

Honesty is the Best Policy Say No to the Misinformation

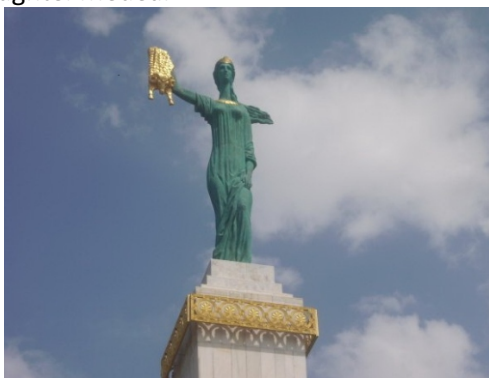
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Abstract

*I shall talk about the representation of state, language and ethnic borders of the area from the Don, the Dniepr, and the Crimea in the north down to the south to the Persian/Arab Gulf being represented in several modern acclaimed historical maps published on the websites in various countries, and their interpretations by modern authors. Comparison with both published and unpublished maps and texts written by one of the most trustworthy archaeologist, linguist, ethnographer, historian Prof. Mose G. Janashvili (1856-1934) will be made. He was a distinguished eloquent orator as well, was able to convey complex aspects of history and politics in a way that was and still is understandable without difficulties. I recommend the use of his basic material for a popular handbook after adding the concise information concerning the achievements available after his days to this day. I recommend to make and then to translate such an adapted concise book from the Georgian/Kartuli language into English, Turkish, French, German, Italian, Arabic etc. languages in order to make it available to a large audience. His handbook entitled *Istoria Sakartuelosi Uudzvelesi Droidan (The History of Sakartvelo from Remote Times)* written in the Kartuli/the Georgian language may form a good basis for a new, modern publication. Unpublished material from his vast archive kept at the National Centre of the Manuscripts of Georgia in Tbilisi and at the Museum of the Georgian Language will make it even better.*

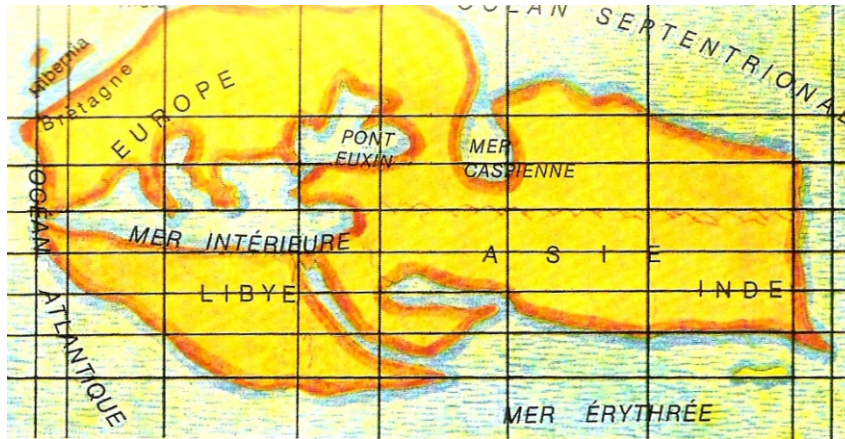
The persons symbolising the country and the nation called throughout several millennia by the names: Aia, Kolkheti, Aiakolkheti, Colchis, Kardu, Sa-kartu-elo, ki Enguri (land called Enguri) etc. are mostly the ancient king Aieti (Aieetes, Aeetes), his daughter Medea.



Picture 1. Modern statue to Medea in Batumi

For a brief period in 1940-1953 the fame of these persons was overshadowed by the fame of Ioseb Jughashvili (his adopted nick-name was Stalin given by Vladimir Lenin - from the Russian word stal meaning the metal steel). The fame of the latter has eclipsed in recent decades. He is rebuked for being a son of a poor

cobbler and lacking education needed to rule any country. King Aieti and his daughter Medea have regained their positions. The area of their activity spread over a great part of land and sea incorporated later in several Silk Road countries.



This is the map of the known world in 1 c. according to the descriptions written in Greek texts. Photo from the Encyclopedia for the youth. Paris 1967. Vol III: 45.

