

**The Chronology of
Grigol Orbeliani's Life and Work**





Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation



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Foreword

The Chronology of Grigol Orbeliani's Life and Work is a biobibliographic edition of a renowned nineteenth-century Georgian writer, public and state figure, Grigol Orbeliani. It chronologically depicts important and documented events of his life. There is a lot of information about famous people and it is difficult for the reader to understand whether the source is reliable or not. The greatest advantage of this edition is that it is easy to read but, at the same time, all the information is scientifically verified and proven. Even each brief annotation is accompanied with a reference to the source.

Along with the life and works of Grigol Orbeliani, this edition will acquaint the foreign reader with the lifestyle of Georgia of the relevant period: 1804-1883. Since Grigol Orbeliani was involved in many fields (he was a poet, General of the Army, ruler of Avaria, Acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, etc.), the chronology of his life reflects the historical and cultural situation of the nation. Grigol Orbeliani was the grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II, and a prominent representative of the renowned Orbelianis' family, his relatives were prominent figures and officials in the society and these relationships are widely reflected in the book. The study of Grigol Orbeliani's epistolary legacy and the letters sent to him by various individuals have greatly enriched *The Chronology* and our understanding of 19-century Georgia.

Personal letters and archival documents are often not dated and the persons mentioned in them are not identified. Coordinating the process of creating *The Chronology* with textual research allows us to thoroughly study, supplement and complete the annotation with the missing information. Hundreds of texts and events have been dated for this edition, and numerous individuals have been identified.

The chronology of each person's life and work may have a specific aspect that requires adaptation of the scientific apparatus to it. In the case of Grigol Orbeliani, we had to add the rubric *Geographical Names*, because, when reflecting on his military service in Eastern Europe and participation in the battles of the North Caucasus, we had to talk about geographical places that are incorrectly named in the source or have changed their names at present. We also saw the need to add a *Note* section for the scientific apparatus, which contains important information about the authenticity and accuracy of the source, as well as other important details.

As a result of the work, it has been revealed that the addressee was often incorrectly indicated in the material preserved in the archives. We have established that two letters from Grigol Orbeliani were sent not to Nikoloz Orbeliani, but to Nikoloz Eristavi; More than ten documents, which were addressed to Grigol Orbeliani in the archival documents, were actually sent to his brother - Zakaria Orbeliani and not to him.

Retrieving materials: To gather information for the Chronology, we mainly used materials retrieved from the Georgian National Historical Archives, Korneli Kekelidze National Center of Manuscripts, Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Georgian Literature, Zugdidi Historical-Ethnographic Museum and other archival funds; volumes I-IX of the "Epistolary Heritage of Georgian Writers of XIX-XX Centuries" published so far; books and monographs on the life and works of the writer; catalogues and repositories of the National Library of Parliament; "Caucasus Calendars"; "Acts collected by the Caucasus Archaeological Commission"; genealogical lists; memories of contemporaries; electronic databases of different types of documentary sources, etc.

A complete personal or business letter often undergoes a kind of self-censorship that controls whether the addressee perceives the addresser's words as the latter intended to convey them. We have not encountered any texts in the edition of Epistolary Heritage which the author wrote in the heat of the moment and never intended to send. Such material is reflected in the bio-bibliography. For example, *The Chronology* presents Grigol Orbeliani's inscription on the letter written by the Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov, to Grigol Orbeliani. This inscription shows Grigol's sincere attitude towards this person without any restrictions.

Format: This book, like *Ilia Chavchavadze's Life and Work Chronicles*, has PDF file form with Hyperlinks, as well as two layers. The main text of *The Chronology* is arranged in chronological sequence on the surface of the digital document and every entry has an arrow in the end. A click opens the lower layer - the scientific apparatus. The hyperlinks comprise such rubrics as *Source*, *Dating*, *Identification of Persons*, *Biographical data*, *Geographical Names*, *Note* and *Photo/Document*. The rubric *Source* displays all annotations, and the rest

– as necessary. Clicking the *back* button at the end of the link will return the reader to the page they were reading.

Scientific

apparatus

The rubric *Source* presents to the reader manuscripts and printed editions on the basis of which the annotation was prepared; *Dating* presents arguments or papers related to the date of the event and *Identification of persons* - a discussion on the basis of which the identity of the person was established, or publications dedicated to their identification. The section *Geographical Names* provides information on lesser-known geographical locations, renamed toponyms, and toponyms incorrectly referenced in the source; *Biographical data* provides the reader with brief information about the persons mentioned, while the section *Photo/Document* offers a digital copy of the photo or document referred to in the annotation. Photos and documents are presented from the National Archives of Georgia and the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Georgian Literature.

The scientific apparatus also has a section called *Note*, which provides additional information of various kinds to clarify a specific detail; for example, if there is a mechanical error in the source, the ignorance of which would provide the reader with improper information, we correct the error in the annotation, and indicate it in the *Note*. If errors are found in the name of a person or geographical location, we indicate this in relevant sections.

At times, errors cannot be considered non-systematic because of their frequent reoccurrence. For example, it is a historical fact that since 1844 the supreme rulers of the Caucasus appointed by Tsarist Russia were called “Viceroys” and not “Governors”, but in Grigol Orbeliani’s letters, written in Georgian, referring to them as “Governors” was a common practice. We prefer to mention it in the *Foreword* rather than add so many *Notes* to the annotations. In 1881, the Institute of Government was renewed in the Caucasus. Consequently, when the writer referred to Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov as the “Governor”, naturally, this is also indicated in the annotations.

General principles: Each fact reflected in the annotations of *The Chronology* is related to Grigol Orbeliani. Therefore, almost every sentence should have started with his mention. Due to the fact that similar beginnings tend to prevent the reader from quickly grasping a wide range of information, we omitted his name in the parts where misunderstanding would not be caused. For instance, instead of writing: ‘Grigol Orbeliani receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani’, we wrote: ‘He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani’ and so on.

In *The Chronology*, we mention all the persons by name and surname. However, if we find two different persons with the same name and surname in the book, we also mention their patronymics in the annotations. In the 19th century, Georgian endings of surnames were replaced by Russian ones. In the *Chronology*, we unify them and write in Georgian, but we leave the writing of foreign surnames unchanged.

In the sources, which we rely on when preparing annotations, individuals are sometimes referred to only by their first names, last names, initials, pseudonyms, or other references. Once their identities are established, we refer to them all by using names and surnames in the annotation, but for the purpose of informational accuracy, we indicate in the rubric *Identification of Persons* how he/she was mentioned in the source.

Chronology: As the dating of one part of the materials included in *The Chronology* is approximate, it is necessary to explain how we indicated dates and placed entries in the chronological sequence: “Early May”, as well as dating of the kind, implies the first three days of a month; “End of a month” implies the last three days, and “mid-month” dates from 14th until 16th. “First half of a month” implies dates from 1 through 15 and “Second half of a month” – the rest of the month. A presumable approximate date is placed at the end of precise dates of the same period in the sequence of events. In case only the year of an event is known, it is placed at the end of the events of that year that have precise dates. In case the year and month are known, the event is placed at the end of the entries of the month in the year that have precise dates. “Until 1833”, as well as dating of the kind, implies that the specific year is not within the indicated timeframe, so the entry is placed before the materials that have concrete dates within this year. “From 1833”, as well as dating of the kind, implies that the indicated year is within the timeframe, so the information is placed after the materials that have concrete dates within this year. “From 1875 October 10”, as well as dating of the kind, implies that it is about the period from 10 October 1875 until the writer’s death, so the entry is placed after the materials indicating the year, the month, and the date. If an entry has a broadened date, according to the principles accepted

in textual scholarship, it is placed at the upper boundary of the timeframe in the chronological sequence.

When a dated letter, sent to Grigol Orbeliani by different persons from different geographical locations (which, most likely, he would not have received on the same day), is used as a source for annotation, we date the fact of receiving the letter to the period after the day of its writing, e.g.: if a letter sent from St. Petersburg is dated March 6, we date it in the annotation as “After March 6”.

We have extracted information from personal letters not only about the facts that had already happened, but also about nearest plans. For example, if in a letter written on “November 2” Grigol Orbeliani says that he will leave for Kvareli in six days, we will enter this fact in The Chronology dated “November 8”. Consequently, wherever the date of the annotation precedes the letter indicated in the dating rubric, we must bear in mind that this is information based on the writer’s intention, and not on the fact that has already occurred.

Hundreds of persons are mentioned in the *Chronology of Grigol Orbeliani’s Life and Work*, which made it necessary to append the edition with *Biographical data* about them but we decided that it would be superfluous to make lengthy comments on well-known people, so we just briefly pointed who we were referring to.

Biographical data mainly contains information that is not reflected in the Chronology, but if no other source is found about the person mentioned in the annotation, we indicate information about them from the source of the annotation.

Calendar: The Julian calendar was used in Georgia in the period covered by *The Chronology of Grigol Orbeliani’s Life and Work* (1804-1883). Correspondingly, all dates presented in the chronology are in the so-called ‘Old Style’.

Maia Ninidze

- 1804 October 2**
Prince Zurab (Dimitri) Orbeliani's wife - the granddaughter of the King of Kartli-Kakheti Erekle II – Khoreshan Andronikashvili gives birth to a boy, who is named Grigol. He is the second child in the family, having two years older sister, Ephemina.
- 1806** His brother – Zakaria is born.
- From 1810** He studies literacy with the deacon of Anchiskhati Church - Dimitri Aleksii-Meskhishvili.
- 1814** His brother – Solomon is born.
- 1815 December 10**
His brother – Ilia is born.
- 1816 November 21**
Prior to completion of the course, he leaves the Nobility School and enrolls as a cadet in the 21st Artillery Brigade Training Unit for the purpose of mastering the artillery profession.
- 1817 March 11**
He receives the rank of Portupey Cadet.
- 1817 June 3**
He successfully passes exams at military school.
- 1818 January 19**
In connection with the successful passing of the exams, the Civil Governor of Georgia, Major-General Roman Hoven awards Grigol Orbeliani with the book by Vasily Kukolnikov "The Basics of Rural Economics" with a memorable inscription.
- 1818** His brother Solomon dies.
- 1820 April 12**
He receives a letter from his brother Zakaria, from Kharkov. Grigol finds out that his brother together with Alexander Opperman was going to Tsaritsyn, but barely reached Rostov, since he did not have his own horse. Zakaria asks him to send somehow the money to buy a horse.
- 1820 5 June**
He finishes copying Matvei Komarov's "Milordian".
- 1820 June 7**
He receives a letter from his brother Zakaria. His brother is dissatisfied with his job and asks to tell Iase Andronikashvili to intercede with Count Ivan Paskevich in order to be transferred elsewhere.
- 1820 September 29**
He is transferred to the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in the rank of Portupey Praporschik.

- 1820 October 11**
He receives a letter from his brother, Zakaria, in which the sender expresses his worries regarding not having a horse and again asks for money to buy it. Grigol Orbeliani finds out that his brother's military unit is expecting the arrival of Emperor Alexander I in spring, and as a result, the trainings have been intensified.
- 1820** On the initiative of Dimitri Orbeliani (Zaal's son), Grigol is betrothed to 3-year-old Sophio, daughter of Dimitri's brother Kaplan (Ioane) Orbeliani and Ana Amilakhvari.
- 1821 June 7**
He receives the rank of an Ensign.
- 1822 Until February 23**
In anticipation of the outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, the emboldened Khundzis (Dagestani ethnos) try to escape the rule of the Russian Empire and start a rebellion. The Nizhegorod Regiment led by Alexandre Chavchavadze and the Grenadier Brigade under the command of Lieutenant-General Giorgi Eristavi, with Grigol Orbeliani as a member, are dispatched to stifle a rebellion.
- 1822 February 23**
Together with the Grenadier Brigade under the Lieutenant-General Giorgi Eristavi, he enters Zaqatala without a fight, but the commanders of the rebel manage to move to Kakheti.
- 1822 March 3**
Together with the Georgian Grenadier Brigade, he participates in the taking of Katekh.
- 1824** He is in Shilda, suffers the loss of freedom, and writes a letter full of sadness and nostalgia to his cousin, Anton Orbeliani.
- 1825 August 19**
He receives the rank of an Ensign.
- 1826 July 22**
He heads to Shamkir from Tbilisi together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, led by Count Ivan Simonichi.
- 1826 July 25**
He heads to Tbilisi together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, led by Count Ivan Simonichi.
- 1826 July 26**
He spends a night in Demurchasali village with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment.
- 1826 July 27**
He encamps in Tovuzi village with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment.
- 1826 July 30**
Together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he joins other units in the vicinity of Shamkir village.

- 1826 August 1**
Together with the soldiers of the Grenadier Regiment, he fights off the attack of the Persian cavalry.
- 1826 August 2**
Together with the soldiers of the Grenadier Regiment, he fights off one more attack of the Persian cavalry.
- 1826 August 3**
By order of General Yermolov, he moves to Hasansu village together with the army units.
- 1826 August 4**
By order of General Yermolov, he leaves Hasansu together with the army units and sets off to join the soldiers of the Shirvan Battalion.
- 1826 August 5**
He joins the soldiers of the Shirvan Battalion on the banks of the river Aghstafa.
- 1826 August 6**
On the invitation of General Ivan Simonichi, Grigol Orbeliani's uncle Aslan Orbeliani, at that time a regional governor of Kazakhs, comes to Grigol's camp together with feudal lords.
- 1826 August 7**
Under the command of General Ivan Simonichi, he moves to the town of Khanlar together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. They are accompanied by his uncle Aslan Orbeliani and Kazakh feudal lords.
- 1826 August 15**
Together with the army units of the Russian Empire, he leaves the town of Khanlar and encamps on the banks of the river Aghstafa.
- 1826 August 22**
Together with the army units of the Empire, he heads to the river Hasansu, where, according to the secret information, a detachment of Alexandre Batonishvili, a fighter against Russian rule in Georgia, should have been camped.
- 1826 August 23**
He has to participate in the clashes with a small squad of Tatars due to which the opponent forces in the territory of Hasansu find out about their approach. Alexandre Batonishvili moves to Elisabethpol.
- 1826 August 31**
He spends a night on the right bank of the river Hasansu together with the army units of the Russian Empire.
- 1826 September 1**
He encamps in the village Kara together with the army units of the Russian Empire.

- 1826 September 2**
He spends a night with the army units of the Russian Empire in the village of Dzegam.
- 1826 September 3**
Under the command of Valerian Madatov, he wins the battle against the Persians in the vicinities of Shamkir.
- 1826 September 4**
Together with the military units of the Russian Empire, he enters Elisabethpol. However, the Persians have already escaped.
- 1826 September 13**
Under the command of Count Ivan Paskevich, he takes part in the battle against the Persians on the outskirts of Elisabethpol and defeats the troops of Abbas-Mirza, the heir to the throne of Iran.
- 1826 December 28**
Count Aleksey Yermolov orders General Valerian Madatov to go beyond the borders of the Karabakh Khanate and destroy the nomadic units that disturb this region. Grigol Orbeliani moves under his command; he crosses the river Araxes and successfully defeats the nomads in the very first clash.
- 1827 January 1**
Under the command of General Madatov, he carries out another major attack in the district of Meshki, as a result of which the Russian army gains large amount of loot.
- 1827 January 2**
Under the command of General Madatov, he goes over the mountains and enters the city of Lori.
- 1827 January 3**
Under the command of General Madatov, he leaves Lori and heads towards Agari city of the Karadagh khanate.
- 1827 January 5**
Under the command of General Madatov, he occupies Nasirabad – the city in Iran.
- 1827 January 6**
Together with the military units of General Madatov, he celebrates the Saviour's Christmas in Nasirabad.
- 1827 January 7**
Under the command of General Madatov, he approaches the town of Agari, where a delegation of locals comes to them to declare obedience.
- 1827 January 9**
After General Madatov has gathered all Russian subdivisions scattered in the territory of enemy, Grigol Orbeliani goes with them to Karabakh.
- 1827 January 17**
Under the command of General Madatov, he returns to Karabakh.

