



### 3 Argonautica

The Argonautica (?????????) is a Greek epic poem written by Apollonius Rhodius in the 3rd century BC. It describes the myth of the voyage of Jason to retrieve the Golden Fleece from a remote place. The story started with the hero Jason losing his one sandal when crossing the river along with an old lady and then he came to the king's court with one sandal. The king feared that the man with a sandal will create danger to his Kingship. So he directed Jason to take on a great voyage. Along his journey, he came across many coastal areas. Besides, it was thought that the death of some his friends on their journey was due to their fate. He took the voyage to attain the golden fleece. During that time, he met a lover named Medea. She had a very sound knowledge in music and medicinal herbs. Here it was mentioned that their love should be not be shallow but divine as that of Ariadne. Medea's love helped Jason to tame a peculiar bull. When Medea made the snake to sleep by her music, he stole the golden fleece that was guarded by snake. Jason made his return journey with golden fleece and Medea. Several times Medea threatened Jason by saying that he should not leave her at any cost in future. On the return journey, they met a metal made man. Medea said Jason that she herself individually could fight with that metal man also and she got victory in this attempt. Then they made their return to their home land. This story dealt in Argonautica was continued in the epic Medea.

### 4 Medea

Euripides wrote an epic with this myth in 431 BC. In this epic, Jason tried to leave Medea and their sons to marry another woman. Medea takes vengeance on Jason by murdering Jason's wife as well as her own children. The body of the children were taken to the Hera temple. After that, she escaped to Pandion kingdom. One more epic was also related with Pandion kingdom in the Tamil language.

### 5 Tamil Epic Silappathikaram

Tamil language is one of the classical languages like that of the Greek. It has a vast literary heritage. Many foreign contacts were mentioned in this literature. The first available literature called Sangam literature had some of the poems that belonged to 1200 BC. 2 This literature mentioned a myth which was made into an epic called Silappathikaram probably composed around 100-250 CE. Silappathikaram is a combination of two words, "silambu" and "adikaram". In Tamil, 'Silambu' means anklet.

Insisting this philosophy, a myth was scripted by the author. In this myth, which is an epic, the main character was a woman called Kannagi. She married Kovalan. During this time, Kovalan met Madhavi, the courtesan. She was well trained in music and dance. Kovalan left Kannagi and fell in love with Madhavi and bought her by offering gold. Madhavi lived with Kovalan and delivered a child called Manimegalai. When all of his wealth was lost, Kovalan returned to his wife Kannagi leaving Madavi. Kannagi gave him one of her anklets to make money out of it by selling, which can be invested to rebuild their life. This anklet was finely crafted with many precious stones including a special type of stone, Ruby, called in Tamil as 'Manikkam'. Kannagi and Kovalan travelled to Madurai which belonged to Pandian kingdom with a saint called Kavunthi adigal, a spinster, who had divine power attained by her chastity. With this lady saint and his wife, Kovalan crossed the river Kaveri with one anklet in his hand. Kovalan tried to sell it to a merchant, but the merchant who remembered seeing a similar type of anklet owned by the queen falsely framed charges on him as having stolen the anklet from the queen. The king ordered for the execution of Kovalan. Kannagi protested against this injustice and wanted to prove that her husband Kovalan was innocent. So she came to the king's court, broke open the anklet seized from Kovalan. The anklet of Kannagi had the precious stones called Manikkam meaning ruby as opposed to the queen's anklets which contained the precious marine pearls called in Tamil as 'Mutthu' which was famous in the Pandion kingdom. Realizing the fault, the king killed himself in shame, after having given huge unjust judgement. Kannagi cursed that the entire city of Madurai be burnt, which was the capital city of Pandion kingdom. Madhavi christened her child as Kannagi, who later professed Buddhism and became a monk.

In these resemblances, the Kingdom of Pandion is more important, because it is related with history.

### 6 Kingdom of Pandion

Kingdom of Pandion mentioned in the epic Medea is the palace where she goes in the end of the myth. At last, Medea went to the Kingdom of Pandion.

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As for myself, I shall go to the land of Erechtheus to live with Aegeus, son of Pandion. But you, as is fitting, shall die the miserable death of a coward, struck on the head by a piece of the Argo, having seen the bitter result of your marriage to me. 1384 -1388, Medea, Euripides ????????? ? ????? ? ??? ????? ???????????, ??? ?????????????? ???? ????????? ? ?? ????????? ?????????? ??? ??? ?????, ????????? ?? ???? ??? ????????? ???? ????? ????????? ???? ???? ????????????? ?????? ?? ???? ?????????, ????????? ???? ???? ????????? ???? ???? ????????? ????????? ????????? ?????????????, ??? ?? ??? ??? ? ????? ??????.? ?? ????????? ????????? ???? ????????? ?????? ????????? ????????? ?????????????, ?????? ??? ?? ????????? (??? ???? ) ??? ??? ?????????, ????????? ???? ?????, ??? ????????? ?????? ?? ??? ???? ???? ???????, ??? ??? ????????? ?????? ?????? ??? ?????????.

53-54, Tyndis is of the Kingdom of Cerobothra; it is a village in plain sight by the sea. Muziris, of the same Kingdom, abounds in ships sent there with cargoes from Arabia, and by the Greeks; it is located on a river, distant from Tyndis by river and sea five hundred stadia, and up the river from the shore twenty stadia. Nelcynda is distant from Muziris by river and sea about five hundred stadia, and is of another Kingdom, the Pandion. This place also is situated on a river, about one hundred and twenty stadia from the sea.

The capital of this Pandion kingdom which is in Tamil Nadu was Madurai. This place is very famous for pearls, which is used in the making of ornaments. Here it is necessary to undertake research on the relationship between Tamil Nadu of India and the Greece.

The ancient Greek work called 'Periplus of the Eritheranian Sea' confirmed that the palace of Pandion kingdom belonged to Tamil Nadu.

The myths dealt in the epics of two different languages such as Argonautica, Medea and Silappathikaram have some resemblances.