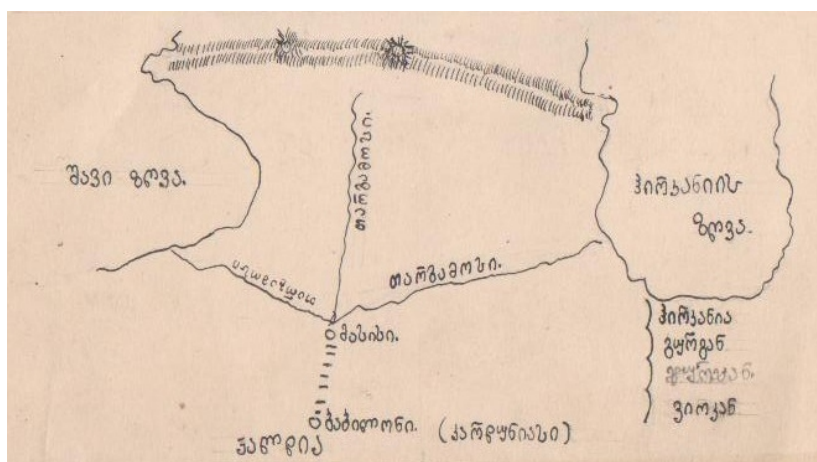
The countries ruled by Aieti, his sister Circea, his daughter Medea in the II millennium BCE and by later kings of Aiakolkheti, Kaldea/Chaldea/Kardunia/Kardu encompassed the area starting from the Aia peninsula (modern Crimea) in the north and spread down to the ocean in the south. Aieti had several capitals in his kingdom. He spent several months in each of them to be close to the population of those areas in order to govern the area and the population decently. The king used to travel from one capital to another together with his court and the dignitaries with their families, servants. This practice was retained by kings of Sakartuelo, e.g. by Queen Tamar (XII c.), though her kingdom was not as vast as king Aieti's had been.



The map presented above showing the kingdom Karduniash in Mesopotamia is drawn by the English scholar Sir Leonard Wooley and is printed at the end of his book “The forgotten kingdom”(Wooley 1976).

The fame of Medea is overshadowed by the falsification and abuse of her activity since the Greek author Euripides'(mid IV c. BCE) modification of his own previous text in his play Medea after taking a great bribe in gold. We know this from the text recorded by another author in his own publication. The play was honored with the prize no. 3 in Euripides' days. The viewers of that tragedy- his cotemporaries rebuked Euripides for the abuse of Medea. Previous information concerning Medea did not contain material that she had a brother called Apsyrtus that she killed because he hindered her escape abroad. Neither Medea's sons

were killed by her or under her command. They were killed after Medea left for another country - by the Corinthian relatives enraged that their king and daughter died simultaneously when Medea was at Corinth. Profs. Akaki Urushadze, Gizo Tchelidze and other Georgian/Kartveli authors have published papers and books to clarify this problem and inform readers.

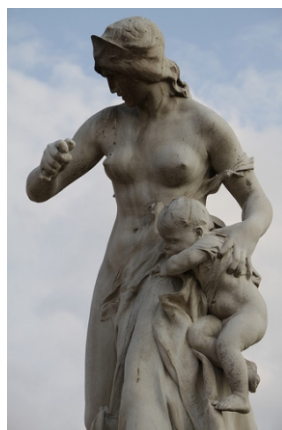


It is painful and embarrassing for any ethnic Georgian/Kartveli when he/she encounters the abuse of Medea in publications, plays or films. Strabo wrote that the word myth meant a real story in former centuries and that it contained much of the truth. The Greek authors praised Alexander of Macedon. The descriptions of the life and culture in lands conquered by Alexander reveal that he and his people had not seen naphta and did not know what naphta was. Naphta of the kingdom of Media (called now the Caspian oil) was called Medea's naphta even in VI-VII c.c. – after a long time when Medea ruled the nearby area; this information is recorded in the text written by Justinian - the emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire. Naphta was used not only as an energy resource to produce heat, but was also used as the medication for diseases. Boiled naphta is still used in small portions to cure cancer, at least in modern Tbilisi.

