

#### Pazyryk Tattoo, ca. 400 BCE

# The Range of the

# "Cosmic" Deer

A Web Presentation for Future Discussions

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#### Comment Page 1 of 2:



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The following somewhat random collection of images of the "cosmic" deer/horse is primarily intended to supply fodder for discussion.

A few <u>very</u> tentative observations:

1) The talismanic nature of the deer is relatively obvious from the tattoos and the weapons that carry the deer

2) The use as standard finials suggest that the "cosmic" deer is perhaps a totemic or clan emblem for the Scyths (?)

3) In the Western Scythic area, felines or gryphons attack the deer, = political symbolism?

4) The Parthians seem to use the deer as a sign of stature?

5) Shapur kills the "Parthian" deer as a symbol of conquest?

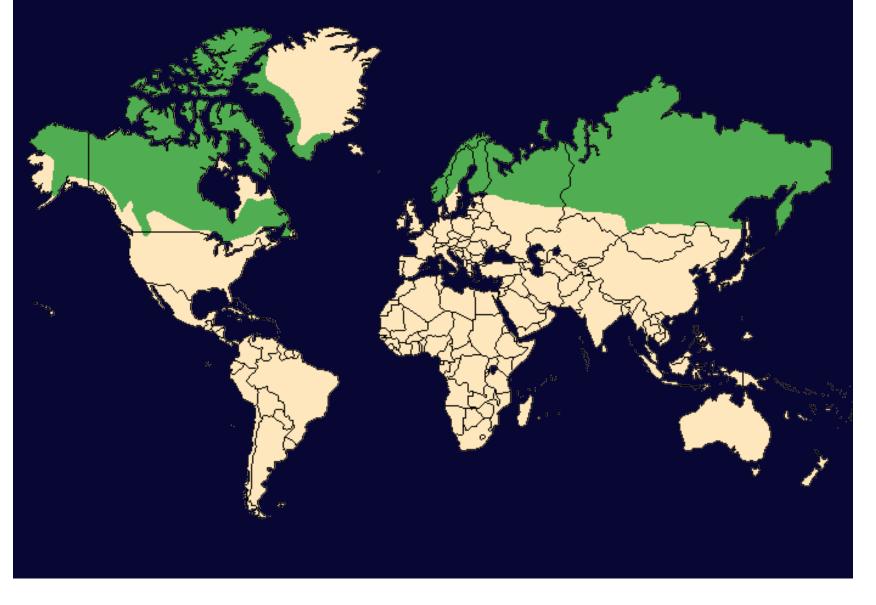
#### The Deer in Question, Northeast Asia and Altai

In the trans-Altai, the "deer" is almost certainly the "Reindeer" A male caribou, *Rangifer tarandus*. However, the reindeer is the only species of deer in which the female has horns-perhaps to help her compete for scarce food supplies. In other words, the gender of most representations cannot be determined.



#### The Deer in Question, Northeast Asia and Altai

Order: <u>Artiodactyla (even-toed ungulates)</u> Family: <u>Cervidae (deer)</u> Genus: <u>Rangifer (reindeer, caribou)</u>



#### The Deer in Question, West Asia

In Persian regions the deer is probably the Persian deer, Dama dama mesopotamica, which is subspecies of the Fallow deer Dama dama dama, known in Europe (Thanks to Heleanor Feltham)

#### Male

Female





#### The Deer in Question, South Asia

Class: Animals with Milk Glands (Mammalia) Subclass: True Mammals (Eutheria) Order: Even-toed Mammals (Artiodactyla) Family: Cervidae. Axis deer, chital - *CERVUS AXIS* 



While its range is currently India and Sri Lanka the Axis Deer of Chital of South Asia may have been a component in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

