

THE 16TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL KARTVELOLOGICAL CONFERENCE IN MEMORY OF ST. GRIGOL PERADZE



1918-2018

National Patronage of the President of the Republic of Poland Andrzej Duda
to mark the Centenary of Regaining Independence

*Conference dedicated to the 100th anniversary
of the Independence of Poland and Georgia
and 100th anniversary of the Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University*



*Representatives of the Georgian émigré community at Wawel Castle, 1935
Photograph from the album of Giorgi Mamaladze*

CENTRE FOR EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
POLISH INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE, WARSAW
AND THE POLISH-GEORGIAN HISTORIANS' COMMISSION



THE CENTRE FOR EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
POLISH INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE, WARSAW
AND THE POLISH-GEORGIAN HISTORIANS' COMMISSION

have the honour to invite to

THE 16TH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL KARTVELOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
IN MEMORY OF SAINT GRIGOL PERADZE

*on the 100th anniversary of the Independence of Poland and Georgia
and 100th anniversary of the Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University*

*The ceremony will be attended by the Authorities of the University of Warsaw,
ministers, ambassadors and many other distinguished*



Divine Liturgy at Saint Archimandrite Grigol Christian Orthodox Church in Warsaw
(Thursday, December 6, 2018, 9 a.m.; Venue: 5, Lelechowska street, Warsaw)



Wreath laying ceremony on the graves of Georgian Emigration in Powązki Military
Cemetery and Orthodox Cemetery, Warsaw
(Venue: 12:00 a.m. – 14:30 p.m. Powązki Military Cemetery: 43/45 Powązkowska street
and Orthodox Cemetery, 138/140 Wołska street, Warsaw)



Wreath laying ceremony at the Institute of History UW wall plaque commemorating
professors of the University of Warsaw murdered during World War II,
ST. GRIGOL PERADZE among them
(Venue: 4.45 p.m. Institute of History, University of Warsaw)



The exhibition opening: GEORGIAN CONTRACT OFFICERS OF THE POLISH ARMY
The project is being carried out with support of the Polish Institute of National Remembrance
(Venue: Senate Hall, Kazimierzowski Palace, University of Warsaw)

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
THE 6TH OF DECEMBER 2018, THURSDAY
SESSION I

the Senate Hall, Kazimierzowski Palace, University of Warsaw
5:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

WELCOME ADDRESSES
to the conference participants

OPENING SPEECHES:

Jan MALICKI, Director of the Centre for East European Studies University of Warsaw
Jarosław SZAREK, President of the Polish Institute of National Remembrance
David KOLBAIA, Chairman of the Polish-Georgian Historians' Commission



CEREMONY OF PRESENTING THE SAINT GRIGOL PERADZE AWARDS

His Excellency Andria (Gvazava), Metropolitan of Gori and Ateni, Patriarchate of Georgia
and Gocha JAPARIDZE, Ivane Javakishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia



PRESENTATION:

Wojciech MATERSKI, Polish Academy of Sciences
New scientific publications of the Centre for East European Studies
University of Warsaw dedicated to Georgia and Georgians



THE CONCERT OF „IKOS” CHOIR CONDUCTED
BY ŁUKASZ HAJDUCZENIA

Glass of Wine

THE 7TH OF DECEMBER 2018, FRIDAY
SESSION II

the Ball Room, Potockich Palace, University of Warsaw
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Chairs: H.E. ANDRIA (Gvazava), Metropolitan of Gori and Ateni, Patriarchate of Georgia
David KOLBAIA, Chairman of the Polish-Georgian Historians' Commission

Artchil DAVRICHACHVILI, Archiprêtre de la Paroisse Sainte Nino de Paris / Paris, France
Emoignages et souvenirs laissés par le saint archimandrite Grigol Peradze dans sa paroisse de Paris

Henryk PAPROCKI, Polish Orthodox Church / Warsaw, Poland
Grigol Peradze in the Promethean Movement