The Greek Historian Arrian attest this relationship. "The Hercules who penetrated so far, the Indians tell us, was a native of their country. He is particularly worshipped by the Suraseni, who have two great cities, Methora and Cleisoborus, and the navigable river Jobares, passes through their territories. This Hercules, as Megasthenes asserts, and the Indians themselves assure us, uses the same habit with the Theban Hercules. 4-6, Chapter viii, Indica, Arrian Thus Theban Heracle of Greek 4 was related with the Indian Heracle. 5,6 The place which is famous for pearls and is the capital city of Pandion Kingdom in Tamil Nadu. Certain of the Indians tell the following story about Heracles, that when he had passed over every land and sea and had rid them of every evil beast, he found in the sea a woman's ornament, such as up to the present day those who bring wares from India to us still buy with zeal and carry away. In former times the Greeks and now the Romans who are fortunate and wealthy with still greater zeal buy what is called in the Indian tongue the marine pearl. The ornament seemed so fine to Heracles that he collected pearls like this from all the sea and brought them to India to be an adornment for his daughter. " 8 -10, Chapter viii, Indica, Arrian The place which is famous for pearls and is the capital city of Pandion Kingdom in Tamil Nadu. Certain of the Indians tell the following story about Heracles, that when he had passed over every land and sea and had rid them of every evil beast, he found in the sea a woman's ornament, such as up to the present day those who bring wares from India to us still buy with zeal and carry away. In former times the Greeks and now the Romans who are fortunate and wealthy with still greater zeal buy what is called in the Indian tongue the marine pearl. The ornament seemed so fine to Heracles that he collected pearls like this from all the sea and brought them to India to be an adornment for his daughter. " 8 -10, Chapter viii, Indica, Arrian

The Argonautica also attested the relationship between Thebes and India.

And soon they passed the outfall of the river Callichorus, where, as the tale goes, the Nysean son of Zeus, when he had left the tribes of the Indians and came to dwell at Thebes, 2. 904 -6, Argonautica These references ensure the relationship between the Greeks and Tamils in India. The Methora (Madurai) is called as Madhurai, the place which is famous for pearls and is the capital city of Pandion Kingdom in Tamil Nadu. Certain of the Indians tell the following story about Heracles, that when he had passed over every land and sea and had rid them of every evil beast, he found in the sea a woman's ornament, such as up to the present day those who bring wares from India to us still buy with zeal and carry away. In former times the Greeks and now the Romans who are fortunate and wealthy with still greater zeal buy what is called in the Indian tongue the marine pearl. The ornament seemed so fine to Heracles that he collected pearls like this from all the sea and brought them to India to be an adornment for his daughter. " 8 -10, Chapter viii, Indica, Arrian

[Heracles has] Many male children, but only one daughter was born to him in India, for he married many women. The daughter's name was Pandaea, and the land where she was born, and over which Heracles placed her as ruler, was named Pandaea after her." Arrian, Indica, Chapter viii But since we have mentioned the pillars of Heracles, we deem it to be appropriate to set forth the facts concerning them. When Heracles arrived at the farthest points of the continents of Libya and Europe which lie upon the ocean, he decided to set up these pillars to commemorate his campaign. Diod. 4.18.4 Thus, Arrian confirmed both the occurrence of pearls and that of Methora (Madurai). Besides, he also gave the reason behind the name of the place which clarifies the reason behind root word Pandion. Thus, the Pandion kingdom, the capital city of Pandion Kingdom (Madurai) and the precious pearls which were mentioned by the Greek Historians have special mention in the Tamil epic, Silappathikaram. It mentioned that the main incident occurred in the place called (Madurai) which is famous for pearls, the capital of Pandion Kingdom of Tamil Nadu. Thus, the myths of these epics are related with the kingdom of Pandion. Further, this Pandion kingdom had historical values in Tamil Nadu. As per the Periplus of the Eritheranian Sea and the Indica by Arrian, the relationship between the Greek and Tamils particularly of Pandion kingdom happened only through sea trade. So there is a need to research about the sea relationship of these Greek and Tamil epics that which talks about the Pandion kingdom.

## 7 Relationship with Sea

Hesiod's Theogony mentioned that the mother of Medea is Idyia, who is the daughter of ocean. Thus the myth of Medea is related with that of the sea. The Greek epic Argonautica describes a grand sea voyage. Here in the epic, Jason undertook a grand sea voyage but it did not clarify his past experience in sea. The full part of the epic Argonautica deals with the sea voyage. The Argonants visited many coastal areas. Thus the Greek epic is fully related with sea.

## 8 Tamil epic Silappathikaram and sea

The Tamil epic Silappathikaram does not describe any sea voyage as that of Greek Argonautica. The main characters of these epic are related with sea. The wife of Kovalan, was the daughter of the ship captain named Manaikkan. 'Ma' means big and 'Naikkan' means ship as that of Greek language. The ancestors of Kovalan also took many grand sea voyages. Thus, the Tamil epic deals with the myths of people living in sea. Hence, the epics of the both the languages are related with that of the sea.

## 10 Kovalan of Tamil Silappathikaram

Thus the myth related with Pandion kingdom and sea portrays a non-heroic character of the hero in both the epics of the Greek and Tamil languages.

## 11 One in a Pair

And no long time after, in accordance with that true report, Jason crossed the stream of wintry Anaurus on foot, and saved one sandal from the mire, but the other he left in the depths held back by the flood. 1. 8 -11, *Argonautica*

## 12 One in a pair in Tamil Silappathikaram

The kingdom would be in danger due to a person who came with one sandal in a pair. Thus the Greek myth dealt with related incidents such as a non-heroic hero with one sandal in a pair, crossing the river with the old Goddess and because of him the kingdom was in danger.

## 13 Tamil Silappathikaram

Kovalan came with the one anklet in a pair. An old woman saint who was recognized as having an exceptional degree of holiness or likeness or closeness to God came with Kovalan and crossed the river. 10 Thus the myth related with Pandion kingdom and sea having a non-heroic hero carrying one silambu in a pair which was worn in the lower part of the leg, crossing the river accompanied by an old woman Goddess and because of him the kingdom was in danger are seen in both the Greek and Tamil languages. The Kingdom of Pandion was in danger.

## 14 Goddess Hera and the Family of Jason

Goddess Hera wished that Jason loved Medea and personally tried for it to happen. The children of the Jason were also closely related with Goddess Hera. This will be dealt at the appropriate place in this article.

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## 15 Buddhist Goddess and the Family of Kovalan

### 16 Stealing

Taking a thing upright or courageously is a heroic character. Stealing a thing is not considered heroic. In Greek epic, Jason got the golden fleece only by stealing and not by brave deed.

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### 17 Stealing in Tamil Silappathikaram

In the Tamil epic, Kovalan wanted to sell the silambu (anklet) of his wife. That anklet was very expensive and had rich artistic work which was the mark of richness. But Kovalan who carried it seemed very worried and The ancestors of Kovalan met with a shipwreck. At that time a Buddhist Goddess saved the ancestors of Kovalan. So, a tradition of naming the offsprings with the Buddhist Goddess names was followed. Above all this Buddhist Goddess has relation with the offsprings of Kovalan, which will be discussed in the appropriate place later.