- 1827 January 27**
He is awarded the Order of St. Anna, Fourth Class, for his bravery.
- 1827 April 24**
Under the command of General Benkendorff, he heads towards Etchmiadzin fortress.
- 1827 April 25**
Under the command of Benkendorff, he occupies Mount of Irakli.
- 1827 April 26**
The defenders of Etchmiadzin stand against a hundred-soldier unit of Georgians, including Grigol Orbeliani. Other units hurry to lend support to them and they repel the enemy.
- 1827 April 27**
Under the command of General Alexander Frederix, he besieges Etchmiadzin fortress.
- 1827 After April 27**
The army that besieges Etchmiadzin is not provided with food and Grigol Orbeliani starves together with his companion-in-arms.
- 1827 April 29-30**
Under the command of General Alexander Frederix, he fights off the attack of Persians, who try to break through the siege of Etchmiadzin.
- 1827 May 4**
Under the command of General Alexander Frederix, he fights off the attack of Kurds led by Hassan-Khan and forces them out towards Sardarabad.
- 1827 May 11**
He takes part in a clash against Hassan-Khan on the bank of the Aparan River and outrageously defeats the Kurdish army.
- 1827 May 14**
Hassan-Khan raises an army again and sets the award in the amount of 100 roubles for each beheaded warrior of the Russian army.
- 1827 May 14-17**
Under the command of General Alexander Frederix, he fights off the attacks of cavalry unit that tries to break through the siege and invade the fortress.
- 1827 July 1**
Under the common command of Count Paskevich, together with Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he begins a siege on the fortress of Abbasabad.
- 1827 July 5**
Under the common command of Count Paskevich, together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he wins the battle in Djevan-Bulak village.
- 1827 July 7**
Under the common command of Count Paskevich, together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he takes the fortress of Abbasabad.

- 1827 July 31**
Under the command of Count Frederix, together with the warriors of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he seizes the Iranian fortress Ordubad.
- 1827 September 14**
Under the command of Paul Sukhtelen, he besieges the Persian fortress of Sardarabad.
- 1827 September 18**
Under the command of Paul Sukhtelen, he participates in the artillery attack on the fortress Sardarabad.
- 1827 September 19**
After an all-day artillery attack on the fortress Sardarabad, Hassan-Khan, who has encamped there, sends a message to General Sukhtelen, demanding a three-day ceasefire. After being refused, Hassan-Khan flees from the fortress with a 1500-soldier military unit.
- 1827 September 20**
He enters Sardarabad together with the Russian troops.
- 1827 September 24-30**
Under the command of General Paul Sukhtelen, he returns to the outskirts of Yerevan and continues to participate in its siege.
- 1827 October 1**
Under the command of General Paskevich, he participates in taking Yerevan.
- 1827 After October 1**
He begins writing the poem “A Toast, or a post-War Feast near Yerevan”.
- 1827 October**
He receives official highest gratitude for defeating the Persian Army under the command of Prince Abbas-Mirza.
- 1827** His father – Zurab (Dimitri) Nikolozovich Orbeliani – passes away.
- 1827** He writes a two-line verse of two feet “What has dismayed me...”.
- 1828 January 12**
He receives the rank of the First Lieutenant and annual salary is awarded to him.
- 1828 June 14**
Under the command of Field-Marshal Ivan Paskevich, he participates in the battle against the Ottomans and takes Kars.
- 1828 July 17**
Under the command of Field-Marshal Ivan Paskevich, he relocates towards Akhalkalaki.
- 1828 July 21**
He is on Mount Abul together with Ivan Paskevich’s military units.

- 1828 July 23**
Together with the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade under the command of General Nikolai Muravyov, he liberates the city of Akhalkalaki from the Ottomans.
- 1828 July 26**
Together with the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade under the command of General Nikolai Muravyov, he heads towards the Khertvisi Fortress. The Ottomans cede the fort without any resistance.
- 1828 July 30**
To commemorate the victories over the Ottomans, he participates in a thanksgiving ceremony together with the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade.
- 1828 August 1**
Together with the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade under the command of General Nikolai Muravyov, he leaves Khertvisi and heads towards Akhaltsikhe. He has to fell trees to transport artillery.
- 1828 August 3**
Together with the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade under the command of General Nikolai Muravyov, he approaches Akhaltsikhe.
- 1828 August 5**
Together with the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade under the command of General Nikolai Muravyov, he participates in the expulsion of the Ottomans from Akhaltsikhe.
- 1829 After January 30**
He is in Tbilisi and writes a poem dedicated to newly-widowed Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova named “To the tearful...”.
- 1829 March 3**
He stops in Surami together with the soldiers of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment.
- 1829 March 17**
Together with the soldiers of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he arrives in Tbilisi.
- 1829 After March 17**
He arrives in Mukhrovani together with the Georgian Grenadier Brigade and writes a new version of the poem dedicated to his cousin – Anton Orbeliani entitled “Advice to An...”. He writes a letter to the same person on the other side of the sheet.
- 1829 April 21**
He is awarded the Order of Saint Vladimir, IV class.
- 1829 May 7**
He writes two one-line verses entitled “To N...” (“When I see you, my star...”) and “To the same person” (“The only wish for me...”), which he dedicates to his despairing beloved, newly-widowed Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova.
- 1829 May 31 – June 1**
Together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment under the command of General Muravyov, he heads towards the city of Kars.

- 1829 June 19-20**
Together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment under the command of General Muravyov, he gains two significant victories in Anatolia.
- 1829 June 21**
Together with the soldiers of the Grenadier Regiment under the command of General Paskevich, he takes the city of Erzurum.
- 1829 July 22**
He is in Tsinandali and writes a poem dedicated to Ekaterine Chavchavadze “The Rose of Tsinandali...”.
- 1829 July 24**
According to the order of the Tbilisi military governor, he is transferred to the military unit of the Kakheti Border District under General Alexandre Chavchavadze.
- 1829 July 26**
Under the command of General Paskevich, together with the soldiers of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he heads towards Bayburt, where the Turkish Commander Osman-Pasha has been fortified.
- 1829 July 27**
Under the command of General Paskevich, together with the soldiers of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he takes the Turkish fortress Hart, where besides the Ottomans, a large squad of the Laz has been fortified.
- 1829 September 2**
He receives a letter from his relative – David Orbeliani. The latter complains that there is no place for entertainment for the aristocracy in Tbilisi. He writes that sometimes they meet in the family of Grigol’s relative Maia Orbeliani and her husband Giorgi Tumanishvili and play Lotto. He also lets Grigol know that they had a son.
- 1829** With the extraordinary order, he serves with Alexandre Chavchavadze, who is acting as the Commander of the Army on the Border of Kakheti.
- 1829** He is in Ninotsminda and writes an entry of a diary type “The winter wind rages...”, in which he expresses his feelings about the hollowness of the youth.
- 1829** He writes a poem “Mukhammas” (Don’t make me drink wine...”).
- 1830 After January 21**
After the death of his relative David Orbeliani, he writes a poem dedicated to him on the paper of the letter received from him, dated September 2 1829.
- 1830 26 February**
He writes down about the Lezghins living on the southern ridge of the Caucasus. He divides their territory into parts of the sultanate: Tchari, Thali, and Elisu, and cites statistics, recorded in 1824, on the number of households in the villages by a local. He places crosses on the villages that have orchards. He also describes the unsuitability of roads in the mountainous villages of Kakheti, Tusheti and Khevsureti, including distances and possible means of transportation.

- 1830 June 3**
He is in Mukhrovani and translates an untitled poem by the Russian writer Vasily Zhukovsky – “Hey, the world, why are you so...”.
- 1830 July**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, which says that his younger brother Ilia was sent to the village due to the spread of the scarlet fever epidemic in Tbilisi.
- 1830 September 16**
He returns to the Georgian Grenadier Regiment.
- 1830 October 15**
Together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he stays in the vicinities of the village Dzveli Gavazi and fights off the attack of the Lezghians.
- 1830 Until November**
He receives a letter of greeting from his brother Ilia.
- 1830 November 1**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani. The sender reprimands him for not telling her his news. She complains about her son-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili, who promises certain things and does not keep his promises. Grigol Orbeliani learns that his brother Ilia has passed his exams and has moved to fourth grade.
- 1830 November 4**
Together with the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, he arrives at the outskirts of Zaqatala to join General Stepan Strelkov's units.
- 1830 November 7**
He is in Zaqatala and revises a poem entitled “To N...” (“My star, explain to me...”), dedicated to Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova.
- 1830 November 9**
He is in Zaqatala, in the tower of Jingizoli, and writes the imitation of the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin's poem – “The Feast”.
- 1830 November 27**
Under the command of General Stepan Strelkov, he takes part in the capture of Zaqatala.
- 1831 Beginning**
He goes to Giorgi Eristavi (son of David), who discloses him the intention of the conspiracy.
- 1831 Beginning**
Together with Elizbar Eristavi, he visits Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang). Elizbar talks about the plotting of conspiracy against the Russian power. Grigol considers this intention unrealistic, but when Alexandre Orbeliani says that it would be good if someone informed Alexandre Chavchavadze of their intentions and found out what the latter thinks, Grigol suggests himself to do it.

- 1831 Beginning**
On the instruction of Elizbar Eristavi and Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), he visits Alexandre Chavchavadze several times to disclose the intention of conspiracy. However, he fails to speak to him because the host is not alone.
- 1831 Until February 17**
He asks Ramaz Andronikashvili to send him his frock coat by post.
- 1831 April 12**
On the order of Major General Ivan Simonichi, the Commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade, he is sent for military service to the Georgian Grenadier Regiment under Apollon Sivrich.
- 1831 April 12**
He receives a letter from Ivan Simonichi, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, in which he gives instructions on how to train the soldiers selected for the Exemplary Infantry Regiment before leaving for St. Petersburg.
- 1831 April 14**
He sends a letter to the Chief of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment, Alexandre Dadiani, asking him to provide information on specially designed garments for soldiers selected to be sent to the Infantry Regiment.
- 1831 April 15**
He sends a letter to the Chief of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment, Alexandre Dadiani, in which he writes of the necessity to provide new equipment for the soldiers selected to be transferred to the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.
- 1831 April 20**
Alexandre Dadiani, the Chief of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment, informs the Lieutenant of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment – Grigol Orbeliani, about the standards of garments for soldiers selected to serve in the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.
- 1831 April 30**
He appeals to the Field Food Commission of the Caucasus Military Corps to allocate money for food for the soldiers selected from various divisions for the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.
- 1831 May 7**
Alexandre Dadiani, the Chief of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment, informs him regarding the provision of new armaments for the soldiers from his troops that have been selected to be transferred to the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.
- 1831 May 14**
The field Food Commission of the Caucasus Military Corps informs him that they cannot allocate money for food for the soldiers selected from various divisions for the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.
- 1831 Spring**
He visits Elizbar Eristavi, where Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) is also present and Elizbar tells him about the conspiracy.

- 1931 June 1**
Alexandre Dadiani, the Chief of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment, informs him in writing that if any of the 15 soldiers selected from his regiment are not enlisted in the Exemplary Infantry Regiment, the soldier should be sent back to the Yerevan division with the money allocated for his travel expenses.
- 1831 Until June 9**
Elizbar Eristavi wants to send a letter with Grigol Orbeliani to Dimitri Batonishvili in St. Petersburg and inform him about the intention of conspiracy. However, Grigol is afraid that the letter may be lost during the long journey and he promises to inform Batonishvili regarding their intentions verbally.
- 1831 Until June 9**
Alexandre and Vakhtang Orbelianis, as well as Elizbar and Giorgi Eristavis (son of David), visit Grigol Orbeliani. They read their favourite poems. Grigol Orbeliani likes one of the poems – Kondraty Ryleyev’s “Nalevaiko’s Confession”. Vakhtang Orbeliani and Elizbar Eristavi verbally recall and write the text of this poem for him. Grigol translates it in a few days.
- 1831 Until June 9**
He reads the translation (written in pencil) of the poem “Nalevaiko’s Confession” of the Russian poet Kondraty Ryleyev, executed for the rebellion against the Russian authorities in December 1825, to Giorgi Eristavi (son of David) and asks for help in selecting the title. Eristavi offers a title for the poem “Givi Amilakhvari’s Confession”, a Georgian’s story that is similar to that of Cossack – Severin Nalevaiko. To avoid recognizing his patriotic pathos by outsiders, Grigol indicates “Besik” as the author of the text, as if it was written by Besarion Gabashvili.
- 1831 Until June 9**
Elizbar Eristavi and Alexandre Orbeliani visit him. Grigol reads the translation of Kondraty Ryleyev’s “Nalevaiko’s Confession”, which the guests enjoy very much. Grigol gives the text to Elizbar Eristavi, and the latter – to Solomon Dodashvili.
- 1831 Until June 9**
He reads the text of the poem “Nalevaiko’s Confession”, adapted from Russian, to Elizbar Eristavi’s father – Shanshe.
- 1831 June 9**
On General Pankratiev’s order, he leaves Tbilisi for St. Petersburg to bring the soldiers specially selected for the Infantry Regiment in Novgorod. His friends come to see him off. He goes to Svetistskhoveli and bids farewell to the tombs of King Erekle and other famous ancestors. Upon arriving in Mtskheta, he receives a letter from his brother Zakaria, who is fighting against Poland. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day and describes his feelings regarding being separated from homeland.
- 1831 June 10**
He proceeds to Dusheti along the Aragvi Gorge together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.

- 1831 June 11**
He spends a night with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment in Dusheti. He describes the embattlement built by Jimsher Eristavi of Aragvi, which surrounds the settlement from all four sides with the field hospital inside. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day. He recalls the arrival of Erekle II to evacuated Queen Darejan in Dusheti after Agha-Mohammad Khan took over Tbilisi.
- 1831 June 12**
He prays in the Church of the Blessed Virgin built by Bardzim Mdivanbeg in Ananuri Fortress and continues his journey. At dusk, attracted by the beauty of nature, he dismounts and walks up to Pasanauri, where the Russian military unit stands. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 13**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Kvesheti, goes over the wooden bridge, crosses the Aragvi River and goes to Kaishauri. Attracted by the beauty of the nature, he falls on his knees and prays silently. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 14**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he stops in the village of Kaishauri, where the unit of the Russian Army is stationed. He sees Lomisi Cathedral on the other side of the Aragvi River. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 15**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he goes to the Cross Pass. He glances back, takes a look at Georgia, drinks a toast with the last glass of wine and continues his way to Kobi village with a heavy feeling of parting. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 16**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Sioni. He visits the local temple and then goes to Kazbegi. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 17**
On the way to the village of Larsi, he visits the outpost of Russian troops, where their large unit is stationed. He meets acquaintances in Larsi, who go from St. Petersburg to Tbilisi. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 18**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he goes to Vladikavkaz. He wonders how the Russian troops crossed this narrow gorge in 1796. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 19**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he stays in the city of Vladikavkaz, where the headquarters of the local garrison is located. He writes in his diary how a local Commandant Ivane Abkhazi has suppressed abaction and robbery of passengers by the local gangs.