Wojciech MATERSKI, Institute of Political Studies Polish Academy of Sciences / Warsaw, Poland
The Problem of the Access of the Republic of Georgia to the Universal Security System (1919-1920)

Giorgi MAMOULIA, Centre d'Études des Mondes Russe,
Caucasien et Centre-Européen CNRS-EHESS, Paris, France
Giorgi ASTAMADZE, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology / Karlsruhe, Germany
From the History of the Polish-Georgian diplomatic relations (1918-1921)

Discussion
Coffee Break

Paweł OLSZEWSKI, The Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce /
Branch in Piotrków Trybunalski, Poland

Entente in the face of the declaration of the independence of the South Caucasian republics in May 1918

Beka KOBAKHIDZE, Ilia State University / Tbilisi, Georgia; University of Oxford / UK
From White to the Red Menace: Georgian-Polish Security Plans on the Turn of 1919-1920

Mickheil BAKHTADZE, Tbilisi State University / Tbilisi, Georgia
Georgian society and Polish-Bolshevik War (according to magazine "Ertoba")

Dimitri SILAKADZE, Tbilisi State University / Tbilisi, Georgia
A Skirmish among the Georgian High Officers of the Polish Army

Discussion

1.00 p. m. - 3. 00 p. m.

Lunch break

SESSION III

the Ball Room, Potockich Palace, University of Warsaw

3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Chairs: Mickheil BAKHTADZE, Tbilisi State University / Tbilisi, Georgia
Wojciech MATERSKI, Institute of Political Studies Polish Academy of Sciences / Warsaw, Poland

Otar JANELIDZE, Georgian National Museum / Tbilisi, Georgia
Georgian Social-Democrats and the issue of the country's state sovereignty

Shorena MURUSIDZE, Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts / Tbilisi
Georgian Emigration in Poland and Question of Georgia De-occupation (1921-1939)

Discussion

Coffee Break

Pawel LIBERA, Institute of National Remembrance / Warsaw, Poland
Polish-Georgian relations in the years 1918-1921. Selected issues

Giorgi SOSIASHVILI, Gori State Teaching University / Gori, Georgia
Records preserved at the Gori Archive about the Repatriation of Poles in the 20s of the XX Century

Grzegorz MAZUR, Jagiellonian University / Kraków, Poland
Georgians in the Home Army (Armia Krajowa -AK)

Discussion

THE 8TH OF DECEMBER 2018, SATURDAY

SESSION IV

the Ball Room, Potockich Palace, University of Warsaw

9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Chairs: Radosław KARASIEWICZ-SZCZYPIORSKI, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland
Emzar KAKHIDZE, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University / Batumi, Georgia

Jacek HAMBURG, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland;

Katarzyna PAWŁOWSKA, Polish Academy of Sciences / Warsaw, Poland;

Roland ISAKADZE, Shalva BUADZE, Akaki Tsereteli State University / Tbilisi, Georgia
Report on Polish-Georgian Expedition for the Kutaisi Archaeological Landscape (Georgia) - preliminary results of the 2018 season

Jakub MARKIEWICZ, Michał KOWALCZYK, Warsaw University of Technology / Warsaw, Poland;

Jacek HAMBURG, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland; Rafał BIENKOWSKI,

Polish Academy of Sciences / Warsaw, Poland

The practical application of photogrammetric and surveying technologies - experiences from archaeological expedition in Kutaisi (Georgia)

Lana BURKADZE, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland
Roman military presence in Abkhazia

Discussion
Coffee break

Radosław KARASIEWICZ-SZCZYPIORSKI, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland;
Shota MAMULADZE, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University / Batumi, Georgia
Early fortifications of the Apsaros fort. Recent discoveries

Piotr JAWORSKI, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland
The beginning of the Roman fort in Apsaros in the light of numismatic finds

