

NIAZ BOLKVADZE

**MYSTERY OF THE ANCIENT COLCHIAN
METALLURGISTS NOT FORGETTING
THE ORIGIN OF THE HUMAN CIVILIZATION**



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The work by Niaz Bolkvadze "Mystery of the ancient Colchian metallurgists not forgetting the origin of the human civilization is dedicated the beginning the iron metallurgy and its development history on the earth. In this work you will find out iron producing "secretly" and the ways of defending it in the deep forests of the ancient Colchian ravine 3000 years ago and this everything is represented with deep historical analysis and in an interesting ways, It was unknown till today and it is new by this way.

Here is also represented the new ways of the unique. Georgian, common to all mankind, cultural heritage sites, ancient Colchis iron smelting workshops, the aim is its survival and popularization.

This work will be interesting for historians, lecture teachers and also for a wide circle of readers.

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FROM THE EDITOR

This is the discovery of the century, moreover, we can freely call this discovery the equivalent of a miracle. Here... in our land, in one of the oldest land, in the ancient metallurgist land, and exactly where “the cradle of human civilization really sank” These last words belong to Ritter, the great German thinker, historian and archaeologist, Bismarck’s life researcher, he studied the history of Georgia, ancient Iberia and devoted a lot of interesting works to this issue!!!

Let us return to our topic, to Mr. Niaz Bolkvadze, his friends, scientists and the patriots of Adjara. They have re-discovered 3300 year old prehistoric or even older prehistoric iron smelting furnaces, workshops. Georgian scientists discovered first iron smelting workshops on the territory of Colchis in 1950-1960, great person from Georgian history Niko Berdzenishvili called this discovery “the beginning of a great job” in 1964, but great scientist dead and with him existence of these workshops was forgotten, moreover, most of them were destroyed because, as Mr. Niaz said the neglected areas for agricultural use have been fenced off, ploughed and

owned by local people, but part of it was covered by grass and forests and lost, Because, there were not such historians and patriots for whom this really “great” job would be very important. It was very difficult to find people who thought and cared about the world and patriotic affairs and history, archeology and cultural heritage in general and it continues to this day.

Our generation has to live in too difficult period and in spite of everything and despite the unprecedented impoverishment, degeneration and suppression of the country and the people, the patriotic fire still didn't go out in a dignified Georgia.

Yes, our most miserable country had and still has patriots. Exactly these people have to carry the necessary and heaviest intellectual burden to save the country's future and I would call this burden the purest national merit.

After the greatest Georgians, such as Ivane Javakhishvili, Simon Janashia, Pavle Ingorokva, Anold Chikobava, Niko Berdzenishvili, Simon Kaukhchishvili, Giorgi Chubinashvili and Levan Muskhelishvili, Georgian history and archeology have turned into a shadow, moreover false theories have become more frequent in order to erase the history of Georgian people.

That's why no wonder why iron smelting furnaces and workshops were lost, which are dated more than 3000 years, why they were not payed attention not only by scientists, academy and ministry of education but also the government of the country in general!

With this heartbreaking story, a true national figure Mr. Niaz Bolkvadze not only tells us about the heartbreaking fact of the loss of iron smelting workshops which are dated 3000 years, he radically analyzes events through the eyes, mind and heart of a wise scientist. He even gives the direction and the way out of the deadlock. Because of it Adjara scientists and patriots have created the charitable foundation “to save the legacy of ancestors” under Niaz Bolkvadze’s leadership.

Now Let’s listen to Niaz: “Getting used to this reality is hard, in our country, in front of us, in peacetime, it is difficult to see how the unique Georgian, cultural heritage monuments of universal significance are destroyed only because of unheard of indifference. In this particular case the ancient historical iron smelting workshops are destroyed, where our ancestors were still smelting iron from magnetic sand in the secretly arranged workshops in the Stone and Bronze Ages.

Despite the enthusiastic work done by our initiative group over the last five years, we are sadly convinced that it is impossible to save it without the support of the community.

But...yes, the uncomfortable word “But” reappears again.

Despite the harsh reality of our time, it is not only necessary, but any thinking Georgian should dedicate himself to the merits of the homeland. Yes, despite the harsh reality...

We must maintain these ancient Colchian iron smelting workshops at all cost. From the very first years of the 18th century, great importance was given to archeological science. According to the explanation of the famous scientist,

Mortimer Weller... "Archaeologist is looking for people and not things" and archeology is the "true key" yes, archeology can be said to be an exact science just like mathematics, clearly, archeology is also an integral part of history in its very nature and essence. Thus, through the archeological facts revealed during three centuries, science has recognized the Colchian culture of the late Bronze Age as the most important stage of the Ethnos, Essay civilization. Archeological facts found on the land and water of ancient Colchis openly indicate the inseparable unity of the Colchian ethnos and archeological culture

Transcaucasia has been named since ancient times and this fact is not really foreign to the educated community of the world. It is not foreign and unacceptable to human history that the Transcaucasia itself has been the most important place on the earth since the dawn of the human world, where a wise society arose at the dawn of history, and this society really has its own indigenous language and culture. These people continued to live and exist in the Caucasus. Transcaucasia, as scientists date, even in the Stone and Bronze Ages included not only present-day Transcaucasia but the whole of Asia minor. In the eastern and south eastern parts of the black sea, at the headwaters of the Enguri, Rioni, Halisi, Chorokhi, Mtkvari, Araksi and Euphrates were densely populated tribes, Khalibs or the same Khalds, Tiberians or the same Tabal-Tubals and Mosiniks, or Meskhetians to their north and Heniokhs, who today are called Georgians.