My recent search in the Internet on the name Medea delivered a response. One of the items was a book entitled The Medea Hypothesis. It has been printed at the Princeton University Press in the USA in 2009 by the author of several popular and science books Peter D. Ward. He is a paleontologist at the University of Washington in the USA. He proposed a new hypotheses that the planet Earth is not the loving and caring mother for her children, that is, to the humans inhabiting the Earth, but on the contrary, that she is the worst mother of all that annihilates, kills her children by modification of living conditions, causing disasters, earthquakes, tsunamis, deadly diseases, the climate change, famine, lack of food and water, shelter and asylum and etc. The Good Mother is goddess Gaia of the Greek mythology proposed by another scholar half a century ago, thus naming the previous theory the Gaia Hypothesis, while the worst mother that haunts the author's imagination happened to be Medea daughter of Aieti/Aieetes king of Colchis/Aiakolkheti. Thus the scholar wrote that the Earth is Medea and is not Gaia, as previous scholars supposed. P. Ward gave the latter theory the name the Medea Hypothesis of the Earth, because the Greek Euripides wrote a tragedy where Medea killed her two infant sons in order to cause suffer to her husband that was going to divorce her for the Corinthian princess. Previously the story of Medea taught that Medea's son Mermeroes became a happy ruler of Corinth and his son Yi succeeded him (Urushadze 1984: 18); Corinth was Aieti's ancestral area together with other areas. Hence the theme about the killed infant Mermeroes was some later author's invention and addition to previously known material. Texts that appeared still later told that two sons of Medea were killed by the Corinthian relatives of the king Kreont of Corinth, after Medea fled out of Corinth to Athens. Still later versions distorted the truth even more and said that Medea killed her small sons Mermeroes and Ferretes and fled to Athens where she married king of Athens and had a son Medes with him. Later time Greek authors, starting from Sofokles and Euripides became authors of abusive falsifications. In II millennium BCE the Sacred

“Golden” Fleece of the Sacred Ram=Sheep was considered to be the basis for the abundance, well being of the area where it was kept in a sacred place. This is apparent from the ritual with the Sacred Ram's image and/or skin described in texts that are in museums, are written in the cuneiform script, are translated into English, French, German and other modern languages and published in London, Chicago, Berlin, Paris etc. These texts tell that the king carried the image of the ram's hide from one religious center to another religious center of his kingdom on special days celebrating the unity of the kingdom. Thus we see that the story of the Golden Ram has true historical roots. The author of The Medea Hypothesis of the Earth was interviewed at the Television Channel 6 in the USA. The dialogue is available as a video film on the Internet that I personally viewed on January 29, 2011. Viewers and listeners of that Live Edition phoned and discussed The Medea Hypothesis. In this way P. Ward contributed to the more wide abuse of the Kolkhian/Colchian//Georgian princess Medea. Euripides's play “Medea” is still published in many countries with horrible covers and is staged in various countries of the world with frightful scenes that cause frustration in readers and spectators.

The Great Campaign ought to be started by decent persons against the abuse of the personality of Medea – this great healer that had cured many persons out of maladies that were considered fatal in those days. Due to her talent in healing the art of healing has been known in honour of Medea; it is called Medicine and there was a term Cura Mediana – Medea's variant of healing the persons. To a citizen of the USA P. Ward Medea is a mythical princess of Colchis. Nevertheless to me - to the citizen of modern Colchis//Georgia//Aiakolkheti//Sakartuelo both Medea and her royal father Ieti/Aieetes are not mythical persons at all but are the great ancient representatives of the Colchian//Georgian//Kartu nation/ethnos. The ethnos//nation is still called eri in our modern language. That word eri is so old that it is preserved in the texts made four thousand years ago in the so called Sumerian and Acadian cuneiform script called Emegir at the time. This is what modern-day famous cuneiformists publish and say. Another gross abuse of the national feelings of the Colchian nation/the Kartveli nation/the Georgian nation is the fact of displaying a large white marble statue made by a German sculptor in about 1840-ies in the center of Paris in the central city park situated beside the famous Louvre museum. It depicts a bare Medea wearing only a transparent veil over her legs. She is holding a huge sword and is going to stab and kill her two tiny sons aged no more than a year. The helplessness of the boys clinging lovingly to their furious mother makes the scene even more frightful. It is amazing that the authorities of that park do not realize their guilt for abusing the feelings of passers by, of the citizens of Paris and of millions of guests of that central park that stroll there to have a rest both physically and emotionally. That marble monument ought to be destroyed and replaced by something appropriate to the park.



In another city of France - in Nantes in the archaeological museum there is a beautiful picture of Medea (at least I and my acquaintances consider that the depicted lady wearing a crown and a long gown that has the embroidered inscription Aia in the script used in modern Kolkheti/Sakartuelo/Republic of Georgia as an official script of this country) painted more than 2600 years ago on a ceramic material; nevertheless it is still colorful with bright fresh-looking paints. The most important fact that appealed to me on that painting is that the lady

carries a scepter of freshly cut branch of the vine tree. The season is the autumn as the branch has fullgrown ripe black grapes on the top. The tiny piece of wood nailed to that branch close under the grapes renders it the form of a cross. The Scepter of the Vine branch with ripe grapes and in the form of a wooden cross at that, reveals that it was a royal symbol of the kingdom where Medea ruled and where she was raised as a princess of king Aieti.



