

ივანე ჯავახიშვილის სახელობის თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი  
მადრიდის კომპლუტენსეს უნივერსიტეტი  
კავკასიის უნივერსიტეტი

Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University  
Complutense University of Madrid  
Caucasus University

**I საერთაშორისო კონფერენცია  
ორი იბერია – ევროპის ორი კარიბჭე**

**I International Conference  
TWO IBERIAS – Two Gates of Europe**

**თეზისები  
ABSTRACTS**

**თბილისი, ივნისი 12-14, 2024  
Tbilisi, June 12-14, 2024**



**IPG**  
საერთაშორისო კავკასიის უნივერსიტეტი

შპს ინტერპრინტჯორჯია  
Ltd InterprintGeorgia  
ქ.შარტავას ქ 35/37, თბილისი 0160  
ტელ: +995322386589  
ელ. ფოსტა: interprintgeorgia@gmail.com

© შპს ინტერპრინტჯორჯია, 2024

ISBN 978-9941-???

## სარჩევნი

MEDEA ABULASHVILI, EKA TCHKOIDZE Batumi, the “Pontus Question” and the Paris Peace Conference – from the History of European-Georgian Political Relations .....	7
MANUEL ALBALADEJO VIVERO The Black Sea in the Geographical Work of Pomponius Mela.....	9
JUAN ANTONIO ÁLVAREZ-PEDROSA NÚÑEZ, SIMÓN L. GUTIÉRREZ CASTRO Persian Influence on Ancient Iberia: Armazi and Armazi Bilingual Stele.....	10
TSIRA BARAMIDZE The Issue of Theory of the Kinship of the Iberian-Caucasian Languages and Nnosyntax of the Basque Language.....	12
SERENA BIANCHETTI Transcaucasian Iberia: Origin of a Politico-Geographical Concept.....	14
AITOR BOADA BENITO Between the Two Shoulders of the World: the Martyrdom of Golinduch and the Making of Religious Communities During the Sasanian Empire.....	16
MONTSERRAT CAMPS-GASET Georgian Churchkhela, Iberian Mostillo and Ancient Greek Cookbooks.....	19
BENJAMIN CARTLIDGE The Two Iberias in Greek Epigram: Ethnicity in the Greek Anthology .....	20
LELA CHOTALISHVILI On the Location of Legendary Phasis in Ancient Sources .....	22
MAIA DANELIA Conflict in Transcaucasia: Late Antique Historiography’s Perspective on Iberia and Colchis (Procopius and Agathias).....	24
JORDY DIDIER ORELLANA FIGUEROA Between the Colchians and the Medians: Re-Assessing Herodotus’ Saspeires .....	25

TEA DULARIDZE On Interpretation of Terms Related to Iberia in Georgian Scholarship .....	28
MARIBEL FIERRO The Iberian Peninsula as Periphery: the View from Al-Andalus.....	30
IAMZE GAGUA, LELA CHOTALISHVILI  NINO JORBENADZE The Root $\mu\acute{\omega}\lambda\upsilon$ in the Context of Linguistic Connections of Mediterranean Cultures.....	31
JULIAN GIESEKE From West to East. Strabo’s Ethnographic Gaze at the Two Iberias.....	33
DAVID HERNÁNDEZ DE LA FUENTE Heracles between the Two Iberias: a Myth for the Boundaries of the oikoumene.....	35
GIORGI KAKHISHVILI Influence of the Ancient Greek Language on Non-truncating A-stem Nouns in Ancient Georgian .....	37
DALI KANDELAKI References of Foreign Authors of XVIII – XIX Centuries about Iberia.....	38
MARY KHUKHUNAISHVILI-TSIKLAURI, MARTIN ARTOLA KORTA Representation of the World in Archaic Georgia and Basque Country According to the Georgian Epos of Amirani, Georgian Hunting Myths and Basque Legends on Mari .....	40
EKATERINE KOBAKHIDZE, NATIA PHIPHIA Inscriptions of Phesynos Scythinos for History of Georgia.....	42
VAKHTANG LICHELI Two Iberias – Was Nebuchadnezzar More Powerful than Heracles?.....	44
EUGENIO LUJÁN MARTÍNEZ The Two Ancient Iberias from the Linguistic Point of View .....	46
MARIKA MSHVILDADZE Gemmas from Iberia (Kartli) Associated with State Institutions .....	48