- 1831 June 20**
He has dinner with Ivane Abkhazi and learns that the river water damaged the bridges and that they cannot continue their way. He and Alexandre Saginashvili give the letters to a servant boy to deliver them in Tbilisi. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 21**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he goes to the fortress in the village of Small Ardoni, where the Russian military subdivision with four cannons is stationed. When crossing the river, the carriage turns over and all his things get wet. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 22**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he goes to Uruk Fortress, where a Russian military unit is also stationed, passing Durduri Fortress, where there are eight Russian cannons. He meets with General Ivane Abkhazi and they talk about Georgia in the open air. His interlocutor characterizes Georgian morality and praises King George's wisdom and courage. Grigol makes entries in the diary regarding the events of this day.
- 1831 June 23**
Due to the damaged bridge, they are forced to find a ford in order to cross the river. His carriage turns over again. They are benighted next to the village of Circassians and spend the night under the heavy rain.
- 1831 June 24**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he goes to the city of Yekaterinograd, where the quarantine is announced due to cholera. He makes entries in the diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 25**
Because of the quarantine, he and his people are asked to take off their clothes and give them to be processed in steam. He makes entries in the diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 June 26-29**
He makes extensive entries in the diary about the customs of the Kabardian people and respect for women, taking blood, gathering taxes and marriage rules, hospitality and love for freedom.
- 1831 June 30**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he leaves Yekaterinograd for the so-called "village of soldiers". They pass a huge field, where centuries ago there was a great clash between the Mongol Commander Tamerlane and the descendant of Genghis Khan – Tokhtamysh, the ruler of the "Golden Horde". He makes entries in the diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 July 1**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Aleksandrovka and makes entries in the diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 July 2**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he stays in Aleksandrovka and makes entries in the diary about the events of this day.

- 1831 July 3**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Sabla and makes entries in the diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 July 4**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the settlement of Novosergiyevka and makes entries in the diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 July 5**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Stavropol, where he receives the order of the Commander of the Caucasian Army, General of Cavalry Giorgi Emmanuel, to remain there until July 16. He is surprised that no early buildings have survived in the vicinity and he assumes that this is because of Genghis Khan. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 July 6-10**
He stays in Stavropol and makes extensive entries in the diary about this city.
- 1831 July 11**
He attends liturgy. Afterwards, Major Apollon Sivrich invites him to dinner and treats him to Kakhetian wine. He is amazed at this Russian officer's attitude towards Georgia, as other Russians, who became rich and famous in Georgia, were leaving his country with curse and shame, unlike him, who is fair and grateful. Major says that he has lived in Georgia for 14 years and he knows the place very well and believes that in 20 years it will resemble Italy. They are invited to Captain Alexandre Frederix in the evening. They find out that Prince Konstantin Romanov and Field-Marshal Ivan Dibich died from cholera in St. Petersburg; Grigol Orbeliani discovers Georgian poems written by Anton Karashvili in the album of hostess and translates them into Russian for the hosts.
- 1831 July 12**
He is sent to Dubovka to encamp, and there, he makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 July 13-17**
In the village of Dubovka he feels bored, returns to Stavropol and finds out that cholera is raging along the way to St. Petersburg and they will not be able to continue their journey. There is cholera in Stavropol as well, though not so intense. He makes entries in his diary about the events of these days.

- 1831 August 3**
In Stavropol, he meets with Ivane Abkhazi, who is enlisted in Count Paskevich's army and goes to fight against the Poles. They talk about the situation of Georgians who lost their love for their land and the slavery brought their spirit down. Ivane Abkhazi wishes the Russians did not abandon Georgia, which in such situation would be destroyed by internal rifts and enemies; Grigol responds that if the Russians left the country, Georgia would be strong enough to be able to defend its borders independently. Ivane Abkhazi thinks that Georgians fought vigorously in the reign of King Erekle; however, the times have changed, the country has been split and they would not be able to do anything without a regular army. Grigol believes that a regular army can be easily set up because Georgians are distinguished by their bravery and love for their homeland. In his opinion, the Kizilbashes and the Ottomans would no longer be willing to attack the country as they realize that it was namely due to their invasions that Georgia has become close to Russia, and they gained such a powerful country as a neighbour. He hopes that if the Russians leave Georgia, the nation will have powerful rulers and will be able to exist independently.
- 1831 After August 3**
He writes in his diary about the meeting with Ivane Abkhazi in Stavropol and the details of their conversation.
- 1831 August 4**
He sends a letter with Ivane Abkhazi to his brother Zakaria in Poland and he makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 August 5**
He goes to visit Count Ivan Simonichi, a stepfather of Sophio Orbeliani with whom he was engaged in childhood and Ivan Simonichi is very pleased to see him. Grigol makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 August 6**
He attends a festive mass of Transfiguration, spends the evening with Theodor Gelshert and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 August 7**
Count Ivan Simonichi invites him for a farewell dinner, after which he goes to St. Petersburg.
- 1831 August 8**
He sends a letter to his brother-in-law Meliton Baratashvili from Stavropol to Tbilisi.
- 1831 August 10**
Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Timmerman sends him a document certifying his Lieutenant's rank.
- 1831 August 24**
He receives a letter from a friend – David Korghanov, from which he learns about well-being of his brothers.
- 1831 August 29**
He says goodbye to Zakaria Sul Khanishvili and Svimon Shalikhvili, with whom he spent one month in quarantine.

- 1831 August 30**
He meets Konstantin Sharvashidze, who is going from St. Petersburg to Tbilisi, tells him the news and sends letters with him to his relatives. In the evening, he makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 1**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he departs from Stavropol and passing through the village of Moskovskoye, he arrives in Donskoye. On the way, he meets the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Timmerman, who is going to Georgia. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 2**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Pregradnaya, passing through the village of Bezopasnoye. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 Until September 3**
He writes a letter to his nephew – Nikoloz Baratashvili and asks if the latter needs stationery.
- 1831 September 3**
He receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili and finds out that the latter has fulfilled his request: he took 20 thousand roubles in exchange for pledge and sent the money to him on August 28.
- 1831 September 3**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, who wishes him good luck and lets him know that he will be very grateful if the latter sends him stationery.
- 1831 September 3**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Letniki, passing through the so-called “Bear’s Well” spring. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 4**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Yegorlyki, passing through Kopani and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 5**
He visits the church of Yegorlyki, goes to the village where there is a mosque and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 6**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Kagalnik. The carts are not ready; He stays overnight and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 7**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Aksay, passing through the village of Kazakhs and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.

- 1831 September 8**
He attends the liturgy, then goes to the city of Novocherkassk and makes entries in his diary about the appearance and dress of the locals.
- 1831 September 9**
He goes sightseeing in Novocherkassk, where the population, displaced by the Ataman of Don Cossacks from the city of Cherkassk, lives. He makes entries in the diary about the city.
- 1831 September 10**
He visits the grave of Ataman of Cossacks, goes to the village of Bobrikovo and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 11**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Kamenskoye, passing through the village of Likhoye and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 12**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Astakhovo and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 13**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Svinovo and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 14**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Sestrakovo and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 15**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Dedovo via the outposts Sukhologh and Kazansk. When crossing the river by ferry, his cart turns over and he injures his arm. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 16**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he stays in the village of Dedovo and makes entries in his diary about the customs and clothes of the locals.
- 1831 September 17**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Mamon via the village of Shichovo. On the way, his cart turns over, his legs get entangled with ropes and the horses drag him along the road. The soldiers save him, but he is very bruised. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 18**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the city of Pavlovsk via the Kozin Post Office, where there are four temples. In the evening, he makes entries about the events of this day.

- 1831 September 19**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Losevo and learns from the Moscow newspapers that the Russians have taken Warsaw. Afterwards they go to the village of Shestakovo and he makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 20**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Mozhaysk via Nizhniy Ikorets and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 21**
In the village of Baghachovka, they exchange carts and arrive in Voronezh passing through Usman. He plays billiard with Major Apollon Sivrich and then they go to the village of Zhivotino, which is located in the woods. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 22**
It is raining, the carts are not ready and he stays in Zhivotino, where he makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 23**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the city of Zadonsk via the village of Khlevnoe and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 24**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Yelets via the cities of Khmelinec and Ivlevka. A local policeman invites him for dinner, where his wife is singing him Georgian songs. Grigol writes two poems in her album: “When you open and see this, smile and recall me...” and “Alas, I will be desperate if you do not remember me until you open the album again...”. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 25**
In the village of Nikolaevka, they change carts and together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village Bolshie Ploti via the city of Yefremov. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 September 26**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Tula via the cities of Nikitinsky and Bogoroditsky, where he stays at the hotel for three days. He makes extensive entries in his diary about the clothes of local women, as well as customs of feasts and weddings.
- 1831 September 26**
He is in Tula and dedicates a poem “Your book delights me so much...” with the title “D. Kor...” to his friend David Korghanov.
- 1831 After September 30**
He is in Novgorod and receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili and his sister, Ephemias, from Tbilisi. Meliton asks him to take care of himself so that he does not become ill because of hunger and cold. He lets Grigol know that he has completed his bail case, made it estimated at 20000 roubles and will soon receive a certificate. Ephemias asks Grigol to find out how much it will cost to hire a servant girl for him and promises to pay herself.

- 1831 October 1**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Lopasna city via Serpukhov and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 2**
He arrives in the city of Podolsk and waits there for the remaining soldiers from Serpukhov. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 3**
He is planning to go back because the peasants refuse to provide the soldiers, left in Serpukhov, with the carts. However, the problem is solved and he meets them in Lopasna, from where they continue their way. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 4**
After leaving Lopasna in the Moscow region, the weather deteriorates and they barely move in blizzard. They spend a night in a nearby village, where he makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 5**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Podolsk in Moscow region on big sledges and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 6**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Danilovka located near Moscow and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 8**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Moscow and looks for someone coming from Georgia who will direct him to the Batonishvili's palace. A familiar officer takes him to the Armenian merchants; yet, nobody is there to meet Grigol. He goes to the Bolshoi Theatre, where three performances take place: a dancer Daria Lapukhina-Richard's benefit performance in the historical ballet "Liberal judges, that is, times of vandalism" by Jean-Henri-Ferdinand Lamarteliere, Eugene Scribes vaudeville "First love" and Louis Milon's ballet pantomime "*Nina, or the girl driven mad by love*". He meets Okropir Batonishvili in the theatre, who invites him to his house and in the evening, he makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 10**
Okropir Batonishvili is not at home and he goes to visit Giorgi Avalishvili, where he sees David Chavchavadze and stays there for dinner. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 11**
He goes to Donskoy Monastery to see his godfather Archimandrite Athanase Petriashvili. However, the latter conducts a liturgy that day and they cannot meet each other. Grigol decides to have dinner with Giorgi Avalishvili and they together visit Okropir Batonishvili and then go to the last Queen of Kartli-Kakheti, Mariam Tsitsishvili-Bagratiuni, who does not feel well. There Grigol Orbeliani gets acquainted with Irakli Batonishvili; In the evening, together with Estate Tarkhnishvili and Vakhtang Tsitsishvili, he goes to the Bolshoi Theatre to see a drama by Victor Ducange and Dinaux "The Life of a Paper Gambler" with Pavel Mochalov's participation. He makes entries about the events of this day.

- 1831 October 12**
Grigol goes to the Kremlin to see the ceremony of entry of Emperor Nikolai I. He describes the excited exclamations of the people at every appearance of the Emperor and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 12**
He receives a message from Major Sivrich regarding food and transfer allowance for soldiers selected for the Exemplary Infantry Regiment. The latter asks him to go to the appointed place and take money.
- 1831 October 13**
Soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment go towards the Tver outpost, while Grigol Orbeliani stays in Moscow due to certain things he has to do. He visits Archimandrite Athanase and has dinner with Okropir Batonishvili. Due to bad weather, he does not go back to his unit and spends night at Giorgi Avalishvili's house. They talk about Georgia, Erekle II and poems by Dimitri Bagrationi. He makes entries about the events of this day and describes in great details the sights of Moscow: Ivan the Great Bell Tower, the Dormition Cathedral, the Armoury Chamber, and the Red Square.
- 1831 October 14**
Giorgi Avalishvili sees him off to the Tver outpost. He arrives in the village of Solnechnaya and makes extensive entries in his diary about Moscow.
- 1831 October 15**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Zavidovo via the city Klin and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 16**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village Gorodna, stays there overnight and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 17**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the city of Tver and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 18**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Mednoye. Major Korotkov visits him and they talk about Viceroy Aleksey Yermolov, Commander Ivan Paskevich and the Polish War. He makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 19**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the city of Torzhok and meets Ivan Korghanov with his spouse leaving St. Petersburg. He goes to the village of Budovo and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 20**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the city of Vyshny Volochyok via the villages Vydopuzhsk and Nikolaevo and makes entries about the events of this day.

- 1831 October 21**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Yedrovo via the village of Khotilovo and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 22**
They change carts in the village of Zimogorye and arrive in Yazhelbitsy via Valday, where he makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 23**
They change carts in the village of Rakhino and arrive in Kresttsy, where he makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 24**
In the village of Zaitsovo, he has dinner at a hotel and then passing through the village of Bronnitsa, arrives in Novgorod at night. He writes in his diary that when he saw Novgorod, he imagined its glory during the time when Novgorod was once an independent republic. He regrets that the iron hand has seized the city and ruined its greatness.
- 1831 October 25**
He attends the mass in Sophia Cathedral. After the Divine Liturgy, he witnesses the arrival of the heir of the Russian Emperor, Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai). Grigol Orbeliani makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 26**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he sails along the river Volkhov to St. Petersburg. He likes sailing so much that when they temporarily stop in the port of Sosnitsky, he stays aboard and makes entries about the events of this day. He describes in details the story told by a naval officer regarding the uprising that took place in July of that year, during which insurgents killed one hundred six officers and three generals.
- 1831 October 27**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Chudovo and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 28**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Pomeranye and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 29**
Grigol's brother, Zakaria Orbeliani sends a letter to their mother Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, in which he writes about the upcoming meeting of Count Ivan Simonichi and Grigol in St. Petersburg. Zakaria wonders why Grigol does not marry Count's step-child, Sophio Orbeliani, who Grigol has been affianced to since childhood.
- 1831 October 29**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Izhora via Tosno and makes entries about the events of this day.
- 1831 October 30**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he rests in the village of Izhora and makes entries about the events of this day.

- 1831 October 31**
Early in the morning, he gets notified from St. Petersburg that Count Ivan Simonichi goes to Teimuraz Batonishvili for dinner in Tsarskoye Selo and he is invited as well.
- 1831 November 1**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Pavlovsk via Krasnoye Selo and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 November 1**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani. She lets him know that the family is fine and asks him to visit their relatives in Moscow – the Batonishvilis and the Queen frequently, and deserve their benevolence. She wants him to visit Giorgi Tchilashvili there and ask for his attention to their family.
- 1831 November 2**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Oranienbaum at midnight, where their headquarters is located. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 November 3**
He is enlisted in the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment.
- 1831 November 3**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he stops in Kronshtadt and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 November 4**
General Alexander Timroth examines the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, who Grigol brought from Georgia.
- 1831 November 5**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Pustynka via Petergof and Strelna and makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 November 6**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Pulkovo, where his new 100-soldier unit is stationed. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day. Grigol admires the beauty of the surroundings of St. Petersburg.
- 1831 November 7**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he stays in Pulkovo, where they are waiting for the Chief of the 100-soldier unit.
- 1831 November 11**
In the evening, he arrives in St. Petersburg and visits Count Ivan Simonichi. Afterwards, he goes for a walk along Nevsky Avenue with Theodor Gelshert.