Kakhaber KAMADADZE, Cultural Heritage Preservation Agency of Ajara / Gonio-Apsarus
Archaeological-Architectural Museum-Reserve, Georgia;

Sulkhan MAMULADZE, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University / Gonio-Apsarus
Archaeological-Architectural Museum-Reserve, Georgia
Recent finds at the fort of Apsaros (Gonio)

Emzar KAKHIDZE, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University /
Gonio-Apsarus Archaeological-Architectural Museum-Reserve, Georgia
Survey of Roman and Byzantine forts at the southeastern Black Sea region

Discussion
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Lunch break

SESSION V

the Ball Room, Potockich Palace, University of Warsaw
3:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Chairs: Piotr JAWORSKI, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland
Giorgi MAMOULIA, Centre d'Études des Mondes Russe,
Caucasien et Centre-Européen CNRS-EHESS, Paris, France

José SUÁREZ OTERO, University Santiago de Compostela / Galicia, Spain
Andrew the Apostle, the First-Called beyond the East. Archaeological approach to an obvlion

Okropir JIKURI, Tbilisi State University / Tbilisi, Georgia;
Hirotake MAEDA, Tokyo Metropolitan University / Tokyo, Japan
Georgian Antiquities from Karakallou Monastery (Mount Athos)

David KOLBAIA, University of Warsaw / Warsaw, Poland
Letters from Saint Grigol Peradze to Sir Oliver Wardrop, 1926-39 in the Bodleian Library

Discussion
Coffee break

14TH SPECIAL PROMETHEAN SESSION
the Ball Room, Potockich Palace, University of Warsaw
5:15 p.m. – 6:45 p.m.

“10 YEARS SINCE THE RUSSIA-GEORGIA WAR 2008”
Chair: Paweł KOWAL, University of Warsaw / Poland

Jan MALICKI, Director of the Centre for East European Studies University of Warsaw
Tadeusz Hołówko and His Vision of Poland's Place in the Region

DISCUSSION PANEL

H.E. Ilia DARCHIASHVILI, Ambassador of Georgia to Republic of Poland
Tomasz KNOTHE, former Ambassador of RP to the Republic of Armenia (2004-2009)
David KOLBAIA Chairwoman of the Polish-Georgian Historians' Commission

Closing Ceremony
Jan MALICKI, David KOLBAIA
Centre for East European Studies University of Warsaw



Noe Zhordania (1868-1953)
Prime Minister of Georgia (1918-1921)
National Archives of Georgia, Tbilisi

GEORGIAN CONTRACT OFFICERS OF THE POLISH ARMY

Exhibition author: Dr. David KOLBAIA in cooperation with Dr. Paweł LIBERA Review: Prof. Dr. Wojciech MATERSKI. Graphic design: Piotr WARISCH. The project is being carried out with support of the Polish Institute of National Remembrance, Warsaw (2018).