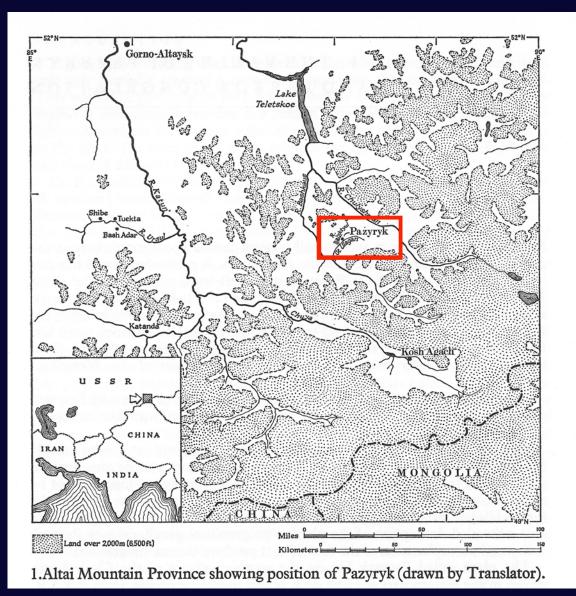
#### The "Cosmic" Deer in the East

Amur River culture Ca. 6000-2000 BCE

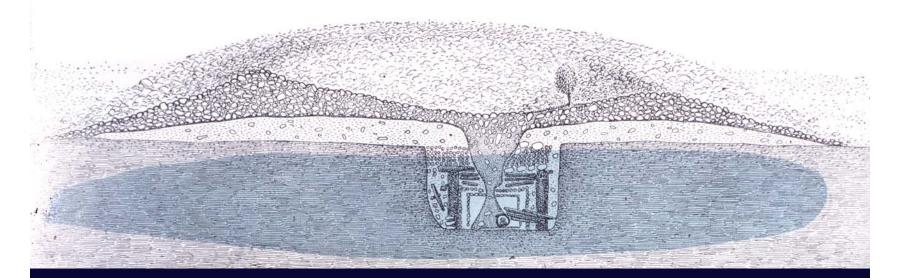


In this, and the following contexts, the "cosmic" deer, seems to be a "stand alone" totem or other symbol of great potency for the persons engaged inproducing it.

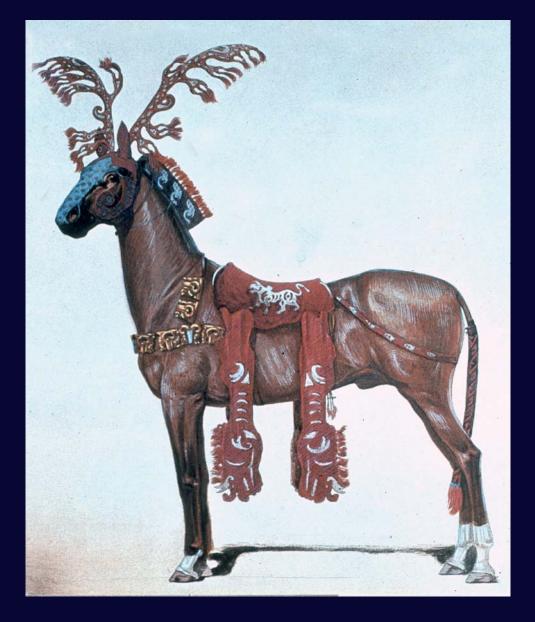
Pazyryk Site Ca. 400 <u>BCE</u>



Pazyryk Site Ca. 400 BCE The Ice :"lens" that preserved the ephemera in the tombs. From a Scientific American article of the early 70s



Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 1 Ca. 400 BCE Horse as deer painting: based on felt artifacts in the tomb.

