

Western Anatolia

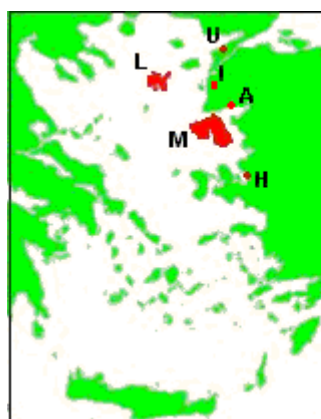
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The cities on the coast of the Aegean Sea have been important cultural centers during the Bronze Age which started around 3300 BC and lasted until the fall of Troia. There is a big misunderstanding about Troia. Let me immediately mention that this name is of Turkic origin and means **Tur-öyü** “the region of the Tur people”. Tur-öyü became Troia because the sound “u” did not exist in the Greek language. Helmut Uhlig says (1):

In the region of western Anatolia, or anywhere else, a city called Troia never existed. This city was known as Ilion or Ilios in Greek and therefore the epic was named Iliada by Homeros. Troia was the name of the region given by the inhabitants who defined themselves as ‘living in Troia’. Heroes like Hektor and Priamos were the leaders of this city.

It was mentioned before in Chapter 30, **Hittite and Sumerian**, that “il” means “city / land” in modern Turkish and is a root word in the Proto-language. Therefore, Ilios becomes meaningful when split as **Ili-As** “the city of the As”. The Turkish version would rather be “As-ili” instead of Ili-As but this transposition does not affect its meaning. We already saw that “As” refers to the Asiatic tribes and “on” means the universe (region) in the Proto-language (2). The two hero names are also meaningful when split into their constituent phonemes. Hektor is no other than **Okh-Tur**, “the Okh-Tur”; again we find a transposition from Tuk-Okh (turk) and Priamos becomes meaningful when split as **Bir-im-iz** “one of us”, where the original “b” sound changed to “p” and the suffix –iz became –os. “Bir” became “Pri” and “Pro” in the Greek pronunciation. It is interesting to note that these names have no meaning in the Greek language. But ancient original names were always meaningful. If we find a name without any meaning we can immediately conclude that it is a borrowed name whose real meaning is forgotten.

Troia (Ilion) was conquered on 1180 BC but archeological research has uncovered several underlying layers of settlement dating back to 3,000 BC. The city was known as Willion by the Hittites. The initial W is no other than an extended U (double-u), which comes from “ulu” (holy or sacred) (3). Therefore, **Ulu-ili-on** “the sacred universal city” became Willion and later on changed to Filion and Ilion.



CITIES OF TROIA

- L = Lemnos / Limni
- U = Ulusum-Och / Lysimakos
- A = Assos
- I = Ilion / Ilios / Truva
- M = Mitilini / Lesbos
- H = Hirana / Zymirna / Izmir



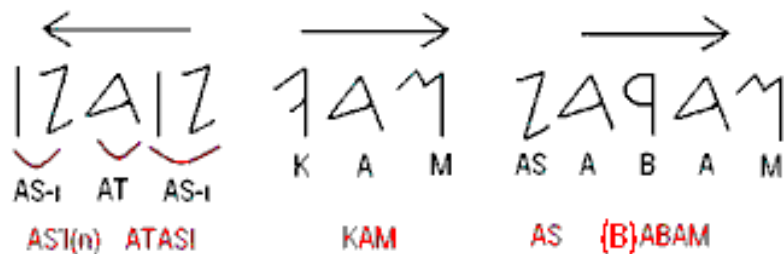
The north-western Anatolian Troia region with its main ancient cities is shown on the map above. Not far from Ilias / Ilion is the ancient city of Assos, meaning As-is “belongs to the As”. Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC) lived in Assos for a certain time, but Assos existed long before the 4th century BC.

On the island of Lemnos (above-right) an inscription was found which is still not deciphered until today (4). This is because scholars tried to decipher it with the help of Greek and Latin without any success. As they could not find any meaning using these languages they decided that it must be Etruscan; a language still not deciphered. We saw that Etruscan can be understood with the help Turkish (see Chapters 9 and 10).

The Lemnos script does not follow a given direction but is written in the Boustrophedon style, where the first line is written from right to left, the next line from left to right going in the opposite direction, crisscrossing the page. Below is my own interpretation which starts from the upper-right word and moves downwards in the opposite direction, from left to right.

The first three words are shown below and their decipherment has been carried out using the Orhun characters (see Chapter 23, **The Orhun script**). Starting from the top-right end we can read the first word **As-i Atasi** “the ancestor of the As”. We would say “As’in atasi” in today’s modern Turkish. This word stands by its own as a heading, addressing the person whose figure is engraved.

Next line should be read from left to right as **Kam As Abam** “The shaman father of the As”. The word for “my father” is “babam” in Turkish, but could also be pronounced as “aba” or “apa” depending on different cultures. It became “papa” or “pater” in Greek and Latin. We could decipher the whole text in this manner but without going in further detail, we conclude that this inscription from the Lemnos Island becomes meaningful when tackled with the help of the ancient Orhun alphabet and the Turkish language.



Another ancient city of Troia is a settlement known as Lysimakheia, shown with the letter U on the map above (5). This name can be expanded as **Ulu-As-im-Okh-öyü**, meaning “the region of my holy As and Och”. A coin found in this site shows a man wearing ram horns on the recto and a shaman woman on the verso.



The woman is most probably Athena, Asena or **As-Ana** “the As mother”. The winged figurine in her right hand is a clear indication of her shamanic powers. There is also an arrow pointing upwards indicating mystical flights towards the sky (enlarged picture). The word “Basileos” seen on the coin means “our ruler” or “our father / ancestor” since “Gios Basilis” means “father Christmas” in Greek. **Basili** is also meaningful in Turkish when split as **Bas-ili** “the controller (ruler) of the region” (ili basan). This word changed to “Vassal”, a subordinate leader indicating that the ruler of the region was under the protection of a powerful king.

The Lesbos island (Mitilini) was the location of the Amazon female warriors. Herodotus claimed that they were speaking the same language as the Scythians. The etymology of Amazon is clearly **Ama-As-On** “the universal As mother”. It is known that they founded many towns on the coasts of Anatolia. Amongst them are Smyrna, Ephesus, Sinope and Paphos. The original name of Smyrna was **Hir-Ana** meaning “virgin mother”. “Hir” is the Chuvash form of “kız” meaning “virgin girl”. This name suffered the following transformations: **Hir-Ana** => **Zmirana** => **Smyrna** => **İzmir**.

In order to prevent their race from dying out, the Amazons raided the neighboring tribes once a year in order to have sexual relationship with men. The rest of the time they remained on Lesbos and enjoyed each others company. This is how the female homosexuality became to be known as lesbianism. Amazons were great fighters and expert horse riders. Below we see a vase with an Amazon rider in Scythian costume.



References

- (1) **Die Mutter Europas**, Translated as: Avrupa'nın Anası Anadolu, Helmut Uhlig, Telos publication, page 123.
- (2) See Chapter 6, Universal Symbols and Chapter 12, The Anatolian Expansion.
- (3) See Chapter 10, Etruscan Inscriptions and Chapter 20, The Ugaritic script.
- (4) The inscribed stele was found in a warrior's tomb with weapons and pottery, which are similar to early Etruscan designs.
- (5) **Toplumsal Tarih dergisi** (in Turkish), August 2007, No: 164, page 22.