KETEVAN NADAREISHVILI	
The Problematic Issues of the Kartvelian People’s Cultural Identity by Greek Authors of the Roman Period .....	50
JOHANNES NIEHOFF-PANAGIOTIDIS	
A Parthian Novel from Greek Babylonia: the Visramiani.....	51
IRINA NOZADZE	
At the Origins of Modern Basque Literature – Ideological Aspects of Bernardo Atxaga’s Work .....	52
CASTRO PÁEZ ENCARNACIÓN	
Selection, Fixation and Translation of Liminal Landmarks in the Two Iberias.....	54
ELISABETTA PITOTTO	
To and from the Western Gate of Europe – Herakles’s Wanderings in Helios’ Cup (Stes. Geryoneis, fr. 8a F. and 8b F.).....	55
MANANA PKHAKADZE	
Georgia’s Relations with Europe in the First Half of the 17 <sup>th</sup> Century ...	57
ANNEGRET PLONTKE- LÜNING	
Two Iberias in International Opera .....	58
LIVIO ROSSETTI	
Anaximander’s Exploitation of the Distance between the ‘Two Iberias’, and Some Related Matters.....	60
TASSILO SCHMITT	
What is the Meaning of “Iberia”? .....	61
ILARIA SFORZA	
The Hyperboreans and the Northern Boundaries of Asia (Hecat. Abd., FGrHist 264 F 7 ap. Diod. 2.47.1) .....	62
JUAN SIGNES CODOÑER	
Georgian Bacurius, Spanish Theodosius and Palestine as the Possible Cradle of the Georgian Alphabet: a Working Hypothesis.....	65
KETEVAN SIKHARULIDZE	
Conceptions of Basques and Caucasians about Family Protectors – a Comparative Analysis.....	66

MALTE SPEICH	
The Persian Threat from the Iberian Frontier –Agathias’ Narrative of the Lazic War .....	68
TIMO STICKLER	
From Iberia to Iberia. Remarks on the Unity of the Mediterranean in Late Antiquity .....	70
MARIKA TCHITANAVA-LOBZHANIDZE	
Comparison of Alexandrian and Hispano-Roman liturgies .....	72
NANA TONIA	
Colchis and Characters Associated with it in the Poetry of George Kornapeli .....	74
GIORGI UGULAVA	
Iberia Caucasia as the Edge of the World – Its Historical and Mythological Perception in the Ancient Sources of the 1st Century (from Pompey to Augustus) .....	75

## **References of Foreign Authors of XVIII – XIX Centuries about Iberia**

References made by foreign authors during the 18th and 19th centuries provide insights into the nomenclature of Georgia and its various regions. The opinions expressed by these travelers and scientists exhibit a range of perspectives. While some identify “Iberia” with Kartli, others associate it with Imereti or the entirety of Georgia. Although these historical accounts lack comprehensive details, each author attempts to contribute to the understanding of Iberia’s history and to introduce the reader to it. Noteworthy interpretations are presented by Jacob Reineggs, Johann Adam Bergk, Georg August von Breitenbach, Alexandre Dumas, Charles-Paulus Bélanger, Marjory Wardrop and other authors.

In 1775, L. Bauman asserts in his publication that Georgia encompasses the ancient territories of Colchi and Iberia, situated between the Caucasus and the Black Sea. Georg August von Breitenbach, a German scientist, bases his discussions on Iberia on the accounts of ancient authors. According to him, since the 15th century, Georgia comprises the ancient Kolkheti state, Iberia – within the province of Georgia, Kartli, and Kakheti, along with parts of Armenia and Albania. During the 18th century, Jakob Reineggs, a German author, refers to “Iberia” as Imereti, although he is not oblivious to the existence of ancient historical Iberia. The reader understands only by the context, where the author means Iberia and where – Imereti. In 1799, German scientist Johann Adam Bergk designates the Kingdom of Kartli, emerging between the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, as Iberia, extending its southern border to the Arax River, encompassing western Georgia. The famous French botanist Charles-Paulus Bélanger, who traveled to the Caucasus at the beginning of the 19th century, refers to Albanians and Iberians as the ancestors of Georgians. Russian Metropolitan Evg-

eny Bolkhovitinov in his 1802 book „Historical depiction of Georgia in its political, ecclesiastical and educational state” is basing his thoughts on the reports of ancient historians (Plinius, Strabo). He points out that the name “Iveria” or “Iberia” is derived from the river “Ivera”. Some of these people crossed Europe and settled in Spain before the Roman presence. He also says that Spain used to be called “Iveria”. The famous French writer, Alexandre Dumas, occasionally calls Iberia one side of the country, and sometimes the whole Georgia. He uses references from Strabo, Tacitus and Ptolemy. Based on reports, he notes that even in Iberia, Armenia and the country of the Medes, cities, temples and all kinds of monuments bore the name of Jason. Austrian traveler and ethnographer Amand Freiherr von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld notes that the eastern neighbors of the Colchis were the Iberians, who lived in present-day Georgia, mostly in its eastern part. The Iberians called themselves “Georgians”, led a peaceful life and were less warlike people. In the first centuries of our era, the capital Mtskheta represented the center of the Iberian kingdom with a rather fragile independence.

Despite the limited number of references, it is evident that foreign authors of the 18th – 19th centuries held diverse opinions regarding the nomenclature and origins of Georgia and its regions. Their interpretations often involved connecting ancient accounts with contemporary circumstances, subjecting some to critical evaluation.