some tenths of kilometres from the eastern border of present day Hungary. The most famous finds of this culture are shown at the left (2000 B.C.) and right side of this page (1250 B.C.). These finds are identical to other artefacts excavated in the Carpathian Basin. The Stanovo culture is therefore part of the Bronze Age Pannonico Civilization.

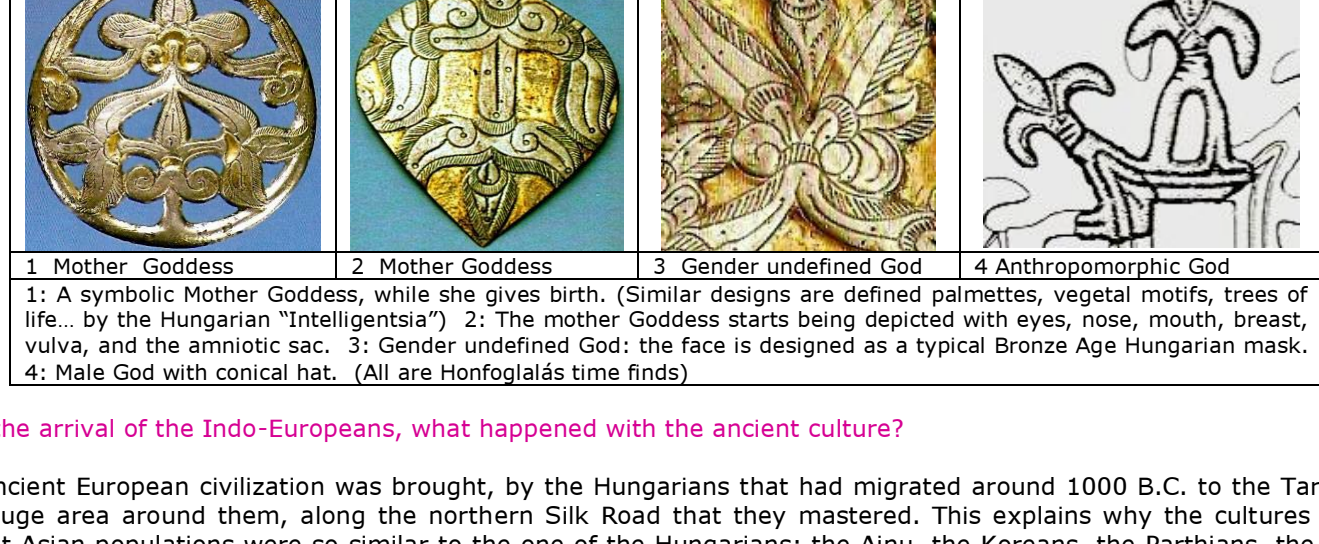
If you use my criterion you find out that the pre-Indo-European culture in Europe originated in Central Europe, in the territory of the Gold Idol Civilization, evolved into the Agglutinia civilization, survived in Pannonia, expanded to Magna Pannonia, and was finally replaced in the mid of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium B.C. (not earlier than that!) by the culture of the new comers: the Indo-Europeans.

Who were the Indo-Europeans?

The Indo-Europeans are a ghost population. If you ask a geneticist if he knows a single gene that can be associated to the Indo-Europeans, he shall reply that he is unable to give you a dependable answer. If you ask a linguist a definition of "Indo-Europeans", he shall tell you that the Indo-Europeans are the speakers of an Indo-European "dialect": in other words, a Chinese living in Hong Kong is an Indo-European. If you ask a historian where did the Indo-Europeans come from, he shall list you some dozens of places in Eurasia that, at a time, have been candidates as *Urheimat* (places of origin) of the Indo-Europeans. The best definition of "Indo-Europeans" is the one of Francisco Villar: "nomadic, war faring, shepherds". The Indo-Europeans did not have a civilization, nor an art, or a religion, or a technology: if they had had one, it would have been easy to trace it to its origin.

They only had a language! Indo-Europeanism is the religious rite of studying a sacred language. The Indo-Europeans may be recognized in Europe by the fact that they brought cremation and that they made the European societies shift from matriarchal to patriarchal, from peace loving to war faring, from democratic to tyrannical, from egalitarianism to slavery, from solidarity to aggressive competition, from protective Mother Goddesses to Father Bosses. At the same time, mid of the first millennium B.C., the European symbolic art became figural, the Pannonico Gods became anthropomorphic, war became permanent.

The Art of the Hungarians became figural and the Goddess of the Hungarians became anthropomorphic only after the Hungarians converted to Christianity:



1: A symbolic Mother Goddess, while she gives birth. (Similar designs are defined palmettes, vegetal motifs, trees of life... by the Hungarian "Intelligentsia") 2: The mother Goddess starts being depicted with eyes, nose, mouth, breast, vulva, and the amniotic sac. 3: Gender undefined God: the face is designed as a typical Bronze Age Hungarian mask. 4: Male God with conical hat. (All are Honfoglalás time finds)

After the arrival of the Indo-Europeans, what happened with the ancient culture?