Greek classical literature and also scientific, historical and fiction has preserved invaluable information about the first metalworking people. It is Greek literature that refers to the ancient Georgian tribes, or khalibs, as people who discovered and processed iron and no wonder that the ethnic name of the Khalibs has taken on the name of a steel symbol in Greek literature.

Let us formulate the thesis this time: ancient Greek literature connects not only the processing of iron, but also its discovery with a single people, nation country and these people are the Khalibs or the same ancient Colchians.

In the end I have a great desire to say that the destruction of the ancient Georgians, the same Khalib-Khalds, and later Tuban-Cain, and the towns and villages were subsequently caused by the large number of nomadic tribes in Asia Minor. The Colchis-Iberians descendants from Asia Minor to the north and by the bless of God, their descendants still exist today. Therefore, our people and our country, with a glorious past and noble genetics, have been selected from nothing more than a small population in fact. And today according to the liberal theory, neither history, the protection of the past and saving of the morality nor tradition and the purity of faith is necessary. At least 90% of the dignified Georgian society is really very important every month. All national, past, history, tradition and beliefs. So it is very important for our people and our country to make those ancient metal smelting furnaces, which are discovered and found in Colchis on the territory of

present-day Adjara. This patriotic deed and devotion is done by Niaz Bolkvadze and his associates in this unbearably and economically poor country. They cover with their own funds and take care of those unique discoveries, iron smelting furnaces which are more than 3300 years and it is called “great discovery: by Niko Berdzenishvili. And in this case I will dare to ask the prime-minister of our country Mr. Irakli Gharibashvili and the chairman of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara Mr. Tornike Rizhvadze together with all worthy Georgians to make all the effort to save the Georgian people, their glorious past and great heritage and these iron smelting furnaces is unmistakable evidence, because if we do not take care of our past, we will have no future!

Yes, these iron smelting furnaces are unmistakable evidence. Georgian people’s ancestors were creating that technological civilization using their unique minds and tireless labor at the beginning of the mankind’s civilization, which today is so proud of the developing states and obviously with them the whole of humanity.

And I want to repeat once more, if we forget history and the past, we will have no future, not only us, Georgian people, but each person living on the earth regardless of their nationality, religion or genetic values.

DAVIT MAISURADZE

The doctor of international relations

“The rock which was disapproved by a
Became a cornerstone...”

Mate

In Transcaucasia, after discovering and studying the ancient metallurgy by Georgian and foreign scientists, who worked for almost a century, we have very important achievement. In spite of it there is also lots of issues to be studied, which has not be studied to date, therefor I would like to focus on one important historical fact, along with a sense of pride. It causes great interest and astonishment. In particular how did the ancient Colchian rulers and Colchian metallurgists manage secret protection of metal production technologies.

Rather than try to explain this secret, for a general idea, it will be very good to have a brief historical assessment of this issue.

One of the main foundation of economic strength, along with other fields was metallurgy for the oldest Colchian people.

Metallurgy is the Greek word “metallurgeo” and means “I get ore, I work with metal” and dates back to ancient times.

Ancient written sources and archeological excavations attest that man has been melting copper since VII-V millennium BC. Recognized nugget silver, meteorite iron.

Ancient iron artifacts discovered during archeological excavations are dated to the middle of the IV. III. II millennium BC and belongs to the Sumerian and Egyptian civilizations, they are made of meteorite iron of Celestial origin, they are: Jewelry and ammunition from Egyptian tombs, From the Sumerian city Uruk and etc. Items made of meteorite iron were considered a heavenly, divine gift to the pharaohs.

As we know the Bronze Age began after the Eneolithic Age, it is a historical-cultural period of community development. Ancient people studied Bronze production. Ancient Bronze production and centers of production have been discovered in Iran, the Mediterranean and Turkey.

In the III millennium BC Bronze became widespread in other countries. At this time man did not possess the secret of making iron by extracting it from ore.

The Caucasus became the most important metallurgical center of Eurasia in the Bronze Age, In the III millennium BC archaeological finds have shown that inhabitants of the South-West Georgia, in particular, the ancient Colchian made a significant contribution to both the mining and metallurgical processing industries. In particular late Bronze Age in the middle of the III millennium BC great changes have been taken place in Colchian, Caucasus. It was the great achievement to obtain iron by ore extraction by Colchian metallurgists. This led to a revolutionary turning point in the develop-

ment of human civilization, only iron could displace stone, copper and bronze agricultural and combat tools from ancient human life, which facilitated the disintegration of the Temurite system and began the formation of a class society.