These lines of Argonautica shows that Jason stealing the golden fleece during the night time. confused, tired due to a very long journey and all of this added and created a feel that he was very poor. So the guards thought that he might be a thief. 11

### 18 Bull leaping

Taming a furious bull boldly is called bull leaping. It is mentioned in Greek literatures in a super natural way. Bull leaping in the Minos land was exaggerated in one of the Greek myths. In the same way, bull leaping was exaggerated in the Greek epic, Argonautica.

Thus Jason stealing the golden fleece and Kovalan was mistakenly blamed for stealing are common incidents of stealing that is seen in the epics of Greek and Tamil. ??? ?' ??? ?????????? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????????? ?????? ??????, ??? ?????????? ?????? ??????, ??? ?' ?? ?????? ?????????? ?????, ????? ??? ?????? ?????? ??????. ?? ?? ??? ?????? ?????? ??? ??????, ??? ?????????? ?????. ??? ?' ?????????? ?????? ?????, á½"???? ??? á½"???? ?' ??? ?' ?????? ??? á½"???? ?????????? ?????????? ?? ?????????, ??? ?????? ?????? ?????????? ?' ?????? ?????? ??????

Then grasping the tip of the horn of the right-hand bull, he dragged it mightily with all his strength to bring it near the yoke of bronze, and forced it down on to its knees, suddenly striking with his foot the foot of bronze. So also he threw the other bull on to its knees as it rushed upon him, and smote it down with one blow. And throwing to the ground his broad shield, he held them both down where they had fallen on their fore-knees, as he strode from side to side, now here, now there, and rushed swiftly through the flame. But Aeetes marvelled at the hero's might 3. 1306 -14, Argonautica Thus bull was exaggerated in a super natural way. In Greek myth Theseus and Jason were related with this bull leaping. It is noted that only after the victory in the bull leaping which was considered the most heroic deed, they received love proposal.

### 19 Bull leaping in Tamil Silappathikaram

Bull leaping is also described in Tamil Silappathikaram. Here it is a custom of the community related with cattle. So the ladies of that community proposed their love only to the brave men who were capable of taming the wild bulls.

Thus Tamil Silappathikaram mentions about the relationship between the bull leaping and love proposing. In this Tamil epic, Kovalan who belonged to this particular community was not familiar in his customs. ??2 In the Greek myth, the community of Theseus and Jason was not mentioned but they were related with victory in bull leaping and as a mark of bravery, they proposed love.

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### 20 Bull leaping and charm of Prometheus

Greek Argonautica mentioned about a charm made with the blood of Prometheus which was used in the bull leaping. It says that a person who anoints all his body with this will be able to overcome all struggles in the bull leaping and wins over it.

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So there is a need to research about the myth of Prometheus in Tamil Silappathikaram.

## 21 Sembean in Tamil Silappathikaram

Kovalan was related with a myth called Sembean. The other form of this word is Sibi or Sivi . In Greek it is mentioned as Sibae. He has resemblance with Prometheus 13 S.No.

. Jason who was related with bull leaping and blood of Prometheus has resemblance with the community from which Kovalan hailed, bull leaping and the descendents of Sembean or Sibi or Sivi or Sibae .

## 22 Myths

Greek Tamil and Medea mean while took from the hollow casket a charm which men say is called the charm of Prometheus. If a man should anoint his body there withal, having first appeased the Maiden, the only-begotten, with sacrifice by night, surely that man could not be wounded by the stroke of bronze nor would he flinch from blazing fire; but for that day he would prove superior both in prowess and in might. It shot up first-born when the ravening eagle on the rugged flanks of Caucasus let drip to the earth the blood-like ichor of tortured Prometheus. And its flower appeared a cubit above ground in colour like the Corycian crocus, rising on twin stalks; but in the earth the root was like newlycut flesh. The dark juice of it, like the sap of a mountain-oak, she had gathered in a Caspian shell to make the charm withal, 3.844 -859, Argonautica

And at dawn steep this charm in water, strip, and anoint thy body therewith as with oil; and in it there will be boundless prowess and mighty strength, and thou wilt deem thyself a match not for men but for the immortal gods. And besides, let thy spear and shield and sword be sprinkled. There upon the spear-heads of the earthborn men shall not pierce thee, nor the flame of the deadly bulls as it rushes forth resistless. But such thou shalt be not for long, but for that one day; still never flinch from the contest.

## 23 -1051, Argonautica

Failure in earning wealth and the unlawful death Jason wished to marry the daughter of Creon for the wealth. But this wish was not fulfilled because the daughter of Creon had been murdered. Besides, the children born to Jason and Medea were also murdered.

Kovalan wished to earn money to start a new business by selling his wife's anklet. The soldiers mistakenly thought that Kovalan had stolen the anklet of the queen and killed him. Thus resemblances are seen between these two heroes who were murdered when they wished to earn wealth.

## 24 Personality of the Lover

Jason who was related with sea had one sandal in a pair, non-heroic personality, crossed the river with Goddess and had a lover named Medea. He was portrayed as a personality with feminist thought. Of all creatures that have breath and sensation, we women are the most unfortunate. First at an exorbitant price we must buy a husband and master of our bodies. [This misfortune is more painful than misfortune.] And the outcome of our life's striving hangs on this, whether we take a bad or a good husband. For divorce is discreditable for women and it is not possible to refuse wedlock. And when a woman comes into the new customs and practices of her husband's house, she must somehow divine, since she has not learned it at home, how she shall best deal with her husband. If after we have spent great efforts on these tasks our husbands live with us without resenting the marriage-yoke, our life is enviable. Otherwise, death is preferable. A man, whenever he is annoyed with the company of those in the house, goes elsewhere and thus rids his soul of its boredom [turning to some male friend or age-mate]. But we must fix our gaze on one person only. Men say that we live a life free from Volume XXI Issue X Version I This magical song made the snake to sleep. Also she had a sound knowledge on medicinal herbs. Madhavi Kovalan who was related with sea, had one silambu in a pair, non-heroic personality and had a lover named Madhavi. She was very true and loyal to her lover. Her lover left her when she expressed her feminist thought. She was also well versed in music and dance. 16

## 25 A

Thus the lovers of Greek Jason and Tamil Kovalan were well versed in music. The knowledge of Medea was related with magic powers which were quite difficult to obtain whereas Madhavi was good at dancing which is a skill and anyone who practises can acquire it. This skill of Madhavi and the magical powers of Medea played an important role in their lives.

