

Tbilisi is the capital and the largest city of Georgia. The city covers an area of 372 km² (144 square miles) and has 1,093,000 inhabitants. Founded in the 5th century AD by Vakhtang Gorgasali, the Georgian King of Kartli (Iberia) and made into a capital in the 6th century, Tbilisi is a significant industrial, social, and cultural center.

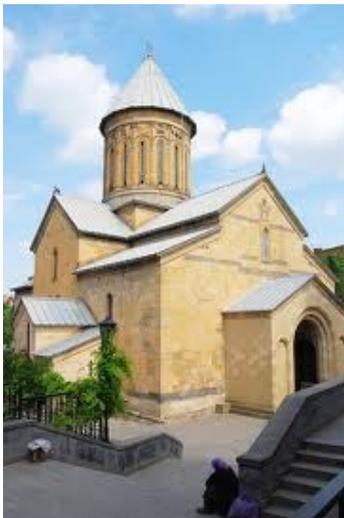


Sameba Saint Trinity Cathedral Church is a main religious center in Georgia, called as "Millennium Building". Sameba is the greatest Orthodox Cathedral in Georgia and Caucasus. Construction of church took seven years to complete, finishing in 2003. The height of cathedral is 101 meters tall and houses a vestibule gallery of 137 meters. There are ten churches within the interior of the grounds.

In addition to the main cathedral church, the complex also includes a central portico, the Virgin Church, and Ilia Tetezbiteli Church. Saint Trinity Cathedral Church is one of the greatest churches in the entire Orthodox world. Great ecclesiastic relics are kept there. Among them it is a unique manuscript of the Gospel written during 1984-2004.



Anchiskhati Church, built in 5th-6th centuries, is situated in Old Tbilisi. It is triple-nave basilica. The Anchiskhati Basilica of St Mary is the oldest surviving church in Tbilisi, Georgia. It dates from the sixth century and has largely preserved its original architecture. According to the old Georgian annals, the church was built by the king Dachi of Iberia (circa 522-534) who had made Tbilisi his capital. The name Anchiskhati (i.e., icon of Anchi) comes from the treasured icon of Savior created by the twelfth-century goldsmith Beka Opizari at the Anchi Monastery in Klarjeti, what is now northeast Turkey. The icon was moved in Tbilisi in 1664 so as not to be destroyed by the Ottoman invasion, and was preserved at St Mary's church for centuries (it is presently on display at the Art Museum of Georgia). There is a brick belfry near the Anchiskhati Church that was built by the catholicos Domenti in 1675. The look of the church was drastically changed in the 1870s. From 1958 to 1964 restoration works took place, which changed the view of the church back to the seventeenth-century version.



Sioni Cathedral The "Sioni" Cathedral of the Dormition is a Georgian Orthodox Cathedral in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. It is commonly known as the "Tbilisi Sioni" to distinguish it from several other churches across Georgia bearing the name Sioni. Located in the old part of the city, the Sioni Cathedral was initially built in the 6th-7th centuries. Since then, it has been destroyed by foreign invaders and reconstructed by Georgians several times. The current church is based on a 13th-century version with some changes from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The Sioni church had been the main Georgian Orthodox Cathedral as the seat of Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia until the Holy Trinity Cathedral was consecrated in 2004.

The cathedral is a typical example of medieval Georgian church architecture with projecting polygonal apses in the east façade. The yellow tuff from which the cathedral was built comes from Bolnisi, a town southwest of Tbilisi. North of the cathedral, within the courtyard, is a freestanding three-story bell tower dating from 1425. Largely destroyed by the Persians in 1795, it was restored to its present condition in 1939. Just across the street stands the other, also the three-story bell tower which is of particular architectural interest. Built in 1812 in commemoration of the Imperial Russian victory over Ottoman Turkey, it is one of the oldest examples of Russian Neoclassical architecture in South Caucasus.

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Sharden street - old tbilisi street with restaurants and cafes.



Caravansaray - The museum houses over 50 thousand exhibits. They reflect Tbilisi history from the end of the IV millennium to this date. The museum presents archeological, ethnological and documental materials as well as the pieces of national and applied arts, a rich photo-collection etc. A number of unique works of artistic and graphic arts are also preserved in this museum. Together with the old works the museum also exposes

the pieces of contemporary art.