Ancient Egyptian, Hittite, Greek, Urartian and other historical written sources confirm the common opinion that the ancient Colchian tribes- the Khalibs were the first producers of iron. It means that obtaining iron by ore extraction first began on the earth and developed from the black sea, in ancient Colchis.

Famous Georgian scientist Ivane Javakhishvili also confirms the truth of this thought and marks the economic advancement of the Georgian language from the ancient times to Christmas. He also says that Georgians already knew how to extract ore from the earth and process it.

“German linguist Otto Sharder thinks, that some names of the metal in the European languages are Georgian origin... and if Georgian mining culture had an impact on Europe, it seems that Georgia was a large developed nation ten centuries before Christ.” Notes Ivane Javakhishvili.

It is natural to acknowledge this idea, which means appreciating the great merits of our ancestors in the development of human civilization. Only ancient historical written sources and archaeological finds from the first half of the twentieth century would not be enough, more material evidence was needed, that is why archaeological excavations began in the area of old Colchis from 1950.

Discovering (in 1959-2000) tells us about ancient Colchian iron smelting workshops, which are the oldest and dates back to the

XIII-VII BC (they are in the pools of the rivers Chorokhi, Chakvis tskali, Choloki, Supsa-Gubazeuli, khobi- Ochkhomuri and etc). Evidence from the above mentioned historical written sources confirms the prevailing opinion that Georgia is a historical homeland of iron production.

Western Transcaucasia has been a major producer of iron and steel since the 12th BC.

On the way of civilization development such a great turn was not accidental, before it was the rich experience of bronze metallurgy. Ore rich Transcaucasia could not be isolated from the world historical processes. Ancient metal miners were also involved in a unified system of pre- Asian cultural development, they were the people who lived on the territory of Colchis.

On this issue, as a result of the study of archaeological facts and historical written sources, Ivane Javakhishvili concluded: “Georgian tribes made ore utensils and tools not only for themselves but also they exported them in distant countries... Georgian people made many kinds of land plowing tools and developed them they were promoted to farming. Neighboring countries borrowed Georgian plowing tools and used them”...

“Undoubtedly, Georgian tribes have made a great contribution to the processing of ore for the old educated mankind... Georgians were the first people who studied ore processing”

Such a thorough conclusion that Ivane Javakhishvili made that Georgia is a historical country of iron producing, it is confirmed by the ancient Colchian iron smelting workshops discovered decades later.

Material evidence of this great merit of the ancestors and ancient Colchian iron smelting workshops fascinated academician Niko Berdzenishvili and he called it with great pleasure” the beginning of a great work” but this everything was in danger of extinction (1964).

After scientific studying relatively insignificant museum exhibits were transferred to the museum from the iron smelting workshops, but the workshop- stoves, stone table “sazhepela” which was surrounded by slag without conservation was forgotten for Decades. There were lots of such historical iron smelting workshops they were just like monuments that any nation would be proud of, but they were destroyed, the locals fenced, plowed and occupied these areas for agricultural use.

With lots of different defending exhibits at the museum the samples of iron production cannot impress the visitors as much as the first ancient iron smelting workshops on the earth should have impressed them. And this is evidenced by a number of facts.

Famous English scientist, writer and traveler Tim Severn, while he was travelling in Georgia (in June and July, 1984) noted that 3300 years later, in the footsteps of the ancient Argonauts, the main purpose of such a long and arduous journey is only of a scientific nature.

“I believe, that Colchis attracted the Greeks with its advanced metallurgy and level of medicine which is so well reflected in the legend...

I hope that repeating the path of the “Argonauts” will help us to understand how legends arose in this country with an encrypted history...” noted Tim Sever.

The hosts showed up the foreigners “New Argonauts” the exhibits preserved in the museums of different cities of Georgia, which belonged to the Argonauts’ expedition to Colchis

Under Tim Severn’s leadership the information about “New Argonauts” trip provided to Georgia and it was published in central and regional press in July-August 1984. Also the materials of the concluding press conference testify that the hosts did not show Argonauts’ main material evidence of the reality of the myth they are Argonauts and Troa’s modern historical monuments, iron smelting stove workshops, which had already discovered by that time in the pools of the river kolkhi (village Legva) and the river chorokhi. These monuments actually confirm that Iron production was secret in Georgia at that time, because of this fact Argonauts decided distant and adventure travelling (it was about XII BC). “New Argonauts’ hosts were satisfied only with the display of relatively insignificant exhibits transferred from historical workshops to museum, which as already was mentioned in this connection, together with the thousands of other exhibits with contents preserved there did not have that effect.

After Tim severn’s adventure, foreign scientists specially arrived in Batumi and they demanded to see these sensational discoveries in person. They were one of the first places of legendary Argonauts and Troy modern iron metallurgy on the earth (XIII-X BC) But they who arrived in Choloki. Supsa and other areas, were archeological sites were discovered, they found nothing... Most of them were destroyed, some were forgotten and lost. Foreign scientists could not hide their surprise and anger and returned to their homeland in

despair” – specialists interested in this issue regretfully tell us about this story.