- 1831 November 12**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, asking for advice for his younger brother Ilia regarding his sending to college. She wishes to send him to Russia, so that he is close to Grigol. However, she does not have enough funds for that. She asks Grigol to give greetings on behalf of her and Ilia to the Russian generals who lived in their family while in Georgia. Khoreshan is grateful to Grigol's friend David Korghanov, who takes care of their family.
- 1831 November 12**
Luarsab Batonishvili visits Count Simonichi and the latter introduces Grigol Orbeliani to Luarsab. They then go to Parnaoz Batonishvili, who is happy to see them and invites them for dinner on November 14. From there, they go to the relative of Alexandre Chavchvadze's family – Praskovya Arsenyeva-Akhverdova, who Grigol has known from Tbilisi. Altogether they attend the Italian Opera performance in the evening. He is thrilled with the performance of the Italian singer Adelaide Ricordi-Moriccone, who has just come from Italy, and a violinist Francis Biom. He makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 November 13**
In the Malyi Theatre, he attends the play “Carl the Twelfth” performed according to Christian Vulpius's historical drama. He is not particularly pleased with the performance. In the evening, he makes entries in his diary about the events of this day.
- 1831 After November 13**
He sends a letter from St. Petersburg to Tbilisi to his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili. He shares his impressions of the city's sights and theatre. He asks Meliton to send him eight hundred roubles.
- 1831 November 14**
He goes to Parnaoz Batonishvili for dinner, where he gets acquainted with his relatives: Batonishvili's wife – Anna Eristavi-Bagratioti, daughters – Salome and Elene, Anastasia and Ripsime Batonishvilis; In the evening, he visits Queen of Imereti – Mariam.
- 1831 After November 14**
He lets Parnaoz Batonishvili's daughter read his translations, including an edited, extended version of “Nalevaiko's Confession”.
- 1831 November 15**
He visits the widow of his uncle Solomon II, the last King of Imereti, Mariam Dadiani-Bagratioti, where he meets Sergi Tchilashvili and Father Iona Khelashvili.
- 1831 December 9**
He is in Pulkovo and writes a poem similar to the already existing song “To the road watch”.
- 1831 Until December 15**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, in which she asks him and Zakaria to visit Aleksey Yermolov, a member of the State Council of Russia and explain their difficult situation after father's death and ask him for help.
- 1831 Until December 23**
When he arrives in Petersburg, he receives a letter from his mother Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani. He finds out that his brother Zakaria is dissatisfied with the job and is planning to return to Georgia.

- 1831 Until December 23**
He receives a letter from his brother Zakaria.
- 1831 Until December 23**
He borrows 150 roubles from his cousin Alexandre to send to the latter's brother – Kaikhosro.
- 1831** At Teimuraz Batonishvili's house in St. Petersburg, he meets with Solomon Razmadze and asks for the translation of Russian poet Vasily Zhukovsky's works in Georgian language, which he receives in a few days with a letter from Solomon.
- 1832 From November 15 1831 to January 6 1832**
He describes St. Petersburg in details in his diary: Alexander Nevsky and Smolny Monasteries, Peter and Paul Fortress, Imperial Academy, Cadet Corps, Orphanage, Academy of Arts, Ekaterininsky and Mariinsky Institutes, Maternity Institute, Hospital for the Poor, Marble, Tauride and Winter Palaces, Monument to Peter I, theatres and parks.
- 1832 January 6**
During the feast of the Epiphany, he attends the ceremony of appearance of Nikolai I, consecration of water and masquerade at the Russian Emperor's Palace.
- 1832 January 9**
He receives a letter from Solomon Razmadze and finds out that he is grateful that Grigol has read his translation of Adam Mickiewicz's poem "Faris". Solomon sends Grigol three volumes of works by Vasilii Zhukovsky that belong to Alexandre Cholokashvili, which then should be returned to the owner. Solomon asks him to pay back the loan he gave to his brother Zakaria.
- 1832 Until January 15**
From Novgorod, he writes a letter to his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili, and tells him the local news and asks to send him money.
- 1832 January 15**
He receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili, who promises to find one thousand roubles as soon as possible and send him the money via extra-post.
- 1832 January 18**
He visits Count Ivan Simonichi, who plans to travel to Georgia.
- 1832 January 19**
He goes to Queen Mariam and the Batonishvilis to bid farewell.
- 1831 November 11 –**
1832 January 20
He attends the following plays in the theatres of St. Petersburg: Carl Weber's ballet "The Free-Shooter"; Pantomime ballet "Kia-King" by Antoine Titus; Ballet "Don Juan, or Defeated Atheist" by the ballet master Blache, and opera "The Barber of Seville" by Gioachino Rossini according to the play by Beaumarchais.
- 1831 November 11 –**
1832 January 20
He attends liturgies at the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in St. Petersburg – in "Sobor" of Kazan.

- 1832 January 20**
He goes to Parnaoz Batonishvili to bid farewell and then attends a performance of Alexander Griboyedov's play in the theatre: "Woe from Wit".
- 1832 Until January 21**
He describes the sights of St. Petersburg in his diary.
- 1832 January 21**
He bids farewell to Count Simonichi and goes to the village of Pulkovo.
- 1832 January 21**
In the village of Pulkovo, there is an engagement of the daughter of the owner of the house, where Grigol is staying. According to local traditions, he presents the bride with the money and receives a handkerchief from her as a gift.
- 1832 Until January 22**
At the request of Ioseb Meskhishvili, he makes out that Ioane Batonishvili has sent to the mother of that person, Martha, the pawnshop tickets worth of 12000 roubles, and it appears that the mother refuses to give her son a share of this amount. Grigol promises Ioseb Meskhishvili that he will ask Archil Batonishvili to help in this case.
- 1832 January 22**
From Pulkovo, he goes to the village of Izhora, where the battalion is stationed.
- 1832 January 23**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Tosno via the village Sablino.
- 1832 January 24**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he takes a rest in the village of Tosno.
- 1832 January 25**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Pomeranye and stays overnight.
- 1832 January 26**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Babino.
- 1832 January 27**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Chudovo.
- 1832 January 28**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he rests and then heads to Gruzino.
- 1832 January 29**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Gruzino. They visit the school and the headquarters of Count Aleksey Arakcheyev's Regiment.

- 1832 January 30**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Podberezie and then goes to see the settlement, where the rebel soldiers killed officers several months ago.
- 1832 January 31**
After dinner, he returns to Podberezie.
- 1832 February 1**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in Novgorod and goes to the Sophia Cathedral.
- 1832 February 2**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Sutoki.
- 1832 February 3**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Menyusha.
- 1832 February 4**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he stays in the village of Menyusha to rest.
- 1832 After February 4**
He receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili, who sends him a thousand of roubles and apologizes for the delay. Meliton lets him know that he had to sell Grigol's mother, Khoreshan's pension, to send this money and to pay off one hundred roubles that they had borrowed for Grigol's journey. He also writes that the day before he was at his future mother-in-law, Anna Amilakhvari-Orbeliani's birthday party and he saw Grigol's fiancé Sophio Orbeliani there, who looked gorgeous.
- 1832 February 6**
Together with the soldiers selected for the Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he arrives in the village of Korostyn, on the shores of Lake Ilmen.
- 1832 February 7**
General Ivan Nabokov inspects the soldiers of Novgorod Exemplary Infantry Regiment from Caucasus recruited by Grigol Orbeliani and takes responsibility for them.
- 1832 February 14**
He is assigned to annual salary in the amount of ten thousand roubles.
- 1832 February 22**
He is in Novgorod, in the headquarters of the Heir of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, and translates the poem "The Song" ("Let Her Rejoice...") by the Russian romanticist Vasily Zhukovsky.
- 1832 March 3**
He is in Novgorod and writes a two-line poem ("When the nightingale...").

- 1832 March 8**
He is in Novgorod, in the headquarters of the Heir of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, and writes a poem “To Iarali” dedicated to the poet of the Bagrationi Royal Court – Iarali Shanshiashvili (“My Iarali, if only...”). He sends one copy of the poem to his brother Zakaria Orbeliani and asks him to share his opinion with him.
- 1832 After March 8**
He receives a letter from his brother Zakaria regarding the poem dedicated to Iarali Shanshiashvili.
- 1832 Until March 10**
He sends a letter to his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, asking her to send him the money.
- 1832 Until March 10**
Mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, sells her retirement allowance and sends thousands of roubles to St. Petersburg later. She reminds him to visit Aleksey Yermolov and ask him to write to the Tbilisi Civil Governor, Nikoloz Palavandishvili, to pay attention to their family.
- 1832 March 10**
He receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili.
- 1832 After March 13**
He is in Novgorod and receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili from Tbilisi. He finds out that Meliton was happy to receive his letter. He promises to send 1000 roubles instead of 800 roubles. Meliton asks him to visit former Caucasus Governor Aleksey Yermolov, and inform him that after his resignation, Meliton lost his job and if he could intercede for him with the new Governor, Baron Grigol Rosen.
- 1832 March 15**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg, from Salome Bagrationi, daughter of Parnaoz. She writes that she and Iarali Shanshiashvili enjoyed his poems very much. She apologizes for not replying earlier because of her illness. She also lets him know that Zhukovsky’s books sent by Grigol to Alexandre Cholokashvili will be handed over to the latter by a credible man. She gives Zakaria Eristavi’s, as well as Luarsab and Elene Batonishvili’s cordial regards to him.
- 1832 March 17**
He sends a reply to his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili from Novgorod to Tbilisi.
- 1832 March 20**
He receives a reply from his relative, former Queen Mariam of Imereti. She thanks him for his regards, expresses happiness for Grigol’s mother’s and his brother’s being well, asks him not to forget her and promises to be always of help to them.
- 1832 March 28**
He is in the city of Novgorod, in the headquarters of the Heir of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV and writes a poem “The Spring” (“All souls...”).

- 1832 March 30**
In Novgorod, he receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili. Meliton is happy to let him know that he has been awarded the rank of Major and a pension in the amount of 90 roubles. He asks Grigol to buy and send him silver epaulettes of cavalryman and promises to pay back.
- 1832 April 12**
He is instructed to inspect the belongings and equipment of the officers that were sent to him.
- 1832 April 29**
He is in Novgorod and writes a two-line “Love should be...”
- 1832 April 30**
Together with the Exemplary Infantry Regiment, he is stationed in the outskirts of Novgorod and writes a letter to his distant relative, writer and public figure – Giorgi Avalishvili, in which he describes his stay in St. Petersburg and his arrival in Novgorod in details.
- 1832 May 5**
He receives a reply from David Korghanov informing him that David sent him the promised sheet music in January on behalf of some officer.
- 1832 May 22**
In Novgorod, he receives Giorgi Avalishvili’s reply. The latter writes that since he has not heard anything about Grigol until October, he asked the Batonishvilis living in St. Petersburg for his address and he found out the address from Teimuraz Batonishvili. Giorgi praises Grigol’s generosity and compares him to Parnaoz Batonishvili.
- 1832 May 25**
He receives a letter from David Korghanov, who tells the news of high society in Tbilisi and that he has heard how Grigol is often praised in female circles.
- 1832 May 19-29**
He is in Novgorod and writes a letter to his grandmother’s, Elene Bagrationi’s (a daughter of Erekle II) sister – Anastasia Bagrationi-Eristavi.
- 1832 May 19-29**
He is in Novgorod and writes a letter to his uncle’s – the last king of Imereti, Solomon II - wife, Queen Mariam.
- 1832 May 19-29**
He is ill, coughs, has difficulty breathing and suffers from cardiac pains.
- 1832 After May 29**
His health state is getting worse and the doctors are worried that there can be complications on lungs. He is treated by the nephew of the Commander of the Exemplary Infantry Regiment, Alexander Timroth – doctor Dimitry Azbushin.
- 1832 After May 29**
He still feels bad and suffers from cardiac pains. Grigol is transferred to the Training Battalion of the Guards, which is based in St. Petersburg.

- 1832 After May 29**
He sends a letter from St. Petersburg to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, informing him that he does not feel well after returning to St. Petersburg. Grigol writes that Father Iona Khelashvili made him send icons and letters to the Metropolitan of Bodbe. In addition, he himself sent pictures bought in St. Petersburg to Tbilisi. He tells about the impending structural reorganization in the army and the war between Belgium and the Netherlands.
- 1832 June 1**
The Commander of the Exemplary Infantry Regiment, Alexander Timroth notifies Grigol of his appointment to the training squad of the St. Petersburg Corps and sends him a list of subordinate non-commissioned officers.
- 1832 June 2**
He sets off towards St. Petersburg together with his subordinate non-commissioned officers.
- 1832 After June 2**
After arriving in St. Petersburg, he deploys his squadron in the barracks of the Semyonovsky Lifeguard Regiment and reports to the Commander of the Extraordinary Guards Corps – Major-General Veliaminov.
- 1832 June 9**
He sends the military unit off to St. Petersburg.
- 1832 Until June 20**
He receives a letter from his mother Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani. She insists on asking Aleksey Yermolov, a member of the State Council, to write a letter to Alexander Baryatinsky to help him advance in his career.
- 1832 June 29**
He attends the mass together with Queen Mariam and Parnaoz Batonishvili. After dinner, he goes to Yelagin Island together with Luarsab Batonishvili.
- 1832 July 5**
He sends a letter from St. Petersburg to Moscow to his relative, writer and public figure – Giorgi Avalishvili.
- 1832 Until July 6**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, from which he learns that the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Baron Grigol Rosen invited Khoreshan and Grigol's brother, Ilia, to a party. Baron has expressed special benevolence towards Ilia, asked him to come weekly and offered to join military service. Khoreshan does not like this, but she also does not want to turn the Viceroy's offer down. She asks Grigol for advice.
- 1832 July 6**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, from which he finds out all the news about the family; his sister Ephemias family members and nanny Sultan send him their best regards.
- 1832 July 14**
He arrives in Petergof and is fascinated by the beauty of its gardens. Grigol attends the ceremony of royal family's entry. He has dinner at Teimuraz Batonishvili's house. In the evening, he returns to St. Petersburg and describes the impressions of the day in his diary.

- 1832 July 15**
He visits Parnaoz Batonishvili and talks to him and Dimitri Batonishvili about the world's best musicians and their creations: Mozart's "Genesis", Weber's "The Free-Shooter", Rossini's "The Barber of Seville", etc.
- 1832 July 15**
He is in St. Petersburg and writes a poem "As heavenly dew..."
- 1832 July 18**
He visits Parnaoz Batonishvili. He has a conversation with him and Dimitri Batonishvili about the best artists in the world and their works: Raphael's "Madonna" and "The Burning of Rome", Antonio da Correggio's "The Dusk" and "The Birth of Jesus Christ", Michelangelo's "Crucifixion" and the dome built by him for the Peter and Paul Cathedral.
- 1832 August 2**
He sends a reply to his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, from St. Petersburg.
- 1832 After August 2**
Grigol is planning to return to Georgia because his relative and friend, Iase Andronikashvili, has been wounded severely.
- 1832 August 7**
He receives an order to see immediately Major-General Peter Weymarn, who instructs him to take the soldiers of Tobolsk province and place them under the rule of the Commander of the Novaya Ladoga Squad of the Disabled.
- 1832 August 7**
He is in St. Petersburg and writes a one-line untitled verse "At the Edge of the Sea..."
- 1832 August 21**
He is in Novgorod and receives a letter from Moscow from his relative, writer and public figure – Giorgi Avalishvili. The sender is pleased with Grigol's eloquent narration and asks him to do his best and become famous.
- 1832 August 22**
He visits Parnaoz Batonishvili. He talks with Dimitri Batonishvili, who also visits Parnaoz, about the poverty of Georgia caused by the impracticality of Georgians.
- 1832 August 26**
He receives a letter from David Korghanov and finds out that the latter has bought the piano, but during the tuning, David has torn two strings and asks him to send them.
- 1832 August 30**
He attends the erection of Alexander I monument in St. Petersburg.
- 1832 August 31**
Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Pavel) inspects Grigol Orbeliani's battalion.
- 1832 After August 31**
He sends a letter to a friend, David Korghanov, tells the story of St. Petersburg, and writes that the Grand Prince, Mikhail Romanov, inspected his 100-soldier unit.