## 26 Jason and Love of Medea

Hera thought that the daughter of the Colchian king, Medea might be very helpful to Jason in capturing the golden fleece and so made Medea to fall in love with Jason. Jason solemnly pledged to marry her and so she

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decided to help him by putting the snake to sleep with a magical music spell which made Jason to take the fleece that was guarded by snake. Thus the golden fleece and the proficiency of Medea in the music played an important role in the love of Medea and Jason.

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## 27 3.22-29, Argonautica

In making them to fall in love with each other, Eros played an important role.

## 28 Love of Kovalan

In Tamil Silappathikaram, Madhavi exhibited her astonishing skills in music and dance. So, Kovalan was very much attracted by Madavi through these skills. So he met the relatives of the Madhavi and gave 1008 gold to acquire Madhavi. 17 Thus in Greek, golden fleece and the music proficiency of Medea were the reasons for Jason to fall in love with Medea and in Tamil music and dance art form attracted Kovalan towards Madhavi and for that he gave 1008 gold and made her as his love. Here the place of Eros plays an important role which can be seen now.

## 29 Eros and Love

In Greek myth, Eros is the love God who is seen to create situations for love to evolve. Eros conquered the success of love by using his bow and arrow. This is also seen in Tamil epic. Tamil Eros also had bow and arrow for love to happen which would lead to marriage. Here the Tamil Eros's bow is made up of sugarcane and arrow is made up of flowers ??8 18 . In Tamil, he was called as Gamon. In Greek ????? (Gamos) means marriage. Thus resemblances are seen between the myths of Greek and Tamil that are related with Eros or Gamon. In Greek Eros was related with the love of Jason and Medea. In Tamil, Madhavi performed a dance like this Gamon. ??? The proficiency of Madhavi in these types of dances plays an important role in the love of Madhavi and Kovalan. Thus in Greek Eros played an important place in the love of Medea and Jason and in Tamil the Eros (Gamon) dance played an important place in the love of Madhavi and Kovalan.

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## 30 Myth related with Talos

Talos is the monster of bronze mentioned in the Greek Argonautica. Though he is portrayed to be very strong, he had a weak point in the part of his ankle.

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(Medea) "Hearken to me. For I deem that I alone can subdue for you that man, whoever he be, even though his frame be of bronze throughout, unless his life too is everlasting. But be ready to keep your ship here beyond the cast of his stones, till he yield the victory to me." 4.1654-58, Argonautica

In this epic, Medea says that she could subdue that monster without the help of the hero.

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crashes down; so Talos for a while stood on his tireless feet, swaying to and fro, when at last, all strengthless, fell with a mighty thud. 4. 1676 -88, Argonautica

Metal Monster and Tamil Silappathikaram Kovalan wanted to sell his wife's anklet. One of the leading metal smiths who headed 100 smiths 20 cheated Kovalan. As per his plan, Kovalan was killed thinking that the anklet belonged to the queen of the country was stolen and Kovalan wanted to make money out of the stolen anklet. Hearing this incident, the wife of Kovalan furiously approached the king and proved that Kovalan was innocent, by breaking open the anklet which her husband had, that contained precious stones called 'Manikkam', where as the anklet of the queen had pearls inside it. Then the revolt broke out in which the leading metal smith and his 100 followers were killed by Kovalan's wife for their mischief. More than that, the king of the country died for his wrong judgement given against the wife of Kovalan who was known for her chastity and divine power offered a human sacrifice of one thousand gold smiths in a day. Thus in Volume XXI Issue X Version I Thus in both the languages the person who was related with that of metal was killed by the women, though men being present in that situation, were silent. Here, Ankle had an important place in the incident that is related to killing. In Tamil it was mentioned that 100 + 1000 smiths were killed whereas in Greek, a huge bronze monster was killed. Here it should be noted that the big in number can be compared with that of size. More than that, in Greek the monster was related with Minos whereas in Tamil the metal smiths were described as the messenger of death God sent to kill Kovalan. In the Tamil myths, the God of the death and judge of the underworld was nothing but Greek Minos. ??1

### 31 Transfer of Children

Medea and Jason had children. In one situation, Jason wanted to marry another lady leaving Medea. At that time, Medea decided to send her children to Jason who was living with another wife considering the safety and future of the children. ??2 In Tamil epic, Madhavi and Kovalan had a child. 23

22 Contrary to this, Medea herself killed her children

After Kovalan left, Madhavi, the child, faced many problems. The society attached the same stigma as that of Madhavi to the child. In this situation, to protect her child from the society, Madhavi said that the child was not hers but that of Kovalan and another wife of him.

Volume XXI Issue X Version I 46 ( ) Thus, in both these myths the child faced problems from the society when their father left. For the sake of protecting the children, the mother who gave birth to the child herself sent them to their father who lived with another mother. This was to punish Jason who did not keep his promise and left Medea.

Thus in both of the myths, the wives showed their cruelty to their children to penalise their husband who cheated them. The main difference in the myth was the mother killing their own children. In some of the Greek myths, it was said that the children were killed by the people. So these variations led to consider the possibility that in this myth the children were not killed by their own mother. The another difference in these myths is that in Greek, Medea had two male children, but in Tamil, Madhavi had one daughter.

### 32 Daughter of Jason

One of the Greek myths mentioned that Jason had a daughter. According to this Greek myth, Medea and Madhavi both had daughters. The another important thing is that Medea took her children to the Goddess Hera.

### 33 Children of Jason and Goddess Hera

The Greek epic mentions that at the end, the children (body) of Medea were taken to the Goddess Hera. The reason behind Hera taking her children to the sanctuary of Hera was not clearly mentioned in the Greek epic. But the Greek Historian Pausanias says that Hera believed that children would be immortal if she did so. From these myths, it is understood that there was a possibility that Jason had a daughter and she might have been killed or might not have been killed but taken to the sanctuary of Hera thinking that she would get the immortal power.