Old Tbilisi & Sulphury Baths – Foundation of Tbilisi and origin of the word itself is related with these sulphury baths. According to a legend, King Vakhtang Gorgasali stumbled upon warm sulphury spring while hunting. “Tbilisi” is derived from the word “tbili” that means “warm”.

The natural hot springs under Tbilisi’s foundation played an important part in the legend of its birth, and still serve the city today, by attracting tourists to the hot baths, providing environmentally friendly energy and soothing residents with their curative properties.

Legend has it that Tbilisi owes its location to the hot mineral springs running under its territory. The name of the city itself also originates from the springs – ‘tbili’ means ‘warm’ in the Georgian language. Archaeological excavations show that Tbilisi’s territory had already been settled during the 4th Millennium BC, but it became Georgia’s capital later in 5th Century AD during the reign of Georgian king Vakhtang Gorgasali.

Residents will tell you the legend of Tbilisi’s foundation: that Vakhtang Gorgasali once wounded a deer with an arrow while hunting. The deer (or pheasant according to other versions) fell into a hot stream, was soon cured, and ran away. After examining the stream and concluding that it possessed curative powers, the King decided to move his residence to the site and called it ‘Tbilisi’.



The Georgian Art Museum - The museum preserves approximately 900 hundred thousand exhibits from the medieval period up to the XX c. and few materials of the pre-Christian period. The Museum is distinguished for its Georgian goldsmith pieces dated back to the VIII-XIX Centuries. The most significant exhibits include the icon of Zarzma Monastery, the Chalice of Bedia, Anchistkhati and Khakhuli Triptychs, etc. The museum also houses the unique exhibits of vitreous enamel, jewelry and art textiles, medieval architecture monuments, paintings, mosaics, statues, etc. Visitors are encouraged to inquire for special passes to access the special Gold Funds exhibiting the greatest masterpieces of the museum’s treasures of the Christian era.



Metekhi Church of Holy Virgin - built in 5th c and rebuilt in 13th c. Royal palace was situated here before moving to Narikala Castle. Metekhi is a central-domed church. Metekhi Castle was built in the fifth century according to the order of King Vakhtang Gorgasali in honor of Mother God’s birth. Queen Shushaniki tortured by her husband Varsgen Pitiakhshi for her devotion to Christian religion is buried here. In the 12th century Metekhi Castle was considered to be the place and church of the King George III and his daughter Tamar. In the 13th century Mongolian invaders occupied the east part of Georgian, ruined and burnt Tbilisi city, and also destroyed the King’s palace and church, Metekhi Castle. The Temple was rebuilt again in 1270-1289 by Demetre Tavadzebuli. In the

17th-18th cc. during governing of Turks in Kartli Metekhi temple was abandoned and left useless. In 1748 the King Erekle II cleared out the Castle ordered to fix it. In 1819 the Russian King’s governors decided to use the Castle as a prison. later during the Soviet period, authorities let the troop of actors have performances there. Nowadays Metekhi is an acting church.



Synagogue Georgian Jews are one of the oldest communities in Georgia, tracing their migration into the country during the Babylonian captivity in 6th century BC. In Tbilisi Jewish Diaspora was mainly concentrated in Lower Kala and operated several synagogues in the city. The synagogue in Leselidze Street was built in 1910 and is still functioning.



Narikala Castle exists here since the middle of the 4th century. It was occupied by Iranian, North Caucasian and Byzantine, Arab conquerors in various periods of time. Royal palace was also resided here. Church of St. Nickoloz was built within the castle in 13th century. It was rebuilt in the latter half of 20th century. Narikala is an ancient fortress overlooking Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, and the Kura river. The fortress consists of two walled sections on a steep hill between the sulphur baths and the botanical gardens of Tbilisi. On the lower court there is a recently restored St Nicholas church. The fortress was established in the 4th century as Shuris-tsikhe (i.e., “Invidious Fort”). It was considerably expanded in the 7th century and later, by king David the Builder (1089-1125). The Mongols renamed it “Narin Qala” (i.e., “Little Fortress”). Most of extant fortifications date from

the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1827, parts of the fortress were damaged by an earthquake and demolished.