Above is the photo of the wig “Medea the witch”

Historians that publish books on ancient kingdoms ought to explain to the readers at large, that the cross the cross is depicted on various objects millennia before the myth about Jesus Christ son of Mary and Joseph was created. There are many archaeological ancient artifacts that prove this fact. The archaeologists have discovered another ancient artifact resembling the picture of Medea described above. The painters are unknown as far as I know. Medea's face, features, the dress are more meticulously painted on that second artifact. She attentively gazes at the large snake that she has in her hand. This is not a witch but is a healer. Hence it was a sad surprise to me to have seen on the Internet website of the hair ware, that anyone can buy wig with long curly grey hair called 'Medea the witch'. This is one more abuse of the memory of the most revered lady ruler of my country. Georgia is the youngest name of this country; this name Georgia has been known only since the first century of the Common Era. Hence the most old name Aia ought to precede the name Georgia, thus becoming Aiageorgia. Aia ought to be duly represented in the official name of our republic in every language, it being the most ancient and hence the most beloved and prestigious to our nation. The name of our nation 'the Georgians' (Georgoi) has been used in written sources only since the first century CE – by Strabo, Pliny the Elder, Tacitus, Pomponius Mela. It referred in the first century especially to that part of our nation that inhabited the area situated in the Aia peninsula that is called now the peninsula Crimea, also in the river Tana/Tanais basin renamed later and known as the Don nowadays, also the area situated in the northern part of the large lake in which the river Ra (modern name the Volga) emptied. In my view the Aia population of those areas were called the Georgoi/the Georgians due to the fact that the population of the areas situated north of that area were not agriculturists but were the nomads, the non-settlers that travelled with their 'homes' placed on their arbs from one area to another.

King Aieetes of Aia is known to be the son of the Sun-god. To the modern intellectuals this may seem absurd. Nevertheless those that have learned to some extent the cuneiform script and the historiography of the kings that have been mentioned in the texts survived in that script know for certain that 'the Son of God' was merely a title of many kings that ruled in the third, the second, the first millennia BCE. Likewise, nowadays there are persons in various countries of the modern world that say and right that Jesus Christ is in the skies and is the only son of the God. Millennia ago there were times when this or that king would declare himself God and adopt the title 'God', nevertheless more often the kings were content to adopt the title 'the son of God'. In some texts 'to become God' meant that the king died: this text is in the letter of king Mursillis of Khetta written in the cuneiform script. He wrote that his father became God - he meant that his father the king of the country died.

Persons that write on ancient history literature ought to learn at least the basics of the texts written in the Cuneiform script. This will give them the necessary background of knowledge that will suffice not to make drastic ideological mistakes. Ample literature is available in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Czech, Polish etc. languages treating texts written in the cuneiform script. In the modern Georgian language the handbooks and/or science papers have been printed in recent years dealing with the history and literature of the population that used the Cuneiform script - by Profs. Jemal Sharashenidze, Grigol Giorgadze, Zurab Kiknadze, Levan Gordeziani, Irina Tatishvili, Ana Meskhi, Nino Samsonia, Maia Gambashidze, Erekle Astakhishvili, Eka Avaliani, Paata Ramishvili, Eduard Menabde as well as by Zurab Qapianidze, Gia Kvashilava etc. Previously, at the start of XX c. texts written in the Cuneiform script were analyzed by the Georgian authors: Profs: Ilia Tchavtchavadze, Mose Janashvili, Niko Gurieli-Marr, Mikheil Tsereteli etc. The enchanting realm of the Cuneiform literature studies have revealed many facts of history and have shed light on forgotten realities, forgotten persons and their lives. The enlargement of the number of the persons involved in these studies will enhance the achievements and lead to greater results.

Golden Aries—The Symbol In Georgia According To Discoveries

Two artifacts: one in the Louvre and another in Ambrolauri in Georgia dated 14th c. BC and 18th c. BC respectively display either the Sun bird or the falcon with widespread wings. Head of the Ram is on top of the bird on these artifacts. The symbol represents the ancient Georgian ideology: as the sun entered the Aries in Tropical ecliptic the New Year's Day started in spring and the first furrow was made by the king, followed by the general agricultural work of the entire agriculturalist class in the fields. The artifact in Louvre was excavated in Egypt and it might belong to the mother of pharaoh Achen-Aten that introduced the monotheist religion of the Sun-disc from his mother's country in mid-14th century BCE.



This is king Parnavazi's coin issued in III c. BCE. His image faces the inscription in Asomtavruli Kartuli/Georgian: Keisar Parnavaz, shortened to Kei-I Pz.

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