### 34 Tamil Myth

After leaving Kovalan, Madhavi was not interested in the worldly pleasures. But the society compelled her to be a dancer. When Madhavi refused, then the society forced her daughter to be a dancer. So Madhavi made her daughter to profess Buddhism and made her a saint, to protect her from the societal compulsions. The society reprimanded Madhavi for her decision as it was against child rights and said it was an act of cruelty. The society continually troubled her daughter. A Buddhist Goddess who safeguarded the ancestors of Kovalan from the shipwreck came and safeguard her daughter from the troubles given by the society and showed the way to be a Buddhist Monk. Thus, both the Greek and Tamil myths have some resemblances with regard to the children. Some of the Greek myths mentioned that Jason also had a daughter. In Tamil myth, Kovalan had a daughter. In the Greek myth, children were taken to the sanctuary of Hera and were hidden. In the Tamil myth, the daughter of Kovalan was taken to the Buddhist temple to get hidden. The Greek myth says the children were taken to the sanctuary of Hera believing that it would give the power to attain immortality. In the Tamil myth, the daughter



became immortal after becoming a saint. In this way, both the myths are related. In the Greek myth the Medea was yelled at for her act of A cruelty by taking the children to the sanctuary of Hera and in the Tamil myth Madhavi was considered to be very unkind towards her child for making her a Buddhist monk which was her forced act that killed the pleasures of the child. In the Greek myth, children were taken to the God Hera and in the Tamil myth, it was the Buddhist Goddess to whom the daughter of Madhavi surrendered. So there is need to research between Buddhist Goddess and the Greek Goddess. As per the statement of the Greek historian Arrian, Theban Hercules was worshipped in the place called '?????'(Madhurai) of Pandion Kingdom of Tamil Nadu. The Greek Theban Hercules was worshipped by the people of Madhurai which is in Tamilnadu. In Greek, Hercules married the daughter of Hera. So there is a possibility that Hera might also be worshipped by Tamil people. This needs to be researched.

### 35 Greek Goddess Hera

There are many myths related with Hera in the Greek. Among these the description of Greek Historian Pausanias is taken here.

?? ?? ????? ?? ???? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? ???, ?????? ?? ?? ?????????, ?????????? ?? á¼????? á¼????? ?? ?? ????????? ??????? á¼????? ?? ???? ?????????????, ??? ?? ?????? ?? ?? ?????? ????? ?????, ?? ?? ?????????.

The statue of Hera is seated on a throne; it is huge, made of gold and ivory, and is a work of Polycleitus. She is wearing a crown with Graces and Seasons worked upon it, and in one hand she carries a pomegranate and in the other a sceptre. Paus. 2.17.4 ????? ??? ??????, ?????? ?? ?? ?????? ?????????? ?????????? ????????? ????? ?????? ??, ??? ?? ?????? ?????? ??? ???? ??????????. Paus. This is of silver, but the peacock dedicated by the Emperor Hadrian is of gold and gleaming stones. He dedicated it because they hold the bird to be sacred to Hera. Paus. 2.17.6

Thus, these descriptions which depicted the Goddess Hera with a crown, a royal, pomegranate, lotustipped sceptre and peacock. Here the more attention shall be given to peacock and it is discussed here.

### 36 Greek Peacock and Tamil

Peacock is not a native bird of Greek land. It was imported from the foreign land. 'Peacocks seem to have been first brought to Mediterranean lands by the merchants from India.' 25 ??? Luc. Nav. 23 ??? ?? ?????? 26 More over the Greek word '????' means peacock, which is a Tamil word with meaning 'Thogai' that is 'hanging tail'. the bird was a native of India 27 In Buddhism, there is a Goddess related with peacock called as Kujaku Myoo or Mahamayuri.

Similarly, this ensures there are some myths related with the Greek Goddess Hera that have been associated with Tamil land.

### 37 Buddhist Goddess Kujaku Myoo

### 38 28

'Her lotus throne is white or blue, but when she is represented in the Tai-zo kai mandala, it is red. She has four arms of which the two at the right hold a full blown lotus flower and a fruit called bijapuraka; the two at the left carry at the breast a pomegranate and the upper arm a peacock feather.' This clearly shows that Tamilians worshipped the Goddess Hera along with Hercules, who married the daughter of Hera. Thus the myths connected with children of Medea and Madhavi have resemblances in the both the languages.

### 39 Golden Fleece and its Guardian Serpent

The search of golden fleece is the main plot of the Greek epic. The meaning of golden fleece is much argued in the research world. There is no conclusion which relates to the snake and golden fleece. In the Tamil literature, there is a picturisation of a myth which relates snake and precious stones.

### 40 Snake Stone

Tamil literatures mentioned about a particular type of snake. That particular type of snake is very poisonous. If that snake did not bite anyone in its lifetime, it is believed that the poison of that snake would become a precious stone. At the end of its old age, it would spit out the stone and with the bright light of that stone it would move.

### 41 Related with Goddess

Children of Jason were taken to the sanctuary of Hera Child of Kovalan worshipped the Buddhist Goddess 4.

Goddess Greek Goddess Hera had pomegranate, peacock and lotus. Here peacock was imported from Tamil Nadu and the Greek word for peacock is a Tamil word.

Buddhist Goddess had pomegranate, peacock and lotus.

## 42 5

Immortal As per Pausanias Medea's children were carried each to the sanctuary of Hera and hid them, with the belief that so they would be immortal

## 43 Child of Madhavi was forced into Buddhism and became immortal

Like they were afraid to touch a gem spit by a snake, nobody dared to go near your husband who was wearing stacks of garlands. Puran?n?ru 30 294, Poet: Perunthalai S?than?r,

In the dark place on the top of a mountain, a snake came by river emits a precious stone which gives out light to the settlers. So she lost the night.

This thought was used as a metaphor in the epic Silappathikaram. When Kovalan and his wife left their parents, they felt like a snake which lost its stone. This Tamil myth which relate snake and the precious stone has a resemblance with the myth of golden fleece and its guardian serpent in the Greek myth. ??0 Translations available at: <https://sangamtranslationsbyvaidehi.com/ettuthokai-purananuru-201-400/> Volume XXI Issue X Version I

## 44 Snake and the Music

In the epic Argonautica, Medea put the snake which guarded the golden fleece to sleep. For this Medea used her power of music. It is expressed as a magical power of Medea whereas in Tamil Silappathikaram it talks about the musical talent of Madhavi. In Tamil Nadu, one of the musical instruments, Magudi can be called as snake flute. Even today it is used to mesmerise snakes in Tamil Nadu.

Thus in the Greek epics the music related with the snake is only attributed to Medea but in the Tamil epic music is a trait that is acquired through tradition.