- 1832 September 3**
He receives a letter from his sister Ephemina. The latter writes that everyone is fine and nothing worries them except Grigol. She asks to hire a servant for himself and promises to pay for it herself.
- 1832 September 23**
He is in St. Petersburg and writes a poem “The Night”.
- 1832 September 30**
He is in St. Petersburg and translates Ivan Krylov’s fable “The Donkey and the Nightingale”.
- 1832 October 2**
He is in St. Petersburg and writes a poem “Mirzajana’s Epitaph”.
- 1832 October 6**
He is in St. Petersburg and translates Ivan Krylov’s fable “The Peasants and the River”.
- 1832 October 11**
He receives a letter from Mahmoud Hussein Agha. The latter writes that his son serves in the St. Petersburg Cadet Corps. He asks Grigol to visit his son’s Commander and ask him to pay attention to his son.
- 1832 October 14**
He is in St. Petersburg and translates Ivan Krylov’s fable “The Animals Sick of the Plague”.
- 1832 October 18**
He is in St. Petersburg and writes a poem “S...” (“Your Swallow-like Eyes...”).
- 1832 October 24**
He is in St. Petersburg and writes a poem – “To...E” (“The one who gets to know you...”).
- 1832 November 3**
He returns to the Exemplary Infantry Regiment from the Guards Training Battalion.
- 1832 November 3**
In St. Petersburg, he translates Johann Gottfried Herder’s didactic novel “Three Friends” and, as it seems, he dedicates it to three most beautiful women: Nino and Ekaterine Chavchavadzes and Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani.
- 1832 November 3**
He writes a letter from St. Petersburg to three benevolent beautiful women: Nino and Ekaterine Chavchavadzes and Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani. He remembers the emotions he had with them before the departure from Tbilisi.
- 1832 November 4**
In St. Petersburg, he receives David Korghanov’s letter and finds out about the news in Tbilisi.
- 1832 Until November 13**
In St. Petersburg, he visits Anastasia Batonishvili.

- 1832 November 13**
He is in St. Petersburg and receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, who finds out his whereabouts from the letters of Anastasia and Ketevan Batonishvilis. She reprimands him on behalf of Zakaria for not responding to his letters.
- 1832 Until November 28**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, who writes that his brother Zakaria is temporarily in Tbilisi. Grigol also learns sad news: his sister's Ephemia's daughter died. Grigol's mother does not approve his intention to return to Georgia to see wounded Iase Andronikashvili due to high travel costs and advises him to change his mind. She also asks him to give best regards and express her deep respect to Parnaoz, Dimitri, Luarsab and Tamar Batonishvilis.
- 1832 Until November 30**
He receives a letter from his mother, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani, who thinks that her children cannot pursue a career in Russia and prefers Grigol, like Zakaria, to return to Georgia.
- 1832 After November**
He returns to Novgorod again. He is promised to be transferred to the Semyonovsky Imperial Lifeguard Regiment.
- 1832 December 23**
Alexandre Orbeliani in his testimony for the investigation points out that in 1831, Elizbar Eristavi spoke to Grigol Orbeliani about the conspiracy at Alexandre Orbeliani's house, but noted that Grigol had been told about it before. Grigol considered it impossible to fulfil their plans and refused to participate.
- 1832 After December 25**
He sends a reply from St. Petersburg to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, thanking for the letter and joking that he has missed some details. Grigol wonders why he cannot spend time well. He talks about relationships with women.
- Until 1833**
He writes rhythmic two-line poems: "A circle in water...", "What has to have...", "Time and distance", "Hurt by you", "Where are you now...", "So dark...", "Yet, the destiny...", "Her face...", "Now, happy I am..." and short aphoristic maxims: „What can I do for those who are burning with infatuation and only moan...", "I hate the sun, which shines but does not warm...", "Sweetness is the life and not the years..", "Love makes life beautiful...", "Torment does not weaken the heart...", "One gaze of the beloved makes us forget the bitterness...".
- Until 1833**
He writes one-line untitled verses: "The Love is..." "Believe the one...", "Listen to my..." "If only again...", "Yet, it does not burn...", "When moaning...", "Here is the Dawn...", "Here is the Wanderer..."; untitled three-line verse "Hey you, the day..."; untitled fragments: "The time annihilates...", "Blessed is who...", "By him", dedicated to Shota Rustaveli and five-line poems: "You betrayed me, my mind..." and "As at night...".
- Until 1833**
He is in Shilda and translates the text of "Allegory" by an unknown author.
- Until 1833**
He writes a poem without a title "Her name critically...".

- Until 1833** He writes a poem without a title “Hey, Iveria...”.
- Until 1833** He dedicates a poem without a title to Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova “Today, the love...”.
- 1833** **Until January 17**
The Investigation Commission of the Conspiracy of 1832 intends to accuse Grigol Orbeliani of conspiracy against the Russian authorities and, for this purpose, carefully studies his manuscripts.
- 1833** **January 17**
He writes a brief explanation of his records and draws the attention of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 conspiracy to the fact that in his diaries he has described the greatness of Russia by describing the Russian Chamber of Arms.
- 1833** **Until February 3**
He dedicates a two-line poem “It is pleasant to see...” to Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova.
- 1833** **February 24**
The Investigation Commission summons him in connection with the 1832 Conspiracy case. He answers general questions about himself: he is 27 years old, Orthodox, makes confession every year, began his military service as a cadet of Artillery; then he became a Portupey Cadet in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment and there he received the rank of the First Lieutenant. During interrogation, he was told that his involvement in the conspiracy was confirmed by Giorgi Eristavi (son of David), Elizbar Eristavi and Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang). Nevertheless, Grigol denies the involvement in the conspiracy and claims that he knows nothing of the plot. On the question: for what he wanted to ask advice to Alexandre Chavchavadze, he replied that once at Alexandre Orbeliani’s house, where there was also Elizbar Eristavi, they spoke about whether Georgia would be able to defend itself from Persia and Turkey without Russia’s help and Grigol said that that would disastrous for the country. As for Alexandre Chavchavadze, he never referred to him for advice.
- 1833** **February 25**
He completes translation of the short story “The Tempter” by Johann Heinrich Zschokke’s from Russian language.
- 1833** **March 8**
In the testimony given for the Investigation Commission, Elizbar stated that in the beginning of 1831, he and Alexandre Orbeliani revealed the intention of conspiracy to Grigol Orbeliani and the latter agreed to participate. Then, at one of their meetings, they asked Grigol how to tell Alexandre Chavchavadze about the plot and Grigol decided to undertake this task. He was sent to Chavchavadze for this purpose, but Alexandre was not alone and Grigol could not speak to him. Grigol eventually did not need to do this, as Elizbar himself told Chavchavadze about the conspiracy.

1833

March 8

In St. Petersburg, in the materials of the Investigation Commission in connection with the 1832 Conspiracy, Grigol Orbeliani is named among those who were decided to be questioned at the first stage and were questioned indeed. However, Grigol's sincere testimony casts doubt on his involvement in the conspiracy. The members of the Investigation Commission record the facts investigated in connection with his accusation in details. They write that his participation in the conspiracy is confirmed by Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), Elizbar and Dimitri Eristavis. He was informed of the conspiracy in 1831, and although he disagreed to participate at first, because he thought it was unfeasible, then he agreed and decided that he himself would notify Alexandre Chavchavadze about the plot, which he had not fulfilled. When Grigol was leaving Tbilisi in June 1832, he decided that he himself would notify Okropir Batonishvili in Moscow and Dimitri Batonishvili in St. Petersburg about the conspiracy. The Commission found in his papers the free translation of Kondraty Ryleyev's poem "Nalevaiko's Confession" with Friedrich Schlegel's words as the epigraph: "The Psalm of Liberty is the Rise of the Spirit to God". The records were found in Grigol's diaries, in which he wrote that Georgia could exist without Russian protection. The document drawn up by the Commission states that Grigol Orbeliani denies his involvement in the conspiracy, saying that he translated "Nalevaiko's Confession" of his own free will, not under somebody's instructions. As for the Batonishvilis, according to him, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) and Elizbar Eristavi advised to get acquainted with the Batonishvilis because Dimitri and Okropir Batonishvilis were highly educated and interesting people.

1833

March 11

Gendarmes come and arrest him in Novgorod.

1833

March 16

Baron Rosen addresses the Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov, in writing and names those who are required to be taken to Tbilisi. Grigol Orbeliani is among them.

1833

March 17

He gives testimony to the Investigation Commission and clarifies that the translation of "Nalevaiko's Confession" did not mean to incite the people to rebellion and that even his conversation with General Ivane Abkhazi about whether Georgia would be able to exist without protection of Russia was triggered by the events taking place in Poland and nothing else.

1833

March 20

He gives testimony in connection with the investigation of the 1832 Conspiracy and answers the question: Is the poem “Confession”, in which the Russians are called oppressors and evildoers, a translation or an imitation, and under whose inspiration he created it? He replies that this is the translation of the Russian poem “Nalevaiko’s Confession” with certain changes and additions made by him. Therefore, it can be considered both as the translation and imitation. As for the story of its creation, he recalls that this poem was read by one of his friends in Georgia (he says he does not remember which one). Grigol recorded and then translated it into Georgian. He explains that the translation was prompted by the striking resemblance of the poem to Georgia’s difficult historical past, its oppression by the Persians, Turks and Lezghians. It reflects Georgia’s past and not present days, and consequently, the Persians and Turks are referred to as tormentors. In his testimony, Grigol Orbeliani points out that he showed his translation of “Nalevaiko’s Confession” only to Elizbar Eristavi’s now diseased father – Shanshe, so that the latter could share his opinion about the artistic value of the translation. Shanshe disapproved of the versification and the language, due to which Grigol corrected a lot after leaving Georgia. Moreover, he did not even think about the illegal purpose of the poem.

During the interrogation, he is asked to tell the investigators in details what he and Ivane Abkhazi were talking about when they met in Stavropol on August 3 1831. Grigol’s answers are well thought out and are intended to prove their goodwill towards Russia. He says that according to Abkhazi, Georgia’s fate depended on the war between Russia and Poland. It was as if he was afraid that Russia would leave Georgia due to the wars with Turkey, Persia and Poland, which had brought only expenses to Russia and no good and that without Russia, Georgia would become vulnerable. When the investigator asks him why he did not record Abkhazi’s comments in his diary along with the description of their meeting, Grigol answers that he was afraid that anyone would read it. He also claims that the letters sent to him by David Korghanov and Solomon Razmadze consist of only personal matters without any hidden implications. He assures the investigator that being under Russia’s protection is the only way to save Georgia and he is grateful to the Russian Emperor for this protection and apologizes for translating the forbidden poem. He asks to pay attention to how he describes the glory of Russia in his diaries, which otherwise would be strange for a person who “had” such an intention against the Empire.

1833

After March 20

Elizbar Eristavi in his testimony for the investigation denies what Grigol Orbeliani said that the latter showed his translated “Nalevaiko’s Confession” to Elizbar Eristavi’s father - Shanshe. He notes that Shanshe Eristavi was not in Tbilisi at that time and did not know anything about the poem, and Elizbar himself took the text from Grigol.

1833

Until April 14

In testimonies given to the Investigation Commission, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), Giorgi (son of David) and Elizbar Eristavi state that Grigol Orbeliani should have notified Alexandre Chavchavadze regarding the intention of the conspiracy.

1833

April 14

The investigator tells him that it is already clear from the testimony of others that he translated Kondraty Ryleyev's poem "Nalevaiko's Confession" on the instructions of the conspirators in order to "agitate people". He is also asked whether he is familiar with the works of Solomon Razmadze "The Bear and the Sheep" and "The Evening", Parnaoz Batonishvili's "Faris" and Ioseb Mamatsashvili's work "Love of the Homeland", as well as what kind of texts they are and who the authors are. Grigol Orbeliani reiterates his testimony that he himself recorded "Nalevaiko's Confession" under the dictation of others, then translated and showed to Shanshe Eristavi, and he signed it as Besik so that Shanshe could express his opinion on the poem freely. From the abovementioned works, he is familiar only with "Faris", which was sent to him by Solomon Razmadze as his work together with the translations of Zhukovsky's poems. In response to the question about his poem "Iarali", he said that he met a funny old man Iarali Shanshiashvili at Parnaoz Batonishvili's house. Iarali often told the stories about how he was captured by the Persians and how he fled. He tries to convince the investigator that this poem-appeal is more of a joke and it contains nothing serious or against the government.

1833

April 27

Baron Rosen orders the Gendarmerie Corps that prisoners accused of conspiracy in 1832 should be brought to Tbilisi at night and placed in the barracks of Avlabari officers. This also applies to Grigol Orbeliani.

1833

April 29

During the interrogation, Iarali Shanshiashvili answers the question of the investigator that he does not know anything about the poem that Grigol Orbeliani dedicated to him.

1833

May 5

In the testimony given for the investigation, Giorgi Eristavi (son of David) says that Elizbar Eristavi told Grigol Orbeliani about the conspiracy in his family house with Giorgi being there in 1831. He also says that Grigol was arguing with them saying that it was impossible. As for the investigator's, Major-General Vladimir Volkhovsky's, question regarding Grigol Orbeliani's translation of "Nalevaiko's Confession", he replies that Grigol first read it to him when it was still written in pencil. Grigol asked him to help with the selection of the title and Giorgi advised Georgian "Givi Amilakhvari's Confession", which was a similar to Ukrainian Cossack – Severin Nalevaiko's story.

1833

May 6

He is sent from St. Petersburg to Tbilisi, where the headquarters of the Caucasus Special Corps is stationed.

1833

May 26

In the testimony given for the investigation, Vakhtang Orbeliani says that Grigol Orbeliani read his translation of "Nalevaiko's Confession" at their place. He also adds that neither he nor his friends talked about conspiracy with Grigol Orbeliani. The intention of conspiracy was later revealed to Grigol by Elizbar Eristavi.

1833

June 26

In the report submitted to the Investigation Commission, Colonel Geork Sumbatashvili writes that he carefully studied the records confiscated during the arrest of Grigol Orbeliani, according to their instructions, and he will present translations of the places that may relate to the conspiracy of Georgian nobility.

- 1833 June 30**
In the testimony given for the investigation, Elizbar Eristavi points out that he talked about conspiracy with Grigol Orbeliani in the presence of both Alexandre Orbeliani and Giorgi Eristavi. They discussed Georgia's military power and considered whether the country could raise the army consisting of 100000 soldiers.
- 1833 June 30**
In the testimony given for the investigation, Giorgi Eristavi (son of David) says that he and Elizbar Eristavi told Grigol Orbeliani about the conspiracy in Elizbar's house. After that they spoke about the military forces. Giorgi and Elizbar expressed their hope that the country could raise the army consisting of 100000 soldiers. Grigol laughed at this idea and said that only 5000 could be gathered, who would quickly disperse shortly after assembly. In the same testimony, Giorgi Eristavi talks about his meeting with Alexandre Orbeliani together with Elizbar Eristavi and Grigol. He says that Grigol opposed all three on the issue of conspiracy and argued that it was impossible to fulfil the plans of the conspiracy. Although he took it upon himself to disclose the plot to Alexandre Chavchavadze, he refused to do so a few days later.
- 1833 June 30**
In the testimony given for the investigation, Grigol Orbeliani says he feels guilty about translating "Nalevaiko's Confession" and writing other poems, but reiterates that he knew nothing about the plot and had no intention of stirring it up.
- 1833 Early July**
Giorgi Eristavi gives testimony to the investigator saying that Grigol Orbeliani showed him the translation of the poem "Nalevaiko's confession" written in pencil.
- 1833 July 7**
In the testimony given for the investigation, Alexandre Orbeliani talks about several meetings with Grigol Orbeliani. He says that in the spring of 1831, he was at Elizbar Eristavi's house when Grigol Orbeliani joined them. Elizbar talked to him about the conspiracy, but Grigol found it impossible to fulfil and refused to participate. Next time, Grigol and Elizbar came to Alexandre's house. Grigol again refused to participate in the conspiracy, but when Alexandre expressed his desire to disclose their intention to Alexandre Chavchavadze and find out his opinion, Grigol took upon himself to do so. For the third time, Alexandre Orbeliani himself went to Grigol and met Elizbar Eristavi there. Grigol read the translation of Ryleyev's "Nalevaiko's Confession". After finishing the reading, Elizbar hugged Grigol with excitement. When asked what happened to this verse, Alexandre Orbeliani replied that he did not know anything.
- 1833 July**
In the testimony given for the investigation, Grigol Orbeliani confirms that he has known Alexandre Orbeliani as a namesake for a long time, but he has rarely visited him.
- 1833 July**
In the testimony given for investigation, he notes that he met Elizbar Eristavi in 1831.
- 1833 July**
During the interrogation, Grigol Orbeliani points out that Giorgi Eristavi's testimony regarding showing him a version of his translation of "Nalevaiko's Confession" written in pencil may be true, but he did not attached importance to it and he does not remember.