The reason for this was that from the last century until today there was no correct approach to these most important historical monuments, about oven-workshops, there was also no study on the secrecy of production technologies, etc. we will talk about it later in this article.

As a result, it did not have a wide resonance, international recognition and appreciation of the merits of the ancestors of the Georgian nation, as the historical homeland of iron production what academics Ivane Javakhishvili, Niko Berdzenishvili and the scientific community with the whole Georgian people were hoping for.

This view is further evidenced by the fact that Georgia is represented in the Atlas of the peoples of the world, in tourist references and elsewhere only as an ancient Christian country and the homeland of the vine. Nothing is said about the great past of the Georgian nation before Christ, the beginning of the history of iron production by extraction from ore.

The history of human development proves that every nation has its own specifics, every nation contributes and enriches the treasures of the world culture.

Therefore Ivane Javakhishvili especially emphasizes the special merit of Georgians in the development of human civilization.

One of the main goals of Ivane Javakhishvili's life and work was to show the historical reality what contribution he made and how the Georgian people enriched the treasures of world culture.

At that time the great past of the ancient Georgians and the history of Colchian iron metallurgy were in danger of being lost forever.

They have been destroyed and forgotten historical workshops and with them the main material evidence that Georgia is the historical homeland of iron production is being destroyed on the earth. Without material evidence, any other written evidence has no importance. In such a case the same is true of the history of the ancient Colchian iron metallurgy and the Argonauts. For ex: If we speak about Semiramis gardens or about other historical sites, which has not existed any more and we have only written legends about them.

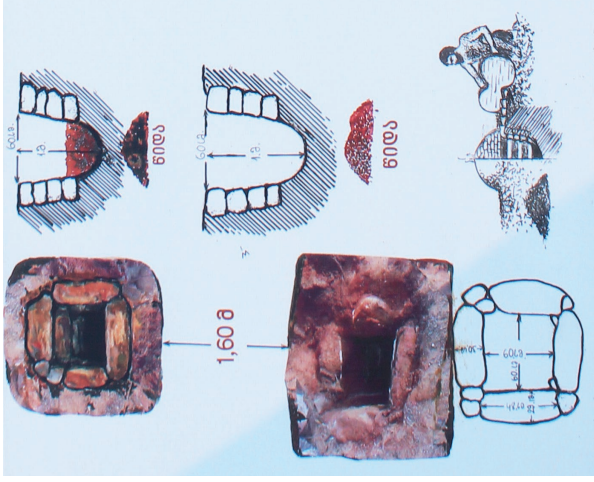
That is why to survive historical stove-workshops and their reconstruction has global meaning. Everyone will have opportunity to see how iron was extracted from the ore, how iron production was formed on the earth during the Bronze Age, which drove the stone and bronze working and combat tools out of human life and change the fate of mankind.

Therefore “together with my comrades” it became possible for me to find the lost historical metallurgical sites, territories, areas of different parts of Colchian by the river pools of Chakvi, Chorokhi and Choloki. Miraculously, the last historical Colchian metallurgical sites were still found without damage, the territories were fenced, saved and protected, By the charitable foundation “To save the ancestral heritage” historical iron smelting workshops of Chakvi and Chaisubani has been granted the status of a real material cultural monument in November 2019. Working is continued on the rest of the monuments. As open air museum was organized to protect and popularize these historical monuments on the territory of Chakvi, Chaisubani’s historical iron smelting workshops.

The museum will be an ancient Colchian iron smelting workshop that will be restored to its original form.



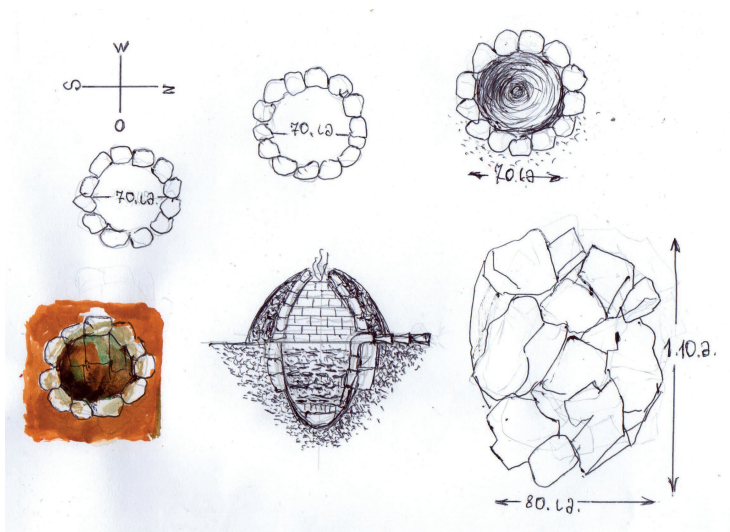
Chakvi, Iron Workshop (XI-X centuries BC). Reconstruction
Author of the idea Niaz Bolkvadze; Artist-Archeologist Jemal Mikeladze



Chakvi, Chaisubani, iron furnaces XI-X centuries BC.