The ancient European civilization was brought, by the Hungarians that had migrated around 1000 B.C. to the Tarim Basin, to a huge area around them, along the northern Silk Road that they mastered. This explains why the cultures of many ancient Asian populations were so similar to the one of the Hungarians: the Ainu, the Koreans, the Parthians, the Kushans, the Avars, the Huns, the Sassanids, the Cumanians, and the Turks had been acculturated by the Hungarians and may have intermingled with them.

Did Stein's expedition reports support your theory?

Márc Aurél Stein found in the Tarim Basin what I was looking for since long. On the book "Honfoglalás... the Magyars are back home", I described the Kalash as a matriarchal, egalitarian, peace loving, blond-haired population. The Kalash wore conical hats and their religion is still animistic. I supposed that they were Hungarians. Not far from where the Kalash live, Marc Aurél Stein found an ancient building, which features nearly match every motive of the Hungarian folk art and of the ancient Pannonico art. That building was maybe the place where the Kurultay was held. The northern Pakistan region, where the Kalash live and where that building was located, is crossed by the Karakorum Highway, which runs along an ancient route of the Silk Road from Kashgar, in the Tarim Basin, to Peshawar. The Hungarians, at the time of the Silk Road, controlled this region and had markets in it, where they exchanged Chinese silk with Indian goods. Stein's work confirms my former hypothesis that the Hungarians controlled the Tarim Basin and also the Passes out of it.

Today, the Hungarian history that is taught in schools states that the Hungarian language and culture originated from the Finns, though a group of researchers has been trying to refute this kinship for decades at official forums. In the course of your research, have you dealt with the question of the Finnish-Hungarian relatedness?

The Hungarians reject on emotional, unscientific grounds the Finno-Ugric theory - a linguistic theory! This is probably because they assume that it has been politically used against them. The humanity is grateful to Nobel for having invented the dynamite, but does not consider him responsible for the massacres caused by other people that used dynamite in war. If the Finno-Ugric theory was a bomb, the Hungarians should not hate the bomb, but those who threw it on them. Furthermore, in the scientific community out of Hungary, apart from A. Marcantonio, there are no doubts about the Finno-Ugric theory: some American Universities house Finnish and Hungarian studies in the same department: the department of Central Asian studies!

My opinion is that the Finns are descendants of those Hungarian "adventurers" that, according to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C., brought the bronze technologies to Denmark and Scandinavia. Archaeology has found in northern Europe a number of artefacts, dated to the first millennium A.D., which are sometimes identical or, in any case, very similar to Hungarian Bronze Age artefacts. Y chromosomes of the Finns point to a relevant Saami admixture, but the ancient Finns could well have been your blood brothers and they are certainly your cultural brothers.

The constantly recurring starting point of the Hungarian revisionist linguists is the Sumerian-Hungarian linguistic relatedness. What is your opinion about this?

I do believe that the Sumerian language is tied to all the agglutinative languages, and in particular to the Finno-Ugric languages. Simo Parpola of the University of Helsinki, Finland, stated in July 2007, at the 53<sup>rd</sup> congress of Assyriology in Moscow, that "the entire central core of the Sumerian vocabulary - more than 1700 basic words and morphemes - can be successfully matched with Uralic etyma". What is not yet clear to me is whether the Sumerians migrated to Europe or the Hungarians migrated to Mesopotamia: what is certain is that the Sumerian Princess Puabi was wearing ear rings and conical and double spiral idols that were popular in Europe since over 2 millennia, at the time of her death:



Back to the involuntary migration of the Hungarians: where and when did the foreign culture emerge and eventually swept off the ancient culture of Europe?

The first clues of a presence of an alien population in Europe is noted by archaeology with the first urn fields in the Balkans, at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C., regardless of the fairy tales of the linguists. The urn fields people brought to Europe cremation: they did not believe that life would continue after death. This people were the Indo-European Celts. It took them over 2000 years to catch up with the Hungarian farming and metallurgical technologies: in this time they did not leave in Europe any other sign of their cultural life.

In the beginning, the Celts were culturally assimilated by the Hungarians. Finally, at the beginning of the first millennium B.C., some Hungarian populations started intermingling with the Celts, who, by the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium B.C., became the ruling warrior elites of these new mixed societies. Only at this time, middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium B.C., the first Indo-European cultural markers (i.e.: war faring technologies, figural Art, and anthropomorphic Gods) start showing up in the archaeology of Central Europe, Etruria, and Greece. In fact, artefacts dated to the first half of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium B.C., cannot be labelled "Celtic", but must be attributed to the Hungarians: those artefacts in fact are congruent with the previous millennia of Hungarian Art in Europe. Artefacts whose design differs from the traditional Hungarian design only appear in Europe after the middle of the first millennium B.C.