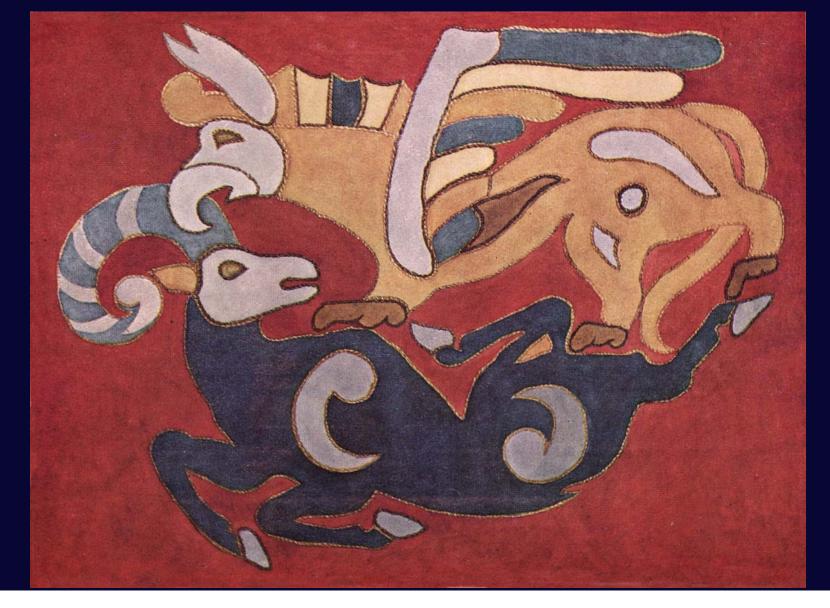


#### The "Cosmic" Deer in the Altai Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 1

Ca. 400 BCE

Ca. HOUDEL

Leogriff Attacking an Ibex from the saddle



#### The "Cosmic" Deer in the Altai Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2

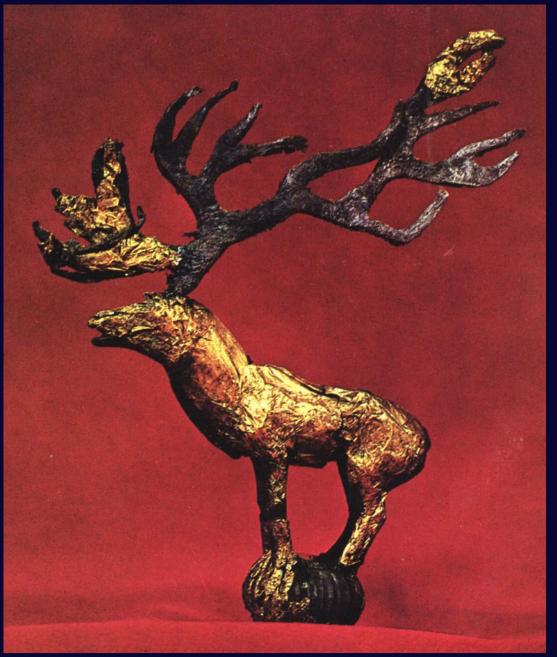
Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2 <u>Ca. 400 BCE</u>

Staff Finial 1



#### The "Cosmic" Deer in the Altai Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2

Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2 Ca. 400 BCE Staff Finial 2 Gold leaf over leather



Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2 Ca. 400 BCE Staff Finial 3 Gryphen with deer head Emerging from mouth Wood,

Note that the Antlers become bird heads



Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2 Ca. 400 BCE Staff Finial 4 Gryphen with deer head Emerging from mouth Wood.

Is the Gryphon disgorging or devouring the "Cosmic" deer?



Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2 Ca. 400 BCE Tattoos on arms