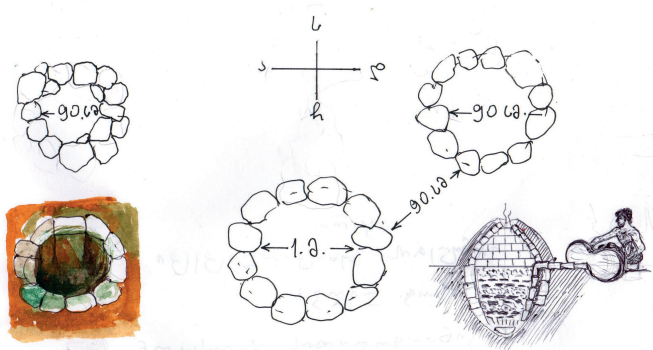


Chorokhi, Charnali, steelmaking furnace, workshop, IX C. B.C.





Choloki, Leghva, steelmaking furnace – XIII c. B.C.





Ferrous slag, Chakvi,
Chaisubani, XI-X cc. B.C.



Ferrous slag, Chorokhi,
Charnali, IX c. B.C.



Ferrous slag, Cholokhi,
Leghva. XIII c. B.C.



On the territory of ancient Iron Workshop of Colchis.
Chakvi, March, 2017.



On the territory of ancient Iron Workshop of Colchis.
Chakvi, May, 2018.



On the territory of ancient Iron Workshop of Colchis. Chakvi, May, 2018.



On the territory of ancient Iron Workshop of Colchis. Choliki, Legva, February, 2018.



On the territory of ancient Iron Workshop of Colchis. Chakvi, May, 2018.

In the open air in the deep forest which is covered with oak, lime, chestnut and other kinds of trees will be shown how iron was first mined on the earth by a man 3000 years ago.

In particular, in our case, how the extraction of iron from magnetic sand in earthen furnaces in high temperature by the Colchians living by the sea (about 1500-1600 oC

The picture will be revived here how combat and agricultural tools were made from iron by our ancestors. Pictures of ancestral life in late Bronze and early Iron Ages will be displayed using modern techniques.

Real material cultural monuments-stoves and table “sazhepela” will be placed in wooden buildings typical of that era. This museum will be the base where the exhibits from historic iron workshops will be represented, operating in ancient times (from the pools of Cholokhi, Choloki, Supsa-gubazeuli and khobi rivers) visitors will see unified system of ancient Colchian metallurgy from the second half of the 2nd millennium BC, at the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, in the late Bronze and Early iron Ages.

Today, in the pools of the Chorokhi river (in Charnali) Choloki river (in legva) and chakvistiskali river (in Chaisubani) ancient Colchian smelting workshops together with historical written sources are protected and we have enough material evidence for Georgia to be presented to “UNESCO” as a historical homeland of iron production. At the Atlas of the peoples of the world Georgia should be presented together with the homeland of vine as a historical homeland of iron production.

* * *

“Explaining one reason in the world is more
Expensive than the Persian throne”

Democritus

As already mentioned in the introduction, in this paper I will try to explain the historical events that did not receive attention. People have wrong opinion and answers are still worried for. It is very interesting historical fact, how it was possible to keep iron production technology a secret by ancient Colchian rulers for centuries. It was the period when Georgia had already had close trade and commercial relation with the civilized countries of the world at that time. There were also other uninvited guests or travelers, one of the examples is the journey of the Argonauts in Georgia and their main goal was to obtain the secrets of iron production. The truth of this opinion must be proved by one of the real historical facts before us that choloki (Legva village) iron smelting workshop was operating at that time (about XIII BC) it was just the place where iron production was being developed at that time as the ancient Greeks and Hittites testify, iron was worth ten times more than gold. The golden fleece was a symbol of materially rich Colchis, which was poetically reflected in the creative circles of the world at that time...

The great thinker and philosopher Democritus noted (V-IV BC) “Explaining one reason in the world is more expensive than the Per-

sian throne.” From here I wanted to say that from ancient time on the path of development of civilization, each new discovery which was of great importance for military and economic development, was kept strictly secret.

Historical facts confirm that the secret of iron ore are production technology was firmly guarded by Colchis metallurgists for many centuries.

As we have already mentioned in the beginning, Western Transcaucasia, in particular, Colchis was the main producer of iron and steel in the XII BC. Before this time Georgian metallurgists had had a century experience in trade and economic relation with different countries since Bronze Age. Later they imported iron products and iron itself. The main question is heard from the above: how Georgians could protect the secrets of ferrous metallurgy, while our country had already had trade and economic relations, in addition the country had thousands of invasions.