## 45 A

## 46 Philosophy of Fate

Tamil Silappathikaram talks about the philosophy of fate. ??1 This philosophy is related with the theory of cause and effect. The main philosophy of the fate is that good deeds guard life and assure bright future. Outraging the modesty of a chaste woman will lead to catastrophic fate 32 .Thus the philosophy of fate in the Tamil Silappathikaram is mainly related with chastity. ??3 ????????? ????????? ??????????. ??? ??? ??? ????? ??? ????? ?? ?????? ????????????? ????????????? ?????? ??? ??????? ?????????,

The Greek epics also reveal some situations related with fate. return to Cerinthus. For fate had ordained that he and Mopsus, skilled in the seer's art, should wander and perish in the furthest ends of Libya. 1. 79 -81, Argonautica ???' ??? ?????????? ??? ?????? ?????? á¼?''????? ?????? ?????????? ??????? ??? ??????? ?????????.

Nor was the king to escape his fate and return home from battle to his bridal chamber and bed. In these passages, the situations related with that of fate are mentioned, but it is not dealt in the way of cause and effect. The another important argument in this theory is about overcoming the effects of fate. The Greek epic clearly defined that even the soothsayers cannot escape from the fate. 'The Argonauts travelling through the Hellespont, they reach an island/peninsula that is home to savage Earth-born (Î'')????????) with six arms each. Their neighbours are the Doliones, a civilized people descended from Poseidon. The savages are hostile but the Argonauts receive a friendly welcome from Cyzicus, the newly wed king of the Doliones, about Jason's age. After departure from that place mistakenly again they came in the same place at night. Without knowing each other, the Argonauts and Doliones start fighting in the dark, mistaking one another for enemies. Cyzicus is killed by Jason. His widow Cleite hangs herself in despair. Shared grief and a magnificent funeral reconcile the two sides'.

Thus the Greek epic does not mention the cause of the fate instead it focuses only on the dominance of fate. In the human life stream, Tamil Silappathikaram gives important to the natural phenomena that occur throughout their life along with the fate. In addition to this, the Greek Argonautica gives importance to God .

?????????. ???' ???' ?????? ?????????, ?????????????? ???? ??? ??????? ??? ??????; ??? ??' ?????????? ?????? ?????????? ?????? ????, ?? ??? ?????, ?????? ???? ??? ?????? ???? ??? ?????? á¼?''?????, But these men had driven them off, having landed from their ship on the day before; and the will of Zeus taking pity on us, or some fate, detained them there, 3. 326 -329, Argonautica An incident from the Greek epic shows the sequence of events that are designed by the God, Hera is shown to show the difference from that of the Tamil epic.

?? ?????: ?? ?' á¼?''????? ?????????? ?????? ?????, á¼?''???? ?' á¼?''??' ?????? ?????????????? ?????????? ??????: ?? ??? ?????? ?????????????? á¼?''????? ?????? ??????????. ?? ??? ?????? ?????? ???, ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ??????.

Thus he spoke; and her soul melted within her to hear his words; nevertheless she shuddered to behold the deeds of destruction to come. Poor wretch! Not long was she destined to refuse a home in Hellas. For thus Hera devised it, that Aaeian Medea might come to Ioleus for a bane to Pelias, forsaking her native land.

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## 47 3.1131-1136, Argonautica

Thus Greek epic compromises between God and fate. This was also seen in the love of Jason and Medea. In one place the epic said that it was the action of the Goddess Hera and the Eros and in the other place it mentioned that it was due to the fate. ???' ?? ?? ?????? ?????? ??? ???? ?????, ?? ?? ??? ???????? ?? ????? ?????????? ??????? ?????????? ??? ?????????? ?????????, ????? ?? ?????? ?????? á¼?''????? ?????? ??????;

When thy son shall come to the Elysian plain, he whom now in the home of Cheiron the Centaur water-nymphs are tending, though he still craves thy mother milk, it is fated that he be the husband of Medea, Aeetes' daughter; 4. 811 -15, Argonautica Finally the Greek myth gave important to God for the mystery behind sorrow.

????? ?????? ?????? ??? ? ? ?????, ????? ? ? ?????? ?????????? ????: ??? ? ? ?????????? ??? ?????????, ??? ? ? ?????????? ?????? ????. ?????? ?????? ??? ??????.

## 48 Chorus-Leader

Zeus on Olympus has many things in his treasure-house, and many are the things the gods accomplish against our expectation. What men expect is not brought to pass, but a god finds a way to achieve the unexpected. Such is the outcome of this story 1415 -19, Medea, Euripides Thus Tamil epic gave important only to fate, whereas the Greek epics gave important to both the fate and the God. In every human being's flow of life, the dominance of fate and God can be picturised as given in the figure ?? In one place the Greek epic talks about the cause and effect of the fate, saying that fate might be related with chastity. So there is a need to clarify the thought related with chastity.

## 49 Chastity and Feminism

The Greek epics Argonautica and Medea gives much important to the concept of chastity dealt in the form of story and through explanations. Further, it also describe about the respect given for chastity.

?? ???? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????????? ?????? ?????????? ?????? ?????????? ?????????, ?? ?? ? ? ?????????? ?????? ?????? ?????????? ??? ? ? ?? ?? ?? ?? ??, ??? ?????? ?á¼?''????? ?????, ??? ? ? ?????????? ?????? ?????? ??? ? ? ?? ?????? ?????????? ??????, ??? ? ? ? ? ?????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????, ??? ? ? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????, ?????????? ?????????? ??????????.

In the past, the maiden Ariadne, daughter of Minos, was, with kindly intent, rescued Theseus from grim contests –the maiden whom Pasiphae daughter of Helios bare. But she, when Minos had lulled his wrath to rest, went aboard the ship with him and left her fatherland; and her even the immortal gods loved, and, as a sign in mid-sky, a crown of stars, which men call Ariadne's crown, rolls along all night among the heavenly constellations.

## 50 3.997-1004, Argonautica

Here it is mentioned about Ariadne who is a remarkable symbol of chastity. She is honoured by giving the place in the constellations. Thus in the Greek myth the symbol of chastity is given place in the constellations. This is also seen in the Tamil myth.

Tamil myth mentions about a woman called Arundathi. She is a symbol of chastity and it is given place in the constellations. ??4

## 51 34

The mother of my son, wearing jewels of sapphire the size of tiny coconuts, her chastity like that of Arundathi in the celestial world above the dark sky, will receive guests very gladly, if the enraged king's difficult battle business ends. Ainkurun?ru 442, PÄ?''yan?r, Sanga Ilakkiam.