Moreover, nobody questions now, at last, that Troy was not Indo-European, but the reality is that, in Mycenae also, all the symbols of sacredness were the same as in the rest of Magna Pannonia.

The first Indo-Europeans to arrive in the Carpathian Basin from a higher civilization than that of the Hungarians were the Romans. They had to face Decebalus, a Hungarian, who wore a conical hat. Decebalus committed suicide when he failed to defend the freedom of his people - an ancient Hungarian rite.

What can possibly explain the fact that up to the present no researcher has managed to summarise in some way the history of Europe?

Unfortunately the history of Europe has been written by the Indo-Europeans, while the Finns and the Hungarians were disputing the Finno-Ugric theory, and were unable to reconstruct their past. Gimbutas had already said something similar to what I say, but after her death, the Indo-Europeans have tried to bent her discoveries to their own interests. Unfortunately, Europe does not have yet its own, common archaeological conscience. Whatever is found in Germany belongs to the Germans. What is found in Russia is Russian... What can in no way be labelled Indo-European is forgotten. What has been forgotten, all of it, belongs to the European pre-Indo-European civilization.

Chauvinism makes that the same ancient European Gold Idol civilization is called Trypillia in Ukraine, Cucuteni in Romania, Körös/Körös culture in Hungary, Vinča culture in Yugoslavia... and it is not even named around the shores of the Aegean Sea, because the Indo-Europeans insist saying that they were already there, and that whatever is found there is simply Greek, or proto-Greek, or Pre-Greek... in any case Greek! Furthermore, the Romanians go on excavating Erdely and find tons of bronze artefacts identical to those that the Hungarians find in the Tisza Basin. The Romanians attribute those artefacts to the "Northern Thracians" (another ghost population known only to Romanian scholars!). The finds of the Tisza valley instead are not taken in greater consideration in Hungary: these objects do not belong to the Hungarians...

What do you think is behind the fact that we are not courageous enough to believe in our past?

...the Hungarians have been told that they were a barbaric population, which dwelled in Yugria at that time! The research I have made should have been made by the Hungarian Research Institutions, which "Nature" has already defined of "poor quality". Other researchers were too busy trying to prove that the Magyars were descendants of a great glorious Empire, be the Turkish Empire, the Hunnish Empire, or the Turanian Empire. If ever Europe shall be a single Country, and if ever the Finno-Ugrians shall recognize their common past, the history of Ancient Europe shall be written the way I did. So far the history of Europe has been told as a history of the Indo-European Empires. I hope that one day the history of Europe shall be told as the history of the European peoples, who all, all of them, contributed to the European Heritage.

Have you ever got any support for your work?

I have devoted some years of my life to the research I made because I enjoyed doing it and I thought it could be a valuable contribution to the historical research of the origins of the European civilization. I was not expecting any support. I did receive support from many Hungarians, who sent me books, contributed to my work with their knowledge of the Hungarian culture, invoked the protection of Isten on me. I have received no support at all from any Institution of any kind. The Hungarian institutions are not interested in the past of the Hungarians: shamefully they have not even sponsored the Uncoiding of the Rovás, a work that is now in the hands of a foreigner, who does not even speak Hungarian, and who is quoting false statements of Gimbutas in order to support his personal opinions. A Country that does not praise its past is a Country that has no future.

What can make us start to quest for our European roots?

Some Hungarians appear to be unaware of the fact that Communism is no longer ruling the Country. Some others believe that they are not Europeans. The truth is that they are "fossil Europeans", the most ancient people of Europe. Most of all I am sympathetic with the younger Hungarian generations, who have not been influenced by the ideologies of the last century: they shall bring Hungary back to an important role in Europe.

**Errata corrigge:** the magazine that defined of poor quality the research performed by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was not "National Geographic" (as mistakenly stated by me during the interview), but the scientific magazine "Nature"... which is even more authoritative and influential. ("Hungary's science academy slammed as 'obsolete'", Quirin Schiermeier. *Nature* 441, 1034 - 1035 (2006)). **Note:** some images have been added to this page after the publication of the interview by Magyar Demokrata.

MICHELANGELO NADDEO



Michelangelo Naddeo was born in 1943, in Ceccano, not far from Rome. He studied in a "Liceo Classico" high school, where he learned Philosophy, History, Ancient Languages, Arts. He graduated at the University of Rome, as an Electronic Engineer. From 1965 to 1975 he was an officer in the Italian Air Force Air Defence. In 2000 he retired and since then he has been researching. He speaks eight languages, including Latin and Ancient Greek. His main books: "Germanic Innes... a Finnish Alphabet" (2006), "Honfoglalás... the Magyars are back home" (2007), "The Ugaritic Abjad... a Rovás alphabet" (2007), "The Ancient Magyar Art and Religion" (being printed).