- 1833 Until August**
In Avlabari barracks, he writes a poem “Mukhammas” (“I do not care for anyone today”...).
- 1833 Until August**
In Avlabari barracks, he writes a poem “Imitation of Sayatnova”
- 1833 August 8**
Investigation materials include information about the revelation of the 1832 Conspiracy. The materials state that the conspiracy was reported to Baron Rosen by the brother of the Civil Governor of Georgia, Iase Palavandishvili. From then on, the Investigation Commission was established and 13 people were arrested in the first phase. When it became clear that the organizers of the conspiracy included also Okropir Batonishvili, residing in Moscow, and Dimitri Batonishvili, residing in St. Petersburg, a separate Commission was established in St. Petersburg as well. When it became necessary to bring the accused face to face, it was decided to send some of the accused from Russia to Georgia. Grigol Orbeliani was among those individuals. The document states that the accused, sent from St. Petersburg, are already in Tbilisi and the Investigation Commission draws up a separate statement on each of them.
- 1833 August 29**
The Investigation Commission cites Grigol Orbeliani in an official report to Adjutant General Baron Rosen on a list of those who knew about the conspiracy but disagreed to participate. The Commission informed Baron Rosen that they restrain from releasing him yet. It is said that the accused, who admitted his participation in the conspiracy, changed their testimony later. However, Grigol remains under suspicion due to his “malicious writings”.
- 1833 June-August**
He is in Avlabari prison in Tbilisi in connection with the 1832 Conspiracy.
- 1833 August**
His mother, the granddaughter of Erekle II, Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani dies.
- 1833 September 11**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, who is enlisted in the Cavalry Artillery Unit, and tells him about their mother’s death. He also writes about family debts and the ways to pay them off.
- 1833 After September 11**
Due to mother’s death, the Orbelianis’ estate remains without an owner and the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Baron Rosen promises Grigol Orbeliani that he will transfer his brother Zakaria to one of the regiments in Georgia.
- 1833 Until September 19**
He is released from prison and spends almost a month in his father’s house.
- 1833 September 19**
By the order of Major General Vladimir Volkhovsky, Head of the Headquarters of the Caucasus Special Corps, he is transferred to the Navagin Infantry Regiment.
- 1833 After September**
He is sent to the Navagin Regiment in the North Caucasus to fight against the Circassians. While leaving Tbilisi, his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, bids him farewell.

- 1833 October 2**
General Rosen sends the final report to the Military Minister of the Russian Empire, Alexander Chernyshyov, on the charges of those arrested for their involvement in the 1832 Conspiracy.
- 1833 November 1**
The Military Minister of the Russian Empire, Adjutant General Count Chernyshyov notifies General Rosen of the Emperor's decision regarding the pronouncement of the sentence for those involved in the 1832 Conspiracy. Grigol Orbeliani is said to be transferred from the Georgian Grenadier Regiment to one of the units of the First Infantry Corps, with deprivation of the right to arrive in Georgia for several years.
- 1833 November 14**
He receives an order to immediately go to Stanitsa Nevinnomyssk to perform his duties there.
- 1833 November 19**
He is transferred from the Navagin Infantry Regiment to the Neva Naval Regiment.
- 1833 November 28**
Stepan Khamutsky, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment makes out a check for Grigol in the amount of a third of his May salary.
- 1834 February 1**
He is notified in writing of the transfer of the third of his May salary.
- From 1833 September to 1834 March**
He has been fighting against Circassians for 6 months together with the Navagin Regiment.
- 1834 March 13**
He receives an order to report immediately to the Commander of the Caucasian Black Sea Troops, Lieutenant General Aleksei Veliaminov in Stavropol.
- 1834 March 18**
He is seriously ill and has not yet recovered when he receives Lieutenant General Aleksei Veliaminov's order to go to the city of Venden according to the pre-determined itinerary.
- 1834 March 19**
He leaves Stavropol.
- 1834 Until March 20**
Via his brother Ilia, he sends a letter to his friend, David Korghanov, asking him to send him a pipe made of cherry wood.
- 1834 March 20**
David Korghanov, Mirzajan Madatov and Grigol Orbeliani's friends in Tbilisi drink and feast. They have Grigol's beloved Dagestan melody "Charga" played on the viol in his honour.
- 1834 After March 20**
He receives a letter from his friend, David Korghanov.

- 1834 March 23**
He sends a written request to the Commander of the Neva Naval Regiment to fill in missing positions in his record of service and put him forward for a decoration for perfect military service in the Russian Army.
- 1834 March 24**
On the Eve of Annunciation, while crossing the River Don, a terrible storm fills Grigol Orbeliani's boat with water and turns it over. Grigol is saved by a miracle. He is deeply worried that his little servant boy, Ninika Bakradze, has been at risk and is grateful to God when everyone has survived.
- 1834 March 25**
He notifies the Military Commander of Stanitsa Aksay in writing that a strong storm drowned his boat the night before while crossing the River Don and he and his companions, including three boatmen and an 11-year-old little boy, have been rescued by Cossacks of the Don army in the Aksay station: Vasiliy Chertoprakhov and Theodor Kusachkyn, who heard someone asking for help and, risking their own lives, rescued all of them.
- 1834 Until April**
In Yekaterinodar, he meets his friends, girls. However, he is so changed that they cannot recognize him.
- 1834 April 1**
He arrives in the village of Kazanskaya.
- 1834 April 2**
He writes a letter to Zakaria Orbeliani from the village of Kazanskaya. He asks his brother and Ephemias to light candles in Anchiskhati to express gratitude for his survival while crossing the Don River.
- 1834 After April 2**
He leaves for the city of Venden in Liwlandia.
- 1834 Until April 4**
In one of post office buildings in Voronezh, next to other passengers' inscriptions, he writes his name, surname and the following words on the wall: "Whoever gets here, sees my name and recalls me".
- 1834 April 4**
On the wall of another post office building in the Voronezh province, he writes his name, surname and the following words next to the inscriptions made by the passengers: "I write my full name as well. Perhaps someone, who knows me, will read it and recall me."
- 1834 April 5**
He writes a letter to the Commission of the Voronezh Commissariat and requests reimbursement for his travel.
- 1834 Until Mid-April**
On his way to the Neva Regiment, he meets with the former treasurer of his regiment – Nikolai Dekhanov, in the city of Karachev.

- 1834 April 15**
He is in the city of Roslavl. Grigol writes a letter to Dr. Dimitri Azbushin, telling his news and asking him to pass his regards to his friends in Novgorod.
- 1834 April 22**
At Easter, he arrives in Riga.
- 1834 After April 22**
From Riga, he goes to Wenden and in a week he is appointed the Commander of the 100-soldier unit. He visits a local ancient fortress.
- 1834 May 4**
He sends a report to the chief of the Neva Naval Regiment with the request to compile a record of service and nominate him for the award.
- 1834 May 6**
Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieutenant Ivan Makalinsky orders to entrust the fifth 100-soldier unit of the Musketeers to Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1834 Until May 16**
He is in Liwlandia together with the Neva Naval Regiment. Grigol sends a letter of attorney to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, in Russian, in which he officially permits his brother to dispose of their property at his discretion.
- 1834 May 16**
He is in the city of Valka and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol advises to read a lot and devote time to his studies.
- 1834 May 22**
He is in Valka and writes a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, sharing his impressions of Wenden Castle.
- 1834 Until the end of May**
He sends a letter to his friend, David Korghanov from Riga to Tbilisi.
- 1834 May**
He is in Valka and writes a greeting letter to the widow of his uncle King Solomon II of Imereti - Queen Mariam, in which he apologizes for the delay and asks her to send letters to Riga from now on.
- 1834 May**
He returns to Riga with the Neva Naval Regiment, where the Commander of the Corps, Lieutenant General Alexander Neidhardt, inspects the regiment.
- 1834 After June 25**
He receives a letter from a friend, David Korghanov, from Yekaterinograd. David tells him how he fell behind the regiment due to a three-day feast and how he then appeared in hospital. He writes that no one from the participants of the 1832 Conspiracy was severely punished and if Grigol sends a letter of request to Commander Ivan Paskevich, he may be allowed to return to Georgia.

- 1834 July 18**
He receives a letter from his brother Zakaria Orbeliani and finds out that the Viceroy Rosen has kept his promise and moved Zakaria to the First Battery of the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade in Georgia as a treasurer and that he is planning to get married.
- 1834 July 19**
He arrives in the city of Vilno.
- 1834 July 20**
He is in Vilno and writes a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol talks about marriage and promises that no matter who is the bride, she will be his favourite sister-in-law. As for his earlier love that is mentioned by the Russian grapheme H in the letter, and presumably Alexander Griboedov's widow – Nino Chavchavadze is implied, he writes that he would wish him such a clever and beautiful wife. However, since it is impossible (presumably because of their kinship), it is not worth falling into despair and giving up on life.
- 1834 After July 20**
He receives a letter from his friend David Korghanov from Yekaterinograd. He tells David how he spends time feasting and flirting. Grigol notifies David that the governor of Tbilisi, Nikoloz Palavandishvili has married his relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab).
- 1834 August 7**
Alexandre Korghanov writes a letter to his brother David, informing him that Alexandre Chavchavadze is trying to obtain a permit for Grigol Orbeliani to return to his homeland.
- 1834 From July 19 until the second half of September**
He is in Vilno and writes a letter to his cousin, Anton Orbeliani, in which he tells him about his journey from Tbilisi to the city of Valka.
- 1834 Until second half of September**
He is in Vilno together with the Neva Naval Regiment. General Ivan Paskevich inspects their military trainings and is satisfied with the results.
- 1834 Until second half of September**
He is in Vilno together with the Neva Naval Regiment and writes a letter to Major Ivan Zhelikhovsky. Grigol tells him that he is tired of wandering, suffers from grey hair, and wants to resign from the strategic position.
- 1834 September 20**
He sends a reply to David Korghanov.
- 1834 After September**
He is in a small Polish settlement in Kvetki and writes a letter to his relative, Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani. He describes his journey from Vilno to this small village and its customs. Grigol recommends teaching her daughter singing. He is horrified at the thought that he may be buried in a foreign land.
- 1834 After September**
He is in a small Polish settlement in Kvetki and writes a letter to Dimitri Emelianov, military servant of the Exemplary Infantry Regiment. Grigol tells him about his service in the Neva Naval Regiment and expresses his regret that at the age of 28, he is still a Lieutenant. Grigol gives his regards to the soldiers from the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.

- 1834 After September**
He is in a small Polish settlement in Kvetki and writes a letter to Dr. Dimitri Azbushin, telling him about his journey and life in Smolensk, Riga, Liwlandia and Vilno. With great pleasure he recalls the trainings in Kvetki, praises the lifestyle and culture of the Germans.
- 1834 After September**
He is in a small Polish settlement in Kvetki and writes a letter to Theodor Gelshert, telling him about his adventures, career prospects, sudden arrest, three months spent in the “barracks” in Avlabari and his mother’s burial after three years of separation.
- 1834 October 22**
Adjutant Lieutenant of the Neva Naval Regiment, Makalinsky asks Grigol to send him the documents regarding the awards received by him: Medals of St. Ana and St. Vladimir of the Fourth Class to complete his records of service and merits.
- 1834 November 26**
In Riga, he receives his brother Zakaria Orbeliani’s letter from Tbilisi, sent on September 23 and learns about the death of their relative, Luarsab Orbeliani. Zakaria also tells him about the property dispute between the children and nephews of the deceased.
- 1834 December 11**
He receives a letter sent by his friend David Korghanov from Tbilisi on October 1. David tells him about the illness of his relative, Iagor Korghanov and their journey to Tbilisi. David notifies Grigol that according to his brother, Alexandre Korghanov, Alexandre Chavchavadze in St. Petersburg is trying to solicit for Grigol’s return to Georgia. Upon receiving the letter, Grigol sends a reply to David Korghanov.
- 1834** He edits the text “To Iarali”.
- 1835 January 3**
Zakaria Orbeliani, Second Lieutenant of Artillery sends Grigol Orbeliani a letter and documents that the latter asked for, regarding Grigol’s awarding with the medals of St. Ana and St. Vladimir, the Fourth Class. In addition, Zakaria asks Grigol to confirm the receipt of documents in writing.
- 1835 January 12**
He is in Riga and writes a letter to Queen Mariam, a widow of his uncle - the Last King of Imereti Solomon II. Grigol asks her to help find a job for the doctor Mikhail Ponomariev who was treating him while he was ill in Vilno.
- 1835 Until March 20**
He is in Riga. He attends a theatre performance. However, he is not as excited as with the theatres in Moscow and St. Petersburg.
- 1835 March 20**
He returns to Vilno.
- 1835 March 20**
He receives a letter from his relative, Salome Orbeliani-Chavchavadze.

- 1835 March 20-23**
He writes a poem “To Salome on behalf of a tailor Bezhan”.
- 1835 March 23**
He is in Vilno. He writes a letter to Salome Chavchavadze, in which he tells her about his life, congratulates her with the birth of her third daughter and sends a poem dedicated to her.
- 1835 April 7**
On Easter Day, he receives a letter sent by his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, on February 18 and learns that he got married.
- 1835 April 7**
On Easter’s day, he receives a letter from Tbilisi from a friend, David Korghanov, on February 17. David tells him how they spend time at weddings and parties and how everyone likes his poems. He asks Grigol to continue writing and send him new poems.
- 1835 April 8**
He receives Zakaria and Ilia’s letters sent from Tbilisi to Vilno. Zakaria informs Grigol that he got married to the daughter of the archpriest of Anchiskhati, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili and that the family situation forced him to go to work at the headquarters. He promises to send money in March. Ilia apologizes for not sending the letter due to his illness and says that he has already recovered and is planning to return to his regiment.
- 1835 Until April 11**
He receives a letter from his cousin, Nino Andronikashvili-Eristavi and finds out that her son, Giorgi (Kiazo), was sent to study in the boarding school.
- 1835 April 11**
He is in the province of Vilno and writes a reply to his cousin, Nino Andronikashvili-Eristavi. He tells her about his news and praises her that she takes care of her son’s education.
- 1835 April 11**
He is in the province of Vilno and writes a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. He is happy for Zakaria’s marriage but is shocked by the hopeless illness of his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili.
- 1835 From January 6 to April 12**
He is ill and has lung complications.
- 1835 April 12**
He writes a letter to his friend, David Korghanov, and gives regards to their common circle of friends. Grigol tells David about his health.
- 1835 April 19**
Together with the regiment, he participates in the construction of the road between Riga and Mitava.