Thus both the languages give important to chastity at the very highest level. It can be observed that the names Ariadne and Arundathi also have some phonetic similarity. Here it is noted that Theseus who is the husband of Greek Ariadne is related with Pandion and the Tamil Arundathi is also related with that of the Tamil literature of Pandion.

## 52 Chastity and men in Argonautica

There are two forms in the chastity, viz chastity of unmarried and chastity of married persons. If unmarried even the mind of the person should not think of the opposite sex while in the case of married, one should not even think of opposite sex except their life partner. This is applicable both for men and women. Based on this philosophy, the epic Argonautica expresses its view about the men who were non-chaste.

???' ?????? ??? ?????? ?????????????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????????? ??????????. ?? ??? ?????????? ??? ?????????? ?????????? ?????? ??????????, á¼?''??? ?' ??? ?????????? ?????? á¼?''???, ?? ?????? ?????????? ?????????? ?????????: ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ??????, ?????? ??? ?????? ??? ?????? ??????. ? ??????, ?????? ?' ?????????????? ?????????? ??? ?????? ??? ?????? ??? á¼?''????????? ?????????? ???' ????, ? ? ?' ?????? ?????? ?? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????????????? ?????? ?????????? ??????.

Here the whole of the men of the people together had been ruthlessly slain through the transgressions of the women in the year gone by. For the men had rejected their lawful wives, loathing them, and had conceived a fierce passion for captive maids whom they themselves brought across the sea from their forays in Thrace; for

604 the terrible wrath of Cypriſ came upon them, becauſe for a long time they had grudged her the honours due.  
605 O hapleſſ women, and inſatiate in jealousy to their own ruin! Not their huſbands alone with the captives did  
606 they ſlay on account of the marriagebed, but all the males at the ſame time, that they might thereafter pay no  
607 retribution for the grim murder.

608 53 609 -19, Argonautica

609 The Tamil Silappathikaram portrayed the chastity of the women. At the same time it also condemns men who  
610 deviate from their chastity. Kovalan was killed in the epic because he violated from chastity and this has given  
611 misery to the chaste women.

612 **54 Chastity and Fate**

613 The chastity makes impact in the fate. Giving sorrow to the chaste woman will lead to catastrophic fate. The  
614 curse of the chaste is very powerful. Though this philosophy was not directly mentioned in the Greek epic, one  
615 description has resemblance with this philosophy.

616     ???' ??? ?????? ???? ?????? ?????????? ???????? ? ???? ???? ?? ?á½?"???? ??????? ?????? ??  
617     ???' ??????????? ?????? ??????? ??????, ? ??? ?????????? ?????? ??????????? ???? ,?? ???????? ???????? ?????  
618     ??????, ? á¼?"?? ?????? ?????? But he was paying the sad penalty of his father's sin. For he when alone on  
619     the mountains, felling trees, once slighted the prayers of a Hamadryad, who wept and sought to soften him with  
620     plaintive words, not to cut down the stump of an oak tree coeval with herself, wherein for a long time she had  
621     lived continually; but he in the arrogance of youth recklessly cut it down. So to him the nymph thereafter made  
622     her death a curse, to him and to his children.

623 55 475 -483, Argonautica

624 Here the curse of the bird is continually affects the family. The power of the curse of all the living things is  
625 not defined in the epic. According to the Tamil philosophy of fate and chastity the curse of the any living thing  
626 becomes true.

627 **56 Chastity and the Power**

628 The Greek epic *Argonautica* indirectly describes the power of chastity. In the epic the Greek God and Goddess  
629 directly helps Jason in all situations except in a situation that is connected with Medea. The reason for this  
630 being that Medea is very chastic and whenever Jason was with Medea who has the chaste power, the God himself  
631 is unable to impose its power to help or protect Jason.

632 ??? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
633 ????? ???? ???? ???? á¼?""????? ????? ? ? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ??  
634 ??? á¼?""???? ?????? ??????. ?????? ? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?"  
635 ?????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?

But Hera leaping forth from heaven pealed her cry from the Hercynian rock; and all together were shaken with fear of her cry; for terribly crashed the mighty firmament. And backward they turned by reason of the goddess, and noted the path by which their return was ordained. And after a long while they came to the beach of the surging sea by the devising of Hera, passing unharmed through countless tribes of the Celts and Ligyans. For round them the goddess poured a dread mist day by day as they fared on.

641 57 -649 , Argonautica

This can be seen in the situation when the Greek Goddess Hera helped the Jason only through Medea and also in the incident related with that of golden fleece. The full epic of Argonautica is around the capturing of the golden fleece. For this achievement, Jason accepts the love proposed by Medea.

645     ?? ?' ??? ???, ?????, ??? ?' ?????, ??? ??? á¼?"????, á¼?"???? ??? ?' ????? ?????? ??? ?????  
646     ?????? ?' á¼?"????, ?? ??? ??? ?????? ????? á¼?"????, ?????? ?' ????? ?????????? ??????  
647     ??????????: ?? ??? ??? ?????? ?á½?"??? ??????.

648 Come now, Erato, stand by my side, and say next how Jason brought back the fleece to Iolcus aided by the love  
649 of Medea. For thou sharest the power of Cypris, and by thy lovecares dost charm unwedded maidens; wherefore  
650 to thee too is attached a name that tells of love.

651 58 3.1-5, Argonautica

652 The Greek Goddess mentioned that only with the help of Medea, Jason can succeed in his aim.

653       ?, ??? ?? ?a½?"???? ???? ????? ????? ?????? a½?"????, ?????? ??????????? ?? ?????: ????? ?' ??  
654 ????? ?????? ????????? a½?"???? ?????: "İ??" ????? ??? ?????: ?????????? ?? ?? ??? ??? ????? ??  
655 ?????? ?????????, ?? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????????????? ??? ?????? ?????? ????????? ?? ??????. ???  
656 ?' ?? ?? ?????? ?????????? ?? ?????? ??? ??????" She ended, and the goddesses fixed their eyes on the  
657 ground at their feet, brooding apart; and straightway Hera was the first to speak her thought: "Come, let us go to  
658 Cyprus; let both of us accost her and urge her to bid her son (if only he will obey) speed his shaft at the daughter