After the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Georgia regained its independence, initially within the framework of the short-lived Transcaucasian Federation, and later as the Democratic Republic of Georgia in 1918-1921. One hundred years ago, on 26 May 1918, the National Council of Georgia announced the *Act of Independence of Georgia* in Tbilisi, which stated that from then on: "The Georgian nation is the only source of legal authority in Georgia, and Georgia is an independent and sovereign nation." The Georgian government carried out many far-reaching reforms. All class privileges were abolished, land reform was carried out and local governments were reorganized in the spirit of self-government. The educational system and its corresponding institutions were nationalized and developed along modern guidelines. The first Georgian institutions of higher education were created and a national Georgian Army was formed. In spring 1917, the Georgian Church regained its autocephaly, becoming independent of the Russian Holy Synod and, for the first time in over a century, a Catholicos-Patriarch, Kirion II, was elected. Georgian independence was recognized, *de facto* and *de jure*, by nearly every nation, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Turkey and even Soviet Russia, as well as, of course, Poland. Georgia had already established diplomatic relations with Poland through the Regency Council, and a diplomatic Representative Office of Poland in the Caucasus was formed in the autumn of 1918, in Tbilisi. In 1919, also in Tbilisi, the Polish-Georgian Association for Industry and Trade was formed. In 28 January 1921, the Polish government recognized the Georgian Republic *de jure*. This occurred just a short time before the Soviet Red Army entered Georgia and independence was lost once more. Following a month of heavy defensive fighting, the Georgian government was forced to leave the country and go into exile. A significant number of Georgian émigrés, among them Georgian Army officers and officer-cadets, found their way to Poland, which became their second home. They served in the Polish Army as contracted officers, ran businesses, medical practices, traded in goods, and studied and lectured at universities. Many of them knotted their future even more tightly to Poland, marrying Polish wives and starting families. Nonetheless, each one of them remained loyal to their lost homeland and was active in Georgian and Polish-Georgian organizations and associations for the independence of Georgia, such as the Georgian Committee in Poland (*Komitet Gruziński w Polsce*), the Polish Georgian Club, (*Klub Gruzińsko-Polski*) and the Association of Georgian Students in Poland (*Koło Studentów Gruzińskich w Polsce*). Georgian independence was a prevalent topic in inter-war Poland; much discussed and much written about. Many popular science-type works dedicated to Georgia, as well as anniversary Sunday papers (*Amirani. Pro Patria. Pro Georgia*), were published at the time. While the weekly, "Voice of the East" (*Głos Wschodu*), edited by Sergo Kurulishvili, was primarily dedicated to Georgian matters, other publications such as "Alliance" (*Przymierze*) or "East-Orient" (*Wschód-Orient*) also devoted them much attention.

During the Second Polish Republic, Georgians belonged to those ethnic groups which did not even appear in any individual state statistics. Georgian émigrés consisted of a small group, but due to their independence-minded character, they were quite active and occupied an especially privileged position, which was not based on their number or economic role. This position was largely based on the somewhat emotional justification of the centuries-old friendship between the two countries and the similarity of their historical fates.



*Rtm. Aleksander Godzjaszwili in the Tatar uniform of the Mustafa Achmatowicz
Ulan Regiment next to Irena Godzjaszwili née Kurdwanowska, wedding photo, 1919
Photograph from the family album of Jerzy Godzjaszwili*



Niepodległość Gruzji

Gruzińska Konstytucja – obrana na podstawie prostego, bezpośredniego powszechnego, tajnego i proporcjonalnego prawa głosowania obywateli obu płci – na pierwszym swem posiedzeniu dn. 12 marca 1919 r., wobec świata i historii oświadcza, że całkowicie przyjmuje i zatwierdza niżej podany Akt Niepodległości Gruzji proklamowany przez Gruzińską Radę Narodową dn. 26 maja 1918 r. 5-cj min. 10 pp., w Tyflisic

Akt Niepodległości Gruzji

W ciągu szeregu stuleci Gruzja była państwem wolnym i niezależnym.

W końcu 18-go stulecia, że wszystkich stron uciskana Gruzja z woli własnej przyłączyła się do Rosji pod warunkiem, że Rosja winna bronić Gruzji od wrogów zewnętrznych.

Bieg wielkiej rewolucji rosyjskiej spowodził zupełną ruinę wojennego frontu, wskutek czego wojska rosyjskie opuścili Kraj Zakaukaski. Pozostawione własnym siłom, Gruzja i Kraj Zakaukaski ujęły rządy i kierownictwo spraw własnych i utworzyły odpowiednie organy władzy. Wkrótce jednak, pod naciskiem sił zewnętrznych, Związek ludów zakaukaskich przestał istnieć jako odrębna całość polityczna.

Obecna sytuacja narodu gruzińskiego domaga się nieodwołalnie utworzenia własnej organizacji państwowej, aby się oprzeć wrogiemu jarzemu i założyć trwale podwaliny odrodzenia niepodległości.