- 1835 April 25**
He writes a letter to Queen Mariam, a widow of his uncle - the Last King of Imereti Solomon II, in which he regrets that she has not received the previous letter sent to her by Grigol through Dr. Mikhail Ponomariev. Grigol tells Mariam about his brother Zakaria's promotion and his transfer to Georgia.
- 1835 Until May**
He is the chief of the 100-soldier unit, and his regiment is stationed in Liwlandia. However, he then moves to the province of Vilno.
- 1835 May 1**
In Riga, he receives a letter from his brother Zakaria Orbeliani sent from Tbilisi on March 12. Grigol finds out all the news about his family. Zakaria reprimands him for not telling him of his being fond of Nino Chavchavadze.
- 1835 May 10**
In Riga, he receives a letter from Zakaria and Ilia Orbelianis sent from Tbilisi on April 22. Zakaria writes that he has set up everything for his family and tells him that their brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili, borrowed money from a bank. Zakaria doubts that their brother-in-law will be able to return the money but asks Grigol not to write anything to Meliton because he is very ill. Younger brother Ilia writes that he and his military unit are heading for Abkhazia the next day.
- 1835 Until May 13**
He is in Riga and writes a poem "Mukhammas" ("United by Spirit...").
- 1835 May 22**
Nino and Ekaterine Chavchavadze send letter to him in Riga from Tsinandali. Nino writes that they are happy to receive his letter and congratulates him with Zakaria's wedding. However, she could never imagine that Zakaria would abase himself and marry the daughter of an archpriest. Ekaterine tells him the news of his fiancée, Sophio Orbeliani, and his relatives. She wishes Grigol returned to Georgia.
- 1835 May**
He is in the settlement of Kvetki and writes a letter to Sophio Orbeliani's stepfather, Lieutenant General Ivan Simonichi. Grigol expresses his appreciation for the fact that the King's ministers have not considered the "unpremeditated mistake" a crime and explains that the suspicion of his involvement in the conspiracy was caused by his translation of certain texts. He asks General for advice whether to continue the military service or leave it, as he has not been able to get beyond the rank of First Lieutenant for 11 years.
- 1835 June 4**
He is in Riga and writes a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol says that he is now fine and has been prescribed high-calorie diet.

- 1835 June 5**
He is in Riga and receives a letter from his relative Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani sent from Tbilisi on May 13. She explains why she does not write letters: when she wrote letters, she always asked Zakaria to send them, and it turned out that he would open and read them all. Although there was nothing secret in the letters, for her it was still completely unacceptable that somebody would read her letters. Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani, whose literary salon was considered an important cultural hub in Tbilisi, disapproves of Grigol's recent poem "Diplipito" (also called "Mukhammas": ("United by Spirit...") and asks Grigol to translate Mikhail Zagoskin's historical novel "Roslavlev, or Russians in 1812".
- 1835 July 5**
He is in the village of Skrondebude near Riga and receives letters from his brother Zakaria and Salome Orbeliani-Chavchavadze. This makes him happy and he calls over singing soldiers and has a party until the evening.
- 1835 Until July 10**
He writes a poem "To my sister Eph...".
- 1835 Until July 10**
Manana Orbeliani asks Grigol to translate Alexander Pushkin's "Ruslan and Ludmila".
- 1835 Until July 10**
Due to his illness, he hands over his 100-soldier unit to others and asks the Commander of the Regiment to send him to Riga Hospital for treatment.
- 1835 July 10**
He is in Riga Hospital and writes a letter to Nino Chavchavadze, in which he expresses his gratitude for her congratulations on his brother Zakaria's marriage and tells her that he is in hospital due to pains in his heart.
- 1835 July 15**
The head of the Neva Naval Regiment assigns him to go to Riga Military Hospital.
- 1835 July 15**
At the behest of the Commander of Naval Regiment, his adjutant requests from Grigol Orbeliani to submit a report regarding the handing over his 100-soldier unit to Second Lieutenant Lunchenkov. In addition, he warns Grigol that if he fails to submit the report on time, he will not be allowed to receive treatment at Riga Hospital.
- 1835 Until 25 July**
He meets Lieutenant General Baron Rosen and finds out about Tekla Batonishvili's return from exile.
- 1835 Until July 25**
He attends the event at Baron Weisenhoff's garden.
- 1835 Until July 25**
He writes a letter to his cousin, Nino Andronikashvili-Eristavi.

- 1835 Until July 25**
His Regiment goes to the camp in Vilno from Riga, and Grigol Orbeliani takes a few days off.
- 1835 July 25**
He is in Riga Hospital and writes a letter to Ekaterine Chavchavadze. The poem “The Rose of Tsinandali” is attached to the letter.
- 1835 July 25**
He is in Riga and writes a letter to Zakaria Orbeliani, in which he expresses his happiness over Meliton Baratashvili’s healing from severe disease. He asks Zakaria to advise Meliton to send his son, Nikoloz Baratashvili, for example, to Imperial Derptsy University, at the state expense, because according to him “it would be unfortunate if his intellect remains undeveloped”.
- 1835 July 25**
He is in Riga hospital and writes a greeting letter to Salome Orbeliani-Chavchavadze. Grigol sends her poems that describe his imprisonment, and talks about the details of his military life in Riga.
- 1835 After July 29**
He writes a letter of condolences to his relative, Anna Orbeliani, and expresses his sorrow over the death of her husband, Luarsab Orbeliani.
- 1835 After July 29**
He writes a letter of condolences to his relative, Manana Orbeliani, regarding the death of her brother-in-law – Luarsab Orbeliani. He tries to encourage her in this difficult time.
- 1835 August 7**
The head of the Neva Naval Regiment notifies him that one of their officers’ servicemen, Yuganov, fled and was arrested shortly after. The latter testified that the officer brutally beat him for no reason. The head of the Neva Naval regiment asks him to report whether he was aware of the case and whether the words of the servant correspond to the truth.
- 1835 August 16**
He is in Riga and writes a letter to Queen Mariam, a widow of his uncle - the Last King of Imereti, Solomon II, in which he informs her of his brother Zakaria’s marriage.
- 1835 October 1**
The head of the Neva Naval Regiment orders Grigol Orbeliani to take over the 8th 100-soldier unit of Musketeers from Second Lieutenant Mashkov when Grigol returns to the military service after his treatment in Riga hospital.
- 1835 October 3**
He is in Riga and receives a letter from Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani and Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova with the inscription from his brother Zakaria, sent on July 22 from Tbilisi. The ladies write that they miss him and complain that he does not write to them often. Before sending to Riga, the letter is sent to the headquarters, to his brother Zakaria, who reads the letter and discovers that the senders reprimand him for not writing to them. Zakaria makes inscription, saying that he is planning to visit them in order to quarrel with them.
- 1835 November 24**
He is in Riga and writes a poem “So...Or...” (“Are you a rose? - No!...”), which is presumably dedicated to his fiancée – Sophio Orbeliani.

- 1835 November 26**
He receives a letter from his friend, David Korghanov sent from Tbilisi on September 24. The latter writes that he is bored with the military service and that he has been a staff-captain for already 8 years, and he sees no prospects. David also apologizes that he has not sent him the long-promised Shirvan clothes.
- 1835 November 28**
He writes a reply to his friend David Korghanov.
- 1835 December 13**
He is in Riga and dedicates another poem to Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova, entitled “N...” (“Oh, beloved, who...”).
- 1835 December 14**
He is in Riga and receives a letter from Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani sent from Tbilisi on October 28. She tells him news about his fiancée Sophio Orbeliani that she looks attractive as usual, plays the piano and sings beautifully. Manana and Ekaterine Chavchavadze have spoken to Sophio about Grigol and found out that she agrees to get married in church. In eight months, she is planning to go to St. Petersburg with her family. Therefore, Manana advises Grigol to arrive in Georgia and marry Sophio in church before she leaves for St. Petersburg.
- 1835 December 14**
He is in Riga and receives a letter from his friend, David Korghanov, sent on October 7. David is concerned with Grigol’s illness, but reassures him that nothing will happen until Grigol returns to Georgia since God will not allow his death far from his homeland.
- 1835 December 25**
He writes a reply to his friend – David Korghanov.
- 1835** He is in Riga and writes the prose text “The Story Told in Riga Hospital”.
- 1836 July 5**
He arrives in Birzhi from Klaustsutsi to bid farewell to officers. Afterwards, together with his subordinate recruits, he goes to the village of Meluny in the heavy rain. They arrive there at night, soaked to the skin and starving.
- 1836 July 6**
Together with his subordinate recruits, he arrives in the village of Vobolniki.
- 1836 July 7**
Together with his subordinate recruits, he arrives in the town of Ponevezh.
- 1836 July 8**
Together with his subordinate recruits, he stays in the town of Ponevezh.
- 1836 July 9**
Together with the subordinate recruits, he leaves the city of Ponevezh. He describes the beauty of the road, which in his opinion, looks like Georgia. He is sad that he has to enjoy the beauty of the places that resemble Georgia.

- 1836 July 10**
Together with the recruits, he passes the villages of Remigol and Shliakht. One soldier from his subordinate unit flees.
- 1836 July 11**
Together with his subordinate recruits, he arrives in one terrible village via Shati and Zheimi villages. In the evening, they meet the beautiful housekeeper of the Major.
- 1836 July 12**
Together with his subordinate recruits, he arrives in the village of Proshagholka and stays with one Russian family with two beautiful daughters.
- 1836 July 13**
Together with his subordinate recruits, he continues his way after leaving Proshagholka without any rest and only stops for dinner.
- 1836 July 14**
The military units gather in a forest near Kovno. At one o'clock, they march to meet with the Commander of the Corps. Grigol receives Meliton Baratashvili's letter. In the evening, Giorgi Eristavi visits him and stays overnight.
- 1836 July 15-16**
He is stationed together with the regiment near Kovno. They assemble tents.
- 1836 July 22**
He writes a poem "Ekaterine Chav..."
- 1836 July 24**
The Military Minister, Count Alexander Chernyshyov, goes to inspect the Regiment. Grigol Orbeliani is on duty and appears before him, but the Minister does not pay attention, making Grigol frustrated.
- 1836 August 10**
General Mikhail Garchakov inspects the division.
- 1836 August 11**
They plan to march in front of the Corps Commander and General Mikhail Garchakov.
- 1836 August 25**
Field-Marshal Ivan Paskevich inspects the armies.
- 1836 August 26**
Military training is held in a solemn atmosphere.
- 1836 August 27**
The maneuvers of the entire corps are held, during which the imitation of taking a city and a camp is performed.

- 1836 September 6**
He attends liturgy together with two officers in Kovno and visits the hospital, where Napoleon spent one night. Afterwards, he visits the monastery and writes its history in the diary. He regrets that the ruler did not attend the demonstrative training, since everyone was expecting rewards for taking over the city during the maneuvers.
- 1836 September 8**
He is awarded with a rank of Staff-Captain.
- 1836 September 9**
He cannot attend the solemn march of the corps due to the health issues. He has supper with the officers in the evening.
- 1836 September 13**
Field-Marshal Paskevich goes to Kovno.
- 1836 September 13**
He addresses Russian Emperor Nikolai I with a written request. He writes that he has been in military service for 20 years and has never been on vacation during this time. Grigol mentions that his parents died and he is left with two brothers. They would like to share the property. Therefore, it is necessary to be in Tbilisi for a year, so that after the division of land, he could base on his land and then leave someone to take care of his property after he returns to military service.
- 1836 September 14**
The solemn march of the military corps is held.
- 1836 September 14-15**
The maneuvers are being held and Grigol receives gratitude from Field-Marshal Ivan Paskevich, who inspected the level of training of the regiment. Adjutant General Aleksey Lobanov-Rostovsky, sent by the King, is satisfied with Grigol Orbeliani's work as well.
- 1836 September 15**
He receives a letter from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani.
- 1836 Until September 16**
He writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and reprimands him for writing rarely. Grigol advises his brother not to forget French and German and keep a diary to describe the details of military campaigns.
- 1836 Until September 16**
He writes a statement and asks for furlough.
- 1836 September 16**
On behalf of the Commander of the Naval Regiment, his adjutant informs Grigol that he has not been transferred as an officer in accordance with the order from the headquarters of acting Army.
- 1836 September 16**
He is in the city of Kovno. Early in the morning, he visits Major-General Yegor Dietrich, the chief of artillery garrisons stationed in Georgia. Grigol gives him a letter for his brother Ilia. In the evening, Giorgi Eristavi visits Grigol; they talk for a long time and say goodbye to each other.

- 1836 September 16**
He is in the city of Kovno and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. He expresses his happiness over Ilia's being put forward to the rank of officer; Grigol sends his regards to Vasil Korghanov and cousin Mikhako Orbeliani.
- 1836 After September 16**
He sends a letter to his brother Ilia through Ernest Shtakelberg, Ensign of the Russian Army.
- 1836 September 17**
Together with the soldiers, he attends the mass in the little church of Kovno. Afterwards, he participates in the solemn march. He goes to the village of Lopi the same day.
- 1836 September 20**
He stops in the village of Drasseik. They gather in the evening and have fun.
- 1836 September 21**
A newly recruited soldier flees from his military unit.
- 1836 September 24**
He arrives in the city of Kovno with two Russian officers. They meet the leadership of the regiment and complain about the problems of food and carts. While walking in the city, one of the officers asks him to go to a dilapidated house with him, which turns out to be a brothel. Grigol is deeply saddened with the fate of young prostitutes, who often end their lives with serious illness and suicide. On their way back from Kovno, they visit their acquaintance, an officer. There they attend the feast and stay overnight.
- 1836 September 25**
He returns back to the village of Lopi. His servant Ninika Bakradze brings him a letter, in which Grigol is congratulated with the receipt of the rank of Staff-Captain. He is both happy and sad about the lost opportunity to become a Major if not the accusation in conspiracy. He writes in his diary that he has participated in eighteen severe battles, suffered in the prison, survived drowning and recovered from a grave illness. Therefore, he hopes that God will not leave him in despair.
- 1836 September 26**
Together with friends, he celebrates the achievement of the staff-captain's rank.
- 1836 September 27**
Together with the officers from the regiment, he attends a church celebration in a nearby village, after which a party is arranged. They dance with local girls and have fun. Having returned to the village of Lopi, he finds out that three recruited Polish soldiers have fled. They try to return them but cannot find them.
- 1836 September 28**
In order to warn others, he punishes a non-commissioned officer and soldiers who were in charge of recruited soldiers by birching and shaving.
- 1836 October 1**
He arrives in the village of Ionavo.
- 1836 October 1-2**
He attends a Jewish wedding and later describes this unusual ceremony in details in his diary.

- 1836 October 3**
They leave the village of Ionavo and continue their way.
- 1836 October 4**
They have a rest on the way to the town of Vilkomir. The soldiers start playing the musical instruments and, despite the fatigue, everyone is suddenly revived. Grigol writes in his diary that music has an amazing power. He has a sore throat in the evening and when other officers go to the club for fun, he stays home. He flirts with his beautiful housekeeper – Dunia, but in vain and goes to bed alone. He writes in the diary that love cannot be forced.
- 1836 October 5**
They stop in Vilkomir for another day. Grigol Orbeliani cannot fall asleep because another man is spending a night with the woman who turned him down.
- 1836 October 6**
Angry at his beautiful housekeeper, he leaves a letter for the officer, who is supposed to stay in the house afterwards and wishes him to be luckier. He feels bad and arrives in Stashkunishki with difficulty. He suffers from pains in his heart.
- 1836 October 7**
He entrusts the recruits to another person and arrives in Skimian.
- 1836 October 8**
They stop for a day. Grigol writes his thoughts in the diary regarding what happiness is. He believes that it is important to have good health, but he admits that when he was healthy, he thought that happiness is to receive the rank of a Staff-Captain. Finally, he concludes that one is happy when he/she manages to leave a page in history.
- 1836 October 9**
The recruits try to flee together from the village of Utsin, but all of them are caught and birched.
- 1836 October 10**
They arrive in the village of Dovgheli.
- 1836 October 11**
They stop for a day in the village of Dovgheli.
- 1836 October 12**
They arrive in the village of Degutse.
- 1836 October 13**
They arrive in Egipet.
- 1836 October 14**
They stop for a day in the village of Egipet and Grigol suffers from heart pain.
- 1836 October 15**
They arrive in Dinaburg. He feels weak and is expecting death far from his homeland. His little servant boy, Ninika Bakradze, is scared and cries.