of Aeetes, the enchantress, and charm her with love for Jason. And I deem that by her device he will bring back the fleece to Hellas." 3.22-29, Argonautica "?? ?????, ? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? á¼?""????, ?? ????? ?????? ?????? ??? ??????, ?????? ?????? ??? ?????? ?? ?? ?????? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ??????; á¼?""????, ??? á½?""???? ?????? á¼?""??? ??????, ?????? ?? ?????? ?????? ??????"" "Shame on us, have we come here fellow voyagers with women, calling on Cypris for help and not on the mighty strength of Enyalios? And do ye look to doves and hawks to save yourselves from contests? Away with you, take thought not for deeds of war, but by supplication to beguile weakling girls." 3.558-63, Argonautica Thus this passage talks about the bravery of the men and it is considered disgrace or shame to get the help from the woman. So, the reason behind the magic of Medea which over shadows the power of the Greek Goddess needs to be researched. According to the philosophy of chastity, the chaste woman has more power than any men and also than that of God. Medea is a chaste woman. Her chastity guards the place where she lived. For this reason Greek Goddess cannot directly help Jason, the chaste Medea was the only way to help Jason. The only way is to use the chastity power of the Medea. Even though love is a basic instinct it is not so easy to break the chaste mind of the Medea towards love. To make Medea to fall a prey to the basic instinct was not that very easy. So, to succeed in this attempt the God himself got the help from many other God and Goddess. There is no other way the Goddess can help Jason except to make Medea fall in love with Jason and only through her power Jason can fulfil his aim. So, after Medea fell in love with Jason, the chaste characteristic falls under the philosophy of married. To make this happen, the Goddess Hera continually disturbs the mind of Medea towards love because the weak point to break chastity is only love.

???? ?? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ??? ?????? á¼?""???? ?' ?????? ?????? ?????, ??? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ???????. ?????? ??? ??????, ?? ?? ?????? ??????, ?????? ?????? ???????. ??? ?? ?????: ??? ?? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ??????, ? ?????, ?? ????? ?? ??? ???????. ??? ?? ?? ?????? ?????? ?????? ???????. ??? ?????? ???????. ??? á¼?""? ?????? ??? ??????.

But suddenly a deadly fear of hateful Hades came upon her heart. And long she held back in speechless horror, and all around her thronged visions of the pleasing cares of life. She thought of all the delightful things that are among the living, she thought of her joyous playmates, as a maiden will; and the sun grew sweeter than ever to behold, seeing that in truth her soul yearned for all. And she put the casket again from off her knees, all changed by the prompting of Hera, and no more did she waver in purpose; 3. 809 -19, Argonautica Thus in the epic Argonautica, even though many Gods appeared, no one was able to directly play a role in the achieving of the golden fleece around which all the events of the epic were centred. The Tamil philosophy of fate and chastity only gives the reason for the silence of the Gods in this regard.

## 59 Medea and the Power of Chastity

In Greek mythology Medea has certain powers. There is a maiden, nurtured in the halls of Aeetes, whom the goddess Hecate taught to handle magic herbs with exceeding skill all that the land and flowing waters produce. With them is quenched the blast of unwearied flame, and at once she stays the course of rivers as they rush roaring on, and checks the stars and the paths of the sacred moon. 3. 528 -33, Argonautica

Here it is mentioned that Medea has learned from the Goddess Hecate to control the nature. According to Tamil philosophy of chastity, any chaste woman automatically can get this power without the interference of God.

## 60 Chastity and the Fight of Medea

Medea is a chaste woman. She also expects the same character from her lover Jason. At first Jason agree with Medea point of view. Knowing the difficulties in keeping up his word, several times she warned Jason in this regard. But only do thou, when thou hast reached Iolcus, remember me, and thee even in my parents' despite, will I remember. And from far off may a rumour come to me or some messenger-bird, when thou forgettest me; or me, even me, may swift blasts catch up and bear over the sea hence to Iolcus, that so I may cast reproaches in thy face and remind thee that it was by my good will thou didst escape. May I then be seated in thy halls, an unexpected guest!" 3. 1109 -17, Argonautica Even though the chaste Medea warned about the chastity, Jason failed to keep up his word and married another. According to the Tamil philosophy of chastity, this act should be punished. In Greek, he has punished by the chaste woman Medea and in Tamil he was punished by his own fate. Thus the Tamil philosophy of chastity has given many answers for which there were no answers in the Greek myth. According to the Tamil philosophy of chastity, a chaste woman is a human being who is considered divine. In this way, Medea is also portrayed as ??? according the philosophy of chastity.

?? ?? á¼?""?, ?????? ?????? ?????? ??? ?' ??? ?????? ???????: "Î?""????, ?????? ??? á¼?""? ?????? ?????, ?? ?? ??? ?????? ?????, ??? ?????? ??????. ?? ?? ??? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????, ?????? ?????? ??? ?????? ?????? ?? á¼?""????: ?? ?? ?? ?????? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?????? ?? ?????, ??? ?' ??? ?????? ?? á¼?""? ?? ??? ?????? ?????? ?????? ???????. ?????? ?? ?????? ?????? á¼?""? ?????? ???????: ???' ??? ?????? Thus she spake with piteous tears falling down her cheeks, and to her Jason replied: "Let the empty blasts wander at will, lady, and the messenger-bird, for vain is thy talk. But if thou

719 comest to those abodes and to the land of Hellas, honoured and revered shalt thou be by women and men;  
720 and they shall worship thee even as a goddess, for that by thy counsel their sons came home again, their brothers  
721 and kinsmen and stalwart husbands were saved from calamity. And Here it may be argued that Medea is the  
722 daughter of Sun God. It is to be noted that in no other place the Sun God has a main role in the life of Medea.  
723 So Goddess Medea did not originate from heaven as that of being a daughter of Sun God, but a human woman  
724 who because of her chastity became a Goddess. The attainment of power due to the chaste behaviour is also  
725 dealt in the same way in the Tamil philosophy. The Greek historian Herodotus, who belonged to 480 BC also  
726 mentioned about this power of chastity in his way of understanding which was related with South East Asian  
727 Countries. Pheros tried his own wife first; and, as he remained blind, all women, one after another. When he at  
728 last recovered his sight, he took all the women whom he had tried, except the one who had made him see again,  
729 and gathered them into one town, the one which is now called "Red Clay"; having concentrated them together  
730 there, he burnt them and the town; Hdt. 2.111.3 Here it is noted that chastity gives power. In this reference it  
731 was related with body. Whereas in Tamil, it is also related with mind. In the case of unmarried even if a one  
732 single thought connected with opposite sex comes across in the mind within a fraction of second, the power of the  
733 chastity will disappear. If the married one maintained bondage with only that person whom she had married,  
734 then the chastity will retain. This is the main philosophy of Tamil chastity.

## 735 61 Chaste Women and the Winged Chariot