Wobec tego, Gruzińska Rada Narodowa, obrana przez Gruzińskie Zgromadzenie Narodowe w dn. 22 listopada 1917 r., niniejszym oświadcza:

1. Naród Gruziński jest źródłem swych praw zwierzchniczych. Gruzja zaś jest państwem niepodległym i suwerennym.

2. Polityczną formę Gruzji jest Republika Demokratyczna.

3. W wojnach narodowych Gruzja na zawsze pozostanie neutralną.

4. Gruzińska Republika Demokratyczna pragnie stałych stosunków międzynarodowych, szczególnie zaś z państwami i ludami o wspólnych z nią granicach.

5. Gruzińska Republika Demokratyczna otwiera szerokie pole ku odrodzeniu wszystkim narodowościom, na jej terytorium zamieszkałym.

6. Gruzińska Republika Demokratyczna gwarantuje wszystkim obywatelom cywilne i polityczne prawa niezależne od narodowości i płci.

7. Do czasu zwołania Konstytuanty Gruzińskiej rady sprawować ma Gruzińska Rada Narodowa, której skład ma być uzupełniony przez reprezentantów mniejszości narodowościowych, oraz rząd tymczasowy – przed Radą odpowiedzialny.

Handwritten signatures and text in Georgian script, including names like M. Paganterov, D. Paganterov, and others, along with a circular stamp at the bottom right.

ST. GRIGOL PERADZE

1899-1942

Grigol Peradze was born in the village of Bakurtsikhe (Kakheti province) in Eastern Georgia. His father, Romanoz Peradze, was a priest. In 1918 Peradze graduated from the Tbilisi Theological Seminary, and afterwards studied at the Tbilisi State University until 1921. On February 25, 1921, Georgia was occupied by Soviet Russia. Grigol Peradze went into exile in Germany in November the same year. In 1926 he graduated from the University of Bonn (Germany).

In 1927 he received a PhD degree in History (the title of his PhD thesis was "History of the Georgian Monasticism from its creation until 1064"). From 1927 to 1932 Peradze was an Associate Professor at the University of Bonn. From 1933 to 1942 he was a Professor of Patrology at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology of the University of Warsaw, in Poland. In 1931 Grigol Peradze was ordained a priest in the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of London; in 1934, he received the rank of Archimandrite. In 1931 he founded the Georgian St. Nino Orthodox church in Paris. In the same year he began to publish a Georgian scientific journal titled "Jvari Vazisa" ("Cross of Vine").

In the 1930's Peradze discovered numerous important written manuscripts of Georgian Christian culture in Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Germany and Austria (Georgian manuscripts of the Typicon of the Georgian Petritsoni Monastery [Bachkovo, Bulgaria], the so-called Tischendorf manuscripts of the Apagae of the Monastery of the Holy Cross at the University Library in the University of Leipzig, Germany, etc.). The invasion of Poland by German troops in 1939 made Peradze's position precarious. For him being in solidarity with Jews in peril went without saying; that's why he helped them wherever he could. He didn't hesitate to visit the imprisoned Polish Metropolitan Dionysios. These activities were viewed with growing suspicion by the Nazi occupiers and Peradze's fruitful ecclesiastic and scientific activities were brought to an end in 1942 when, on May 4, he was arrested by the German Gestapo.

On December 6, 1942, Grigol Peradze was killed in the Nazi concentration camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau when he entered a gas-chamber instead of a Jewish prisoner who had a large family. Main fields of scientific activity of Grigol Peradze were: the history of the Georgian Orthodox and Apostolic Church, source studies of the history of Georgia and the Georgian Church, Patrology, history of Georgian literature, Rustvelology. Grigol Peradze was canonized by the Georgian Orthodox and Apostolic Church in September 1995. The Feast Day for St. Priest Martyr Grigol is December 6.



ST. GRIGOL PERADZE
PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW
(1933-1942)