There is a widespread opinion among specialists in this field of history that historic iron smelting workshops were a secret production, but there is no explanation for this in the written sources at my disposal. The question what I have put, why the secret production on the territory was placed, got the following answer: “ it was easier for metallurgists to extract fuel on the ground and bring magnetic sand from the shore than to move the fuel far away. There was also water, what was one of the important condition for working iron smelting workshops.”

Such an answer seemed suspicious to me while visiting the historical workshops of Chakvi, Chaisubani and its surroundings.

Gradually I became convinced that he had nothing to do with the truth. I doubted for the simple reason that the fuel wood material that was used in this area for producing iron gave high temperature (about 1600 o/c). Those trees would be quite near of the above mentioned main rivers. Traces of these tree species can still be seen in this area even today. As for water the main river is naturally more than its tributary, where the workshop was placed.

Thus this version, which was established from the beginning was ruled out from the beginning I should find the answer elsewhere.

Famous writer and investigator Arthur Conan Doyle same as “Sherlock Holmes” says in the study of this or that issue. “We all see it the same way but we notice it differently.” The main thing is the ability of perception and imagination.

Based on this principle, after Chakvi-chaisubani, when I showed round iron smelting workshops in choloki and chorokhi pools, with this on the map where historic workshops are placed, after observing attentively, I found out a secret storage scheme that unfolded before us all its reality. Iron smelting workshops were located on the territory of Colchis on the same, well-thought out common principle, For. Ex: historic iron smelting workshop which is considered Chakvi water pool workshop is not located on the main river- on Chakvi water. The situation is the same on the choloki river, the chorokhi river, the supsa river, the khobi river and in other areas as well. But it is located along the main river from the confluence of the main river and the sea. After passing a few kilometers (about 3-5) we enter on the small tributaries into a deep valley, this tributary is on the edge of the river, in a misty forest. It was completely hidden between the sea and the small valley between the mountains.

Numerous important facts prove the truth of this opinion. In ancient time, on the territory of Colchian main intercity and international land routes ran along the coast. In addition on the special location, there were the docks for the sea transport. There was a parallel second road-mountain paths, which connected the gorges of Cholokhi, chakvi and other rivers entering Colchian. Iron smelting workshops were invisible to travelers on all three roads, sea, coastal and mountain trails. As we have already said they were completely immersed in the small valleys between the sea and the mountains.

A foreign passenger who crossed the main river while traveling or stopped in this area, either followed the main river from the confluence of the sea or, conversely, could not notice anything. But if he began to travel through the tributaries of the river into the impossible forests, which were already of interest to him, then this journey would be fatal for him.

It was possible, that on the main river or somewhere in the high mountains would be iron smelting workshops, but it would be separate and invisible from the inhabited areas and it also would be covered and inaccessible place for passengers.

These strategically important facilities, where new, strong bronze and steel were created on earth, unlike bronze, naturally had a security service made up of fighters, they ensured the process of iron production in a quiet environment.

One more historical fact confirms the truth of this opinion. From the above- mentioned intercity roads, one of the mountain trails had also military defense function in addition to its commercial purpose.

The river valley described by us, where the iron smelting workshops are located and they have been one of the most important parts of Georgia's black sea defense system since ancient times, here it was possible to control the whole of Colchis from the observation and signal points on the slopes quite high above the sea level. (The pick of the mountain was about 400-700 m). The guards used various means, such as making a fire to inform the neighboring valleys and the local population about the impending danger.

Exactly this form of defense, used by the locals since ancient times, lasted until the end of the XVIII century. From the above we can conclude that the valleys where the iron smelting workshops were located were considered as no-go zones, closed checkpoints with the best defense system, in this place uninvited guests were punished with death, in order not to leak secret information about iron production, about its location. We have such kinds of examples from other peoples' lives, For. Ex: From the history of Tibet, as it is known, Tibet was isolated from the rest of the world for centuries, until the end of the XVIII century. There were only myths and legends, which inform the world about its existence, Any uninvited traveler who found himself in Tibet would be sentenced to death under this law, not to leak any story about Tibet This was the only way for the ancient Georgian ancestors who were able to protect the secrets of obtaining iron for the great strategic purpose, the extraction of iron from ore and they could defend it for almost 1000 years.

As it known the earliest stage of iron absorption is considered to be XII-XI BC. The stages of development of iron production are considered to be X-VIII centuries. The V-I centuries BC are considered as the most common period of iron production.

The historical fact is that Georgia went through the stages of early and subsequent development of iron before its widespread, this fact is confirmed today by both written sources and material evidences, which are served and defended in the pools of the rivers: Chorokhi, Chakvi and in the pools of Choloki and Khobi-Ochkhomuri (XII-VII BC).

For these eras, the fact that historic iron smelting workshops were secret objects of iron production in closed zones which foreigners could not obtain information is evidenced by a brief analysis of the lives of other the most civilized nations and their international relations. The period of the early iron and its further development in Georgia coincides; Biblical apostles; the period of Moses, David, Solomon the wise, another age of Ascension of the chines dynasties in the Far East. The era of the power of neighboring Urartu, For this period as written historical sources testify iron production was unknown to them.

