

SUNRISES AND SUNSETS AT KOGAION

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Abstract: Proposing a *differentiation* between the utensils (with the results) of the "classical" archaeology and the wide offer for a better research by a cooperation with the pluridisciplinary research, the author exemplifies with some outcomes from his own research (or in a team with different specialities), at the Dacian Sanctuaries from Dealul Gradiste ("Sarmizegethusa Regia"). The results, says the author, could not be acquired by the archaeologists, not only because of their utensils, but essentially because the horizon of research is too large, asking for analysis by many sciences and branches of knowledge in which, usually, the archaeologist is not trained. Former archaeological research concluded that at "Sarmizegethusa Regia" was a fortress and a "Dacian Capital", conclusions which are firmly refuted by the pluridisciplinary investigation. In change, is ignored many evidence which can confirm that at Dealul Gradiste-Muntele Godeanu was the legendary KOGAION mentioned by Strabo.

Keywords: Herodotus, thracians, geto-dacians, hyperboreans, Strabo, Zamolxis, Dicineus, Sarmizegethusa Regia, Gradiste Hill, astronomy, Jordanes, "Sacred Zone", observatory

Many times in books, in university manuals or in media papers the "Father of History"² the old historian Herodotus is quoted with saying (in the Vth century BC), that the nation of *Thracians* is so numerous that it "take the second stand in the World after the Indians". Indeed, in full Halstatt Age, the Thracian many tribes, from the Myssians to Phrygians, from Kingdom of Odrisses to the Kingdom of Burebista, under a name or another, they have dominated the history of South-Eastern Europe. A distinct role in that picture have played - even less quoted - the Northern wing of the Thracians: the *Geto-Dacians* tribes, settled fundamentally North of the Balkan Mountains, along with Danube and Carpathian Mountains, from the current Slovakia to the upper shore of Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.

Sometimes they were nicknamed "Hyperboreans"; but in the last centuries BC their current identity was known under ethnic name GETAE (in the South and East of Carpathian Mountains) and DACIANS inside the Carpathian Arch and in Pannonia. Today the scholars agree it was a single one basic nation, the Geto-Dacians, like the historian Strabo wrote in the Ist century BC³.

Even the references in manuscripts (those preserved through Middle Age copies) are pretty mean regarding to Geto-Dacians, some of the historians -

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²Wikipedia, *Herodotus*, p. 1

³Strabo, *Geography*, 7,5,3