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THE WEST PART OF THE KARTLI KINGDOM (EGRISI, SUANETI; MARGUETI, ARGUETI..) OF A.D. I-VI IN TERMS OF LINGUO-CULTURAL SITUATION (ACCORDING TO *GEORGIAN CHRONICLES*)

The controversial ancient Greek and Byzantine sources do not provide strong evidences to declare the so-called Kolkhis-Egris-Lazika, from the first millennia before our ear to A.D. 10th century, as an independent kingdom from the Kartli kingdom. According to the Georgian historical records, as well as to some foreign sources, in the historical period ancient Egrisi can be presented in two parts:

- **Lazika:** the realm under Byzantium Empire influence from the Ghalidzga river north to Trabzon territories.

- **Karli Kingdom principalities:** Egrisi, (central part of the west Georgia: The right bank side of the Rioni river to Klisuri and from the Caucasus range to the Black sea.); Klarjeti (South-western Georgia to the sea), Odzrakhi part – Achara

(from Arsiani mountains to the sea) and Margveti (Left bank side of the Rioni river to Klarjeti and from Likhi to the sea).

Considering the reality the suggestion is that “Studies of the History of Georgia”, text books, and encyclopedia articles should not take as their main channel the politicized viewpoints of some foreign authors who aspire to prove that as if before the 7th century Egrisi and Kartli kingdoms existed separately from one another and as if they had different culture from that of the Georgian, one with different formal and religious languages for autochthonic population. I see it fit that the official history of Georgia be written according to the *Georgian Chronicles*, and the historical episodes and gaps be filled with the trustworthy foreign sources as well as with modern researches of linguo-ethnologic and culturologic nature and with results of archaeological and anthropological studies.

The so-called double history is quite a common phenomenon in the world and it cannot be an exception for Georgia. As rule the history of a country and people have several variants biased according to the interests of some rulers (e.g. Procopius double standards); or according to the interests of a given state, or according to neighboring countries or occupants; and rarely, with truth and academism. The history understood with radical subjectivism will always remain a “troubled water” for the provocation of serious conflicts.

In the modern world of the global informational technology it is much easier to write balanced and as objective as the science allows the a history of the part of the world or a state which can be used as one of the levers for stability. I hope nowadays it is possible to organize joint panels of the academic circles of the states of the Caucasian region who through the collation of historical sources and documents will create academic works, textbooks about the lingual, ethno-cultural, and political history of the region.

As long as in the modern world the dominated historiography views about Georgia's history is biased from the imperial interests and from the standpoints of the neighboring countries it is necessary that Georgian government take responsibility for the academic determination of the Kartvelology priorities and provide reasonable finances for the depoliticized (non-Soviet) Kartvelology researches and for drawing up academic historical maps. This sort of scientific production should be provided for the easy access in the world wide web. At the same time international scientific circles and experts should be given historical maps drawn according to early Georgian historians, e.g. approximately of the kind which is drawn on the basis of *the Georgian Chronicles*, that shows Georgia (Kartli) in the A.D. I-V centuries.