Iron was therefore considered a rare luxury item. In this early days iron was used for jewelry and luxury items in countries that did not produce it. Royal regalia were made of iron, the heroes were rewarded with iron items, which at that time were more valuable than gold and the sacred treasures of the holy houses were decorated with iron as well.

The material sources in the archives of the Egyptian pharaohs Amenhotep III and Akhenaten are the first to tell about iron production in Georgia. In particular, the ruler of Colchis sent iron daggers and rings along with slave women to the pharaoh of Egypt.

“Because only Kogi, the king of Bashan was left from the time of the Rephaim ...behold, his bed, the bed of iron...” The Bible tell us about it.

The apostle Moses particularly mentions the art of metalwork, as the greatest grace bestowed on men, by the Lord: "Moses told the Israelites, Behold, the LORD called by the name of Bezalel, the son of Uri, of the tribe of Judah. Fill it with the spirit of God, wisdom, mind, knowledge to carry out the purpose, to process gold, silver and copper, to cut out precious stones..."

As we can see, here is not mentioned iron production, the production and processing of iron is unknown to the Israelites at that time. Later, at the end of the apostle Moses life and work we see an iron axe, from the tools of labor in the lives of the Israelites. As well as metal utensils which they used along with other precious vessels for the treasures of the Lord, but iron labor tools and vessels belonged Israelites from trade with other countries or they gained it as booty as a result of the battle. We find the truth of this idea after observing the history of the Israelites themselves.

"And they set the city on fire, and all that was therein and keep only gold, silver, cooper and iron vessels unto the house of Lord." It is said in the Bible.

The story which is described in the Bible, and Age of the Apostle Moses (XIII BC) it clearly proves that iron production is foreign to this era for the Jewish people.

In parallel with the history of the Israelites what is given in the Bible, in the same era, when Homer's "Iliad" was written, the facts tell us that iron production was unknown for the Greek at that time. They are fully equipped with bronze and brass weapons, they also have iron items, For example iron "Badro" for sport event, but it had been won in the battle by the hero Achilles.

“Paliay offered the people iron Badro,
It had been thrown by strong Etion before,
When he was killed by Achilles, who was a footy hero,
He took that Badro with other treasures.”

– Homer notes.

Greek poet, who was included as patriarch of poetry (together with Homer) Hesiod (In VIII-VII BC) tells us about legendary Greek people's hero Prometheus and his deserve in his poem “works and days”, in particular, he gave the people education... he was the first men who built the ship and equipped it with sails, subdued the human horse, he tamed the bull and used his power to plow the fields... Humans were introduced to metals and taught how to extract them from the earth and not only extract them, but also their processing and annealing. In the knowledge of metals, gold, silver, cooper and bronze are meant here. Iron was unknown for them at that time.

This fact is proved by the conclusion made by Hesiod himself, he gave this when describing the development stage (5) of the Greek people,

–The first was the golden Age on the Earth, it was the happiest time in human life.

– The second was the Silver Age...

– The third generation for human was the Cooper Age, at that time they did not know anything about (ferrous) dark iron.

– At that time, in the cooper Age God created the forth, more magnanimous heroes like Gods. They were all killed at different

times, in different wars, some in the Trojan war, and some elsewhere...

Finally, the fifth century and the advent of man, this is the Iron Age, it is being continued even today... Hesiod notes.

As we see, the analysis presented by us on this issue is confirmed by the ancient Greek thinker. Hesiod with complete accuracy, in the Trojan Age iron production was unknown for the Greeks.

Therefore, it is natural, that iron production was unknown for the Greeks, even during the period of the Argonauts' expedition to Georgia, which was several decades before the Trojan war. As we know, at that time in the area of the old Colchian, the early stage of iron absorption had been going on for quite a long time. This is evidenced by the modern stove- workshops of that time and this is also evidenced by written sources.

“ you have to plow the field with my iron plow...” about this decision was ordered by Aieti, the king of the Colchis to Jason, who was the leader of the Argonauts, as it is clearly seen from the work, the king Aieti mentioned about an iron plow as the most powerful labor tool, which is unknown for the Greek hero.

Even for China, which is one of the countries of ancient culture, iron production was unknown at the end of the II millennium BC and in the beginning of the I millennium BC. In China, people began producing of the iron in the middle of the I millennium BC. When the era of the widespread use of the iron began. It should have been connected with the beginning period of the silk road, when close trade and economic relation began to develop widely.

Not for only farther countries, but also for neighboring countries' people was unknown the secret about iron production and it in-

creased the interest toward Colchian. History tells us about it, In the VII BC, Urartu King Sardur II invades the country of Colchis, he conquered their Royal city and for celebrating his victory he ordered the locals and their masters to make an iron ring for him...