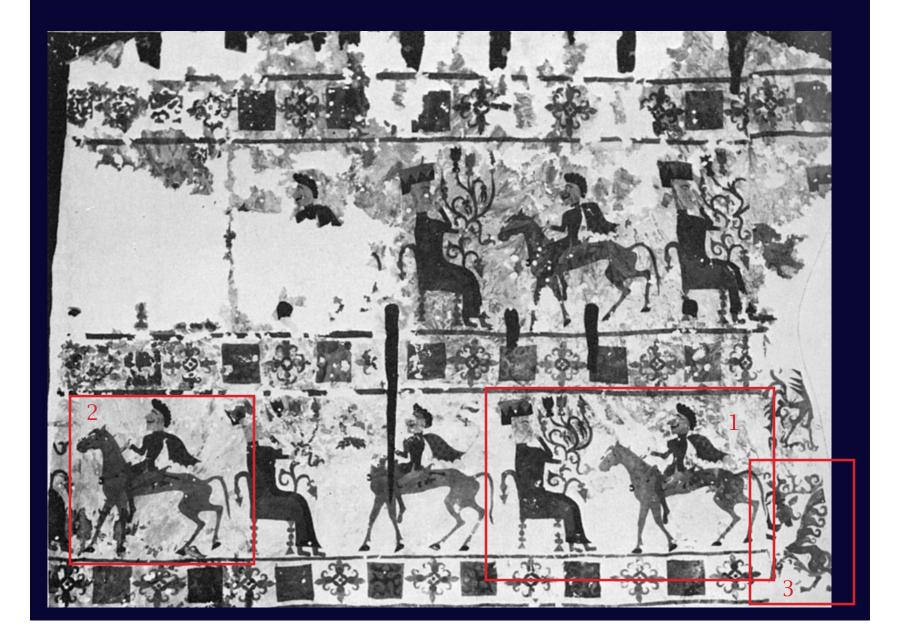
These would seem to be talismanic empowerment of the physical being?



Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 2 Ca. 400 BCE Tattoo on right arm

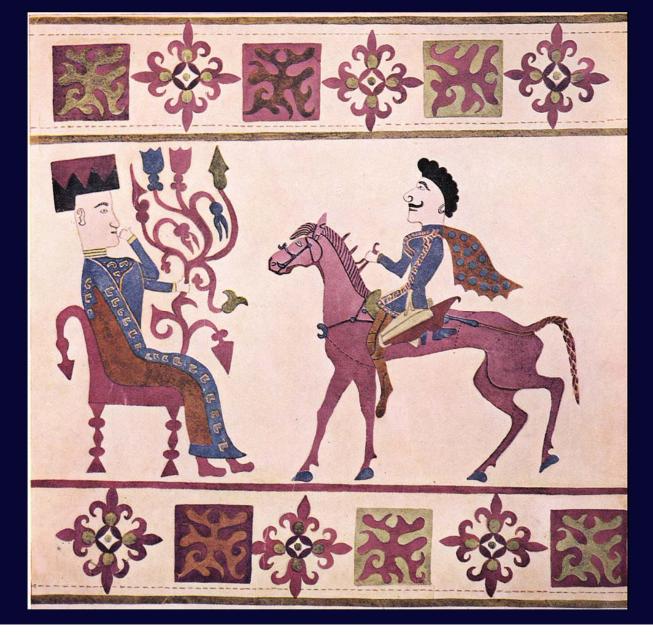


Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 5 Ca. 400 BCE wall hanging (identifying the location of three following details)

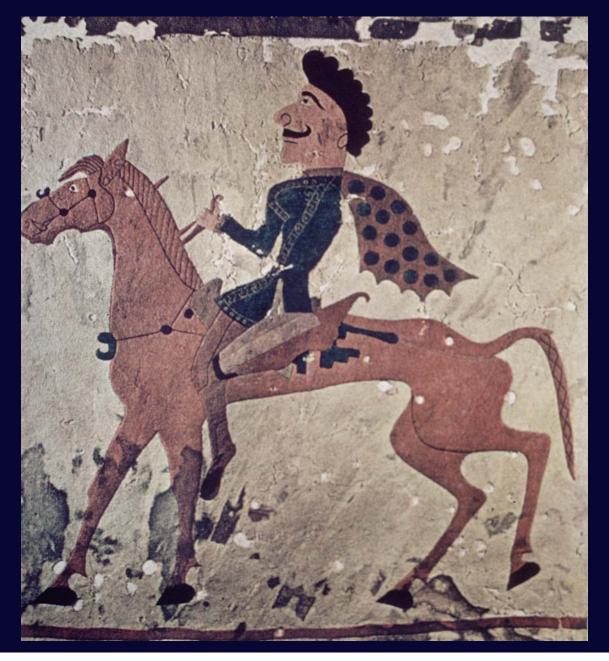


Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 5 Ca. 400 BCE wall hanging: Detail 1: reconstruction painting of the horse rider approaching a goddess holding the tree of life [? JCH]

A scythic rider reporting to the goddess of life upon his death?



Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 5 Ca. 400 BCE wall hanging: Detail 2, photo of horse rider



Pazyryk Site, Kurgan 5 Ca. 400 BCE wall hanging: Detail 4, photo and reconstruction of compleax composite creature, having human face antlers, wings, leonid body, and exotic tail.





**Fragment of Facing from a Goryt** Gold; repousse. 40.5x22.2 cm Scythian culture. 7th century BC Kelermess Barrow No. 4 (Excavations of D.G. Shultz), Kuban, Krasnodar Region (formerly Giaghinsky District of Kuban Region) Russia Source of Entry: *N* Imperial Archaeological Commission, St Petersburg. 1905

From the Hermitage Museum site

http://tinyurl.com/f54ko



**Terminal** Bronze; cast. H. 11 cm 7th - 6th century BC Mongolia Source of Entry: *n* from the collection of Paskevich.The figure of the deer is executed in a realistic manner. The stylistic peculiarities testify to the object's provenance from Middle Asia

From the Hermitage Museum site

http://tinyurl.com/gtj9r



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Shield Plaque, Kostromskaya tomb ca. 600 BCE

I assume (without much reason) a totemic icon. (see <u>http://tinyurl.com/f54ko</u>)



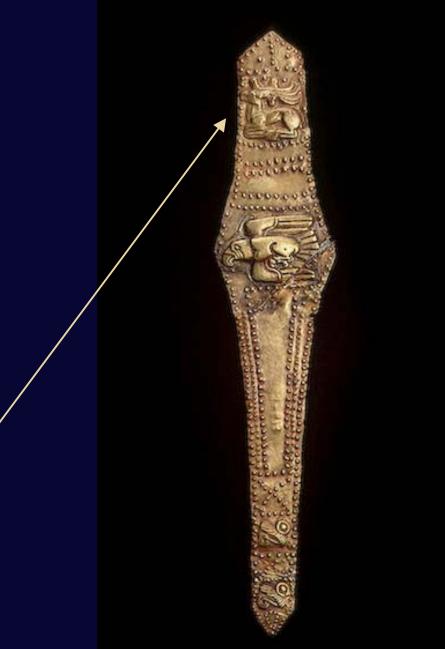
Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Ulski tomb, finial 5th 6th cent BCE



Facing for a Horse's Frontlet Gold; stamped, chased. L. 24.5 cm Scythian culture. 5th century BC Barrow No. 401, Dnieper Area, Cherkassk Region (formerly Kiev Province), the Village of Zhurovka Russia (now Ukraine) Source of Entry: Imperial Archaeological Commission, St Petersburg. 1904

Hermitage Museum http://tinyurl.com/o82bn

Does this "Deerify" the horse?



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Bratoliubivs'ky tomb, Banner Cap 5th cent BCE (side 1)

At this point in history the deer (and other ungulates) begin to lose to the lions and the gryphons



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Bratoliubivs'ky tomb, Banner Cap 5th cent BCE (side 2)



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Bratoliubivs'ky tomb, Banner Cap 5th cent BCE (top)