- 1836 October 16**
He is unable to continue his journey with the 100-soldier unit and is transported to Dinaburg hospital.
- 1836 October 17-23**
He is in Dinaburg hospital and feels much better.
- 1836 Until November 5**
His brother, Zakaria sends him 475 roubles from Tbilisi.
- 1836 November 5**
He is in Riga and receives a letter from his friend, David Korghanov and his brother Zakaria, from Tbilisi. His brother tells him that Sophio, his fiancée, got married and he asks if she has to return Grigol's gifts.
- 1836 November 15**
He writes a reply from Riga to his friend in Tbilisi – David Korghanov.
- 1836 November 27**
He receives a letter from his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani.
- 1836 November 28**
He is in Latvia, in Dinaburg hospital and writes a letter to Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol congratulates him with the received rank of the Officer and regrets that he cannot send money with the letter. He also tells Ilia that Zakaria Orbeliani's wife has had a son, Ephemia's young son died and their relative, Mamuka Orbeliani, was badly wounded.
- 1836 Until December 14**
He has been in Dinaburg hospital for two months and suffers from chest pain.
- 1836 December 14**
He heads to the Linkovi Valley, where the solemn march is to take place. The weather is bad and he is worried that the spectacle will not be as beautiful as one would expect.
- 1836 December 15-19**
He goes to August Jordan, a Burgomaster of the city of Reval.
- 1836 December 20-24**
He writes a letter to Ivan (son of Kirill) that he is no longer going to command the 100-soldier unit and that he is upset with constant rains and fog.
- 1837 January 8**
On behalf of the Chief of the Naval Regiment, his adjutant informs him that he has to send his request regarding a one-year leave to Georgia to the Emperor again due to his recent promotion.
- 1837 January 14**
He writes a letter to his brother Zakaria Orbeliani and asks him to send a few pairs of silk socks and a dagger. Grigol expresses his concern over the Georgian estates occupied by the Germans and Greeks resettled from Turkey.

- 1837 January**
He writes a letter from Riga to his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili, and his sister, Ephemias, in Tbilisi. Grigol asks them to send him a dagger and socks and informs them that his letter of dismissal has been returned.
- 1837 February**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, who expresses concern that he was unable to enter military service or university due to health and family situation. Nikoloz writes that he serves as a court clerk. He sends a poem “Night at Kabakhi” dedicated to Grigol.
- 1837 Until April 10**
He writes a letter to his friend – David Korghanov. Grigol informs David that it has already been decided to let him go back to Georgia for a year and tells him about how he was robbed.
- 1837 May 10**
He is in Riga and receives a letter from his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili, and sister, Ephemias. They send him a dagger and socks. Meliton expresses his regret that his resignation letter was returned to Grigol, due to the fact that the Military Minister had already sent Grigol’s permission to return to the Caucasus. Meliton informs Grigol that he is ill and his son Nikoloz is writing this letter instead of him. Ephemias writes that their brother Zakaria took Lezgins to Count Ivan Paskevich in Warsaw. She wishes he could return soon since their house is almost derelict.
- 1837 June 5**
He is in Riga and receives a letter from his friend David Korghanov sent from Tbilisi on April 10. David makes fun of Grigol being robbed. He writes that the thief was probably disappointed because he could not have imagined the scarcity of Georgian Prince’s property. David recalls that once he was robbed in Tabriz as well and when telling this story to people, he would exaggerate the number of stolen things greatly.
- 1837 After July 7**
He is informed in writing that the treatment in the military hospital requires approval of the Commander of the division and a medical certificate confirming that he is to be sent to the hospital.
- 1837 Summer**
He spends the whole summer at a camp near the town of Kovno.
- 1837 October 1**
He is in Kovno and writes a letter to Queen Mariam, a widow of his uncle - the Last King of Imereti – Solomon II. He tells her that he has received the rank of Staff-Captain and “a permit for holiday”. Grigol informs her that his younger brother has been sent to Warsaw and that his fiancée, Sophio Orbeliani, who he was betrothed to since childhood, has got married.
- 1837 December 18**
Grigol is informed by the Chief of the Third 100-soldier unit of Musketeers of the Neva Naval Regiment that the salary of the soldiers has been received.
- Until 1838**
He writes the essay “The Thought of Scholars for the Creation of Our Planet or Earth”, in which he quotes the views of many famous scientists.

- Until 1838** He writes the text “Georgia of my time”, which describes the situation in Georgia after the invasion of Agha Mohammad Khan.
- Until 1838** He writes various interesting facts about foreign countries: history of cultural monuments, demographic situation, number of educated people, religious composition, strange events, etc.
- 1839** **Until March 9**
He returns to Georgia and is again enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, the headquarters of which has been relocated to Gori.
- 1839** **March 9**
He is in Gori and receives a letter from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani.
- 1839** **Until March 11**
He is in Gori and writes a poem “My Epitaph” (“When I was alive...”).
- 1839** **Until March 11**
He is transferred to the Third Battalion and takes over the eighth unit.
- 1839** **Until March 11**
He often visits Count Alexander Oppermann, plays billiard with him and cards with his wife Josephine Roniker-Oppermann.
- 1839** **Until March 11**
He takes outrunners to the Major-General Andrey Simborsky, the head of troops stationed in the province of Nuha.
- 1839** **March 11**
He is in Gori and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. He asks him to somehow manage and find a horse of good breed for him.
- 1839** **March 24**
He stays in Nuha with a military unit.
- 1839** **March 25**
He heads towards Goynuk Canyon. During the rest near the village of Shamkhal, they meet Georgian militia going to Quba.
- 1839** **March 26**
Adjutant of Lieutenant Colonel Gustav Tiesenhausen notifies him that the Lezgins took up the hatchet and they are heading for Goynuk Canyon immediately to help the Russian Armies. At 4 o'clock, their sub-units unite.
- 1839** **March 27**
Together with the Army, he encamps on Nuha Mountain.
- 1839** **March 28**
He fulfils the command of General Andrey Simborsky: he goes down to the ravine with 60 soldiers and disperses the Lezgins. The General approves his tactic. The officers congratulate him on the victory.

- 1839 March 29**
He writes the events of the day in his diary, in particular, the story of the clash between his sub-unit, sent to deliver food supplies, and the Lezgins.
- 1839 April 23**
He arrives in the village of Khachmaz and describes its environment in his diary.
- 1839 April 23**
He leaves the village of Khachmaz and describes the valley on the way to Dagestan.
- 1839 April 26-28**
In order to inspect the line of battle, General Andrey Simborsky takes two 100-soldier units to the village of Bum, where they encamp.
- 1839 May 17**
Lieutenant Colonel Gustav Tiesenhausen asks officers for advice regarding taking over the village of Suvajal where Lezgins are and which is located on top of the mountains. Grigol advises to attack the village at night, because they will be easily noticed if they attack in the daytime. However, the Lieutenant Colonel does not agree with Grigol. He says that it is difficult to move at night and, according to his data, the village has already been abandoned.
- 1839 May 18**
He joins the military expedition of Naur and comes to the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan, where he receives an unexpected message about the enemy's campaign in Nuha. He takes the village of Bum by storm and returns with loot.
- 1839 May 19**
Together with other soldiers, he leaves Khachmaz, arrives in Vartashen and encamps there.
- 1839 May 20**
He arrives in the village of Dzhig-zhig in Dagestan. Grigol has temperature.
- 1839 May 21**
They join the battalion of Bum in the village of Dzhig-zhig.
- 1839 May 22**
He is in Naur military expedition. His detachment is stretched over 70 versts near the village of Bum.
- 1839 May 24**
He is in Naur military expedition and writes in the diary about the attempts of capture of Naur and Salavat mountain by Lieutenant Colonel Gustav Tiesenhausen.
- 1839 May 26**
He is in Naur military expedition, fights against the Lezgins in the village of Gyonyuk, then goes to Shin gorge and spends the night in the open air in a terrible storm, frost and heavy rain.
- 1839 May 27**
He is in Naur military expedition and fights against reinforced Lezgians on Salavat Mount with the units under Theodore Grenhammer.

- 1839** May 28
While being in Naur military expedition, together with the 100-soldier unit, he is sent to Salavat Mount to disperse encamped Lezgins. He fulfils the campaign successfully without any losses.
- 1839** **May 29**
He is in Naur military expedition and makes entry in his diary regarding the clash between officer Theodore Grenhammer's 100-soldier unit and Lezgins in the narrow gorge.
- 1839** **May 30**
He is in Naur military expedition and watches the battle in the valley from the hillside. He asks Lieutenant Colonel Gustav Tiesenhausen to intercede with Major General Andrey Simborsky to allow him to go with his 100-soldier unit and participate in the battle. His manoeuvre proves to be correct and the campaign ends successfully. The valley is released from Lezgins. Major General Andrey Simborsky thanks him for successful campaign.
- 1839** **May 25-31**
After fierce clashes with the Lezgins on Mount Salavat, he retreats with the units, subordinate to General Simborsky. The adversary manages to block them off the road and they are left without water and food.
- 1839** May 31
He is in Naur military expedition and watches the furious clash of his comrades with Lezgins from afar, but he cannot help them because there is a deep ravine between them. Officer Valov, with whom he spent 3 months in the tent, dies in the clash. Valov is buried there in the forest.
- 1839** **June 1**
He is in Naur military expedition with his friend, treasurer of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Simon Shalikhvili. A delegation of three elder Lezgins approach him and demand from the Russian authorities not to construct a road to the village Burshi.
- 1839** **June 2**
While in Naur military expedition, he is sent together with 100-soldier unit to help Major Pavel Ogievsky's columns.
- 1839** **June 3**
At the end of Naur military expedition, he lights a big fire on the grave of officer Valov and bids farewell to the last abode of his friend. Before returning to 100-soldier unit, he carves the year, date and his surname on a big tree in the same forest.
- 1839** **Until June 10**
He helps Vasil Tumanishvili, wounded during the campaign in Dagestan, as much as possible.
- 1839** **From June 3 to mid-August**
During Naur military expedition, he is encamped near the village Bum and writes a letter to Major Nikolai Timmerman, Commander of the Battalion of the Kabardian Chasseur Regiment, in which he describes the details of the expedition.
- 1839** **From the second half of June to August 24**
He sends a letter to Dr. Vladimir Schmidt and shares his emotions regarding the Naur military expedition.

- 1839 August 29**
Having returned from Naur expedition to Java, he receives a letter from Count Alexander Opperman, who invites him to a birthday party.
- 1839 August 30**
He sends a letter from Java to the Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Count Alexander Opperman; Grigol regrets that he cannot attend his birthday party. He tells Alexander about the military expeditions in Naur.
- 1839 October 19**
Zakaria Orbeliani sends a letter to Alexandre Tarkhan-Mouravi and expresses condolences over the death of his father, David Tarkhan-Mouravi. He writes that his brother Grigol has just returned from Nuha with the news that the addressee's brother, Constantine, is fine.
- 1839 December 23**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, from Gori and tells him to spend his time as he wishes but warns him not to play cards.
- 1839** His nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Zakaria), is born.
- From**
- 1840** Svimon Tabidze includes his poems in his handwritten anthology: "The Night", "The Farewell...", "It's spectacular to look at...", "From Zhukovsky", "The love should be...", "What if...", "In imitation of Savatnava", "To my Sister Ephemina", "To Salome, on behalf of Bezhan, the tailor", "You, united by Heart...", "My Epitaph", "To Ek. Chav...dze", "Are you a rose?", "Mukhammas" "Mirzajana's epitaph", "Oh, beloved", "I like a feast...", "To Anton".
- 1840 January 18**
He receives the rank of Captain for outstanding bravery during expeditions.
- 1840 May 5**
He is in Gori and writes a poem "In Album to Countess Op..." in the diary of Josephine Roniker-Oppermann, a wife of Count Alexander Oppermann.
- 1840 June 25**
He receives the rank of Major for outstanding bravery in the fight against the Murids.
- 1840** He is in Gori and writes an untitled poem ("Anyone who sees you...").
- 1841 May 1**
He writes a poem "The Farewell Evening".
- 1841 Until May 28**
He sends a letter to his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, in which he asks him to send Mikhail Dmitrievsky's poems and sheet music. Grigol also writes that he began to learn French and asks for books.
- 1841 May 28**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili. The latter apologizes that he could not find Mikheil Dmitrievsky's poems for Grigol and teases him for beginning to study a new language at his age.

- 1841 Until September 5**
Under the command of Colonel Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, he bypasses the rebellious Gurians who fortified in Nasakirali and heads for Ozurgeti.
- 1841 September 5**
Under the command of Colonel Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, he defeats the rebellious Gurians at the outskirts of Ozurgeti.
- 1841 September 6**
Under the command of Colonel Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, he occupies Nasakirali Pass.
- 1841 September 13**
Under the command of Colonel Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, he defeats the rebellious Gurians and occupies the fortress of St. Nicholas in Shekvetili.
- 1841 September**
Colonel Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov expresses his gratitude for Grigol's distinguished bravery in battles.
- 1841 Until October 18**
He sends a letter to his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, via Dimitri Jorjadze and talks about how to persuade the Gurians that nothing would come of the revolt.
- 1841 October 18**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili. The latter expresses satisfaction with the military success of the Georgians and sends Grigol a new poem "I have found the Temple", written at that time.
- 1842 March 22**
Grigol Orbeliani's younger brother, Ilia, was captured during the attack of Imam Shamil's warriors on Gazikumukh.
- 1842 April 20**
From Kutaisi, he sends a letter to his nephew Nikoloz Baratashvili in Tbilisi. He is deeply concerned with the capture of his brother Ilia by Shamil's warriors and asks Nikoloz to let him know more details about this case.
- 1842 May 2**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili. The latter expresses his sympathy regarding Grigol's brother Ilia's captivity by Shamil and tells him about rumours how Shamil was fascinated by Ilia's bravery. Taking Ilia's captivity to heart, Nikoloz writes a poem "Merani" (Pegasus) and sends it to Grigol, hoping that they will be able to free Ilia.
- 1842 May 8**
For his chivalry in Naur expedition, Grigol is awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus, the Second Class.
- 1842 After May 8**
He receives a letter from his old acquaintance, Peter Ksheninsky, who he has not seen or heard of since leaving Riga in 1835. Peter recalls the time spent together in Riga with warmth and informs Grigol of his marriage shortly after that. He has had a daughter and currently works in the Kazan governorate.

- 1842 May 19**
He receives his brother Zakaria's letter from the Governor of Tbilisi, Nikoloz Palavandishvili, which Zakaria sent to Nikoloz's brother, Iase.
- 1842 May 20**
He sends a letter from Kutaisi to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, who at that time was fighting with Samur detachment against the mountain-dwellers and congratulates him on peaceful survival in the clash that took place near the village of Richa.
- 1842 Until June 11**
For the release of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia from captivity, Shamil, Imam of Chechnya-Dagestan, demands the release of his son Jamaledin, held as a hostage by the Russians.
- 1842 June 11**
He sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol tells him about his intention to write to their brother Ilia, who is in Shamil's captivity, a letter in the Arabic language and deliver it to Zakaria, so that the latter could send it to their brother Ilia.
- 1842 June 11**
He sends a letter to the General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, congratulating him on the great victory against the mountain-dwellers near the village of Kiululli on June 2 1842 and asks him not to leave him in Alexandropol and let him begin service under his command. In addition, Grigol implores him to help release his brother Ilia from Shamil's captivity.
- 1842 July 4**
He sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, from Alexandropol, congratulates him on receiving the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and informs Zakaria that he is nominated for the rank of Major.
- 1842 October 17**
He sends a letter to Alexandre Krasovsky, Privy Councillor and Censor of the Empire, and expresses his gratitude for the approval of his candidacy as the Commander of his Battalion. He also informs that General Valerian Engelhardt has been pleased with the inspection of his battalion.
- 1842 Until November 22**
After almost eight months in the pit, Grigol Orbeliani's younger brother, Ilia, is released after exchanging prisoners.
- 1842**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, with the attached poem "The Tomb of Iveria". Nikoloz