In the VIII BC, there were more than hundred(100) colonies-settlements on the black sea coast most of which came from the territory of Colchis. They had deep trade and economic relations with the local people, but as we can see even for them was very difficult and even impossible to find out the secret technology of iron production. Despite countries of interest which is still well-attested to be the history of the Argonauts long ago. As a result of the above-mentioned principle, it became impossible to get into closed valleys and restricted zones

When the foreigners who came to the kingdom of Colchis and they wanted to find out any information about the technology of iron production and any other information about the location of its production and at that time there were false beliefs about the special super national and mystical forces that existed there, how fabulous creatures guarded the wealth of the fabulously rich Colchian kingdom and they might be – Monsters, Dragons and etc. Ancient Colchian kingdom was becoming even more inaccessible and interesting for centuries, which later took place in the lives of different people in myths and legends and is passed down from generation to generation. This is confirmed by the history of the Argonauts, “the legend of the golden fleece”

From the later period of the VIII-VII BC due to various circumstances, iron began to be widely used.

In the period of iron's widespread (V-I BC) Georgians seem to keep the name of the best metallurgists in the world for a long time.

“You have sold the barely purchased books of the Stoics and Socrates to buy you an Iberian chain shirt! You have won”- Horatio flacus told his friend Quintus...

At the end we can mention the following: with the development of the mankind, scientific advances have always been and still are accompanied even today by the secret protection of new discoveries in economic or military strategic terms- with the purpose of using it in the future. There are lots of historical or modern facts of it.

Closed cities are well-known especially in the XX-XXI centuries or on any country's territory there are secret military units, which are located in the deep of the forests and their postal address is shown only by the special number assigned to the military unit.

A number of laboratories are known to be located in closed zones, where a new weapon of mass destruction or defense against it is being created. Secret rocket parts are also located here and etc.

According to this work, we can see example of old Colchis metallurgists that the tradition of secret and prohibited zones for the founded even in ancient Georgia. Here, at that time Colchian metallurgists still in the Bronze Age created quite new iron-steel agricultural tools and combat weapons in the workshops, located in closed valleys on the earth which led to a turning point in the development of the world civilization.

Historical steelmaking workshop is basically represented with two furnaces (furnace construction is that of a turned back pyramid. Furnaces are temporarily filled up with land.) Nearby stands “sajhe-

pellā”, stone table, paved with medium range ceramic fragments. Workshop area is over abounded with steel producing sinters (See color enclosure).

This historical monuments (dates back XII-VII BC) which are not only Georgian but also universal cultural achievement for the whole world is in front of us today, which needs proper warning, care, recognition and appreciation!

P.S.

Dear friends!

I appeal to everyone, in Georgia and abroad, no matter what nation and citizen you represent, for whom the history of human civilization is precious and interesting, we need to know and pass it on to our future generations about the way and deeds of the ancestors who formed the basis of civilization from the ancient time, then, this everything was being moved and shared from one people to another, it all improved, evolved and brought us to the age of high technology today.

In this way all the nations of the world have contributed to the development of a common human culture.

Georgians are one of the outstanding nations among the world people. Modern international society faces lots of challenges.

One of the most important question what requires great attention is to survive and preserve ancestral cultural heritage. It is very difficult for all sane people to fee, that there is a conflict between states, what damage almost everything, it might be human consolation in

armed conflicts, and they are also accompanied by the destruction of the material cultural monuments of a nation. We have lots of sad examples of this in many countries around the world (they might be Iraq, Syria and so on). This, of course, damages and destroys humanity's cultural heritage.

In this case I hope that "UNESCO" works to improve the situation, but it is not enough. The existing situation testifies, that working of only "UNESCO" can not solve an acute problems perfectly if do not have wide and active support from the society in the universal cause, What is called surviving the cultural heritage of the ancestors.

Based on the above, it is too hard to get used to this heart-breaking reality, that in our country, very often, in front of us we see how unique universal monuments are damaged and it is happening almost very often in peacetime and only because of unheard of indifference and carelessness, Specifically in this case historical iron smelting workshops are destroyed, where our ancestors produced iron from the magnetic sand at the secret workshops still in the Stone and Bronze Ages, and all this happened in Georgia.

For the last five years despite our enthusiastic work by our initiative group, we are unfortunately convinced that it is impossible to save these monuments without the support of the society.

It is too hard for us to admit such an important and global meaning historical heritage, which has the status of a material cultural monument does not pay any attention. As a result of it the stone table, which dates back 3000 years, where the first metallurgist put

the hottest iron taken from the stove was destroyed by a tractor while plowing the land. We could survive only iron smelting stoves. We gathered all the pieces of the broken stone table and it is possible to reconstruct it.

Based on the above the main goal of the charity fund “save the ancestral heritage” is to survive such unique monuments, but special attention should be also paid to the arrangement of the museum in the open air, on the historical meaning territory of Chakvi and Chaisubani workshops.

We are ready for any person who will be interested in this issue to be introduced these monuments. It will be also very interesting for them to see ancient iron metallurgy places., for which 3300 years ago “Argonauts” were ruled by Jason had very adventure trip.

These monuments which reflects the merits of the ancestors for the world mankind really deserve to be saved and visibly represented by descendants.

Please reply.

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