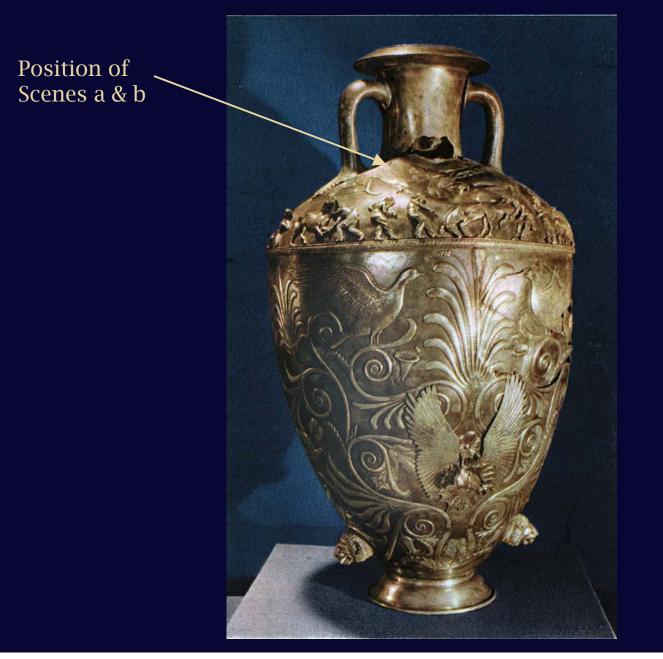


Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Kul Oba tomb, polymorphic composite deer 4th cent BCE (top)

#### Yet, here and in other examples he retains his cosmogenic nature?



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Chertomlyk tomb, Amphora 4th cent BCE (overview)



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Chertomlyk tomb, Amphora 4th cent BCE (Scene a)

#### In this the horse and the deer seem become conflated?



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Chertomlyk tomb, Amphora 4th cent BCE (Scene b)



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Tomb 30 at Velyka, Sword & Scabbard 4th cent BCE



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Tovsta Mohyla Tom, gorget, 4th cent BCE



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Tovsta Mohyla Tomb, gorget, 4th cent BCE



Horses replace the deer in the attack by the Leogryphs

Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Unknown Tomb, gortyos, 4th cent BCE Overview

For color see Hermitage http://tinyurl.com/fuekl



Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Unknown Tomb, gortyos, 3th cent BC, det 1



The deer/horse are totally subjugated by the lions / leopards

Black Sea & Sea of Azov region, Unknown Tomb, gortyos, 3th cent BC, det 2



The Gryphon's now fight against the lions / leopards

#### The Deer in Parthia

Parthian King Gotarzea I, r.95-90 BCE (Ag, drachm)



It appears to me that he has 8 tiny deer on his crown

#### The Deer in Sassanian Iran

Shapur I killing deer ca. 4th cent.



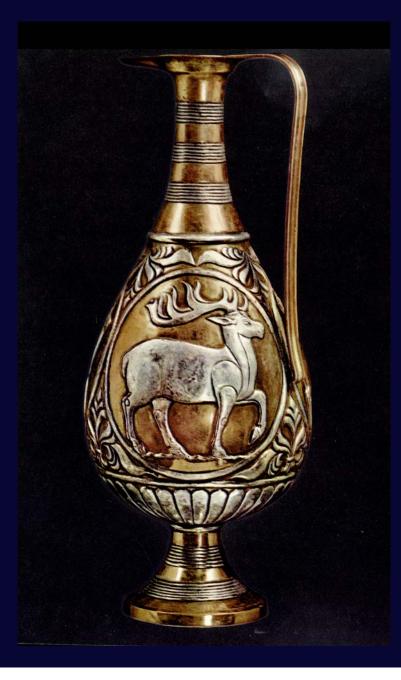
## The Deer in Sassanian Iran

A drinking cup with a deer in a lotus ca. 6th cent



#### The Deer in Sassanian Iran

A wine ewer ca. 6-7th C



#### The End—Should we now do the "Cosmic" panther?

Plaque in the Shape of a Panther Gold; soldered, chased, cloisonne enamelling. L. 32.6 cm Scythian culture. 7th century BC Kelermess Barrow No. 1(Excavations of D. G. Shchults), Kuban, Krasnodar Region (formerly Giaghinsky District of Kuban Region) Russia Source of Entry: *n* Imperial Archaeological Commission, St Petersburg. 1905

From the Hermitage museum <u>http://tinyurl.com/od2sy</u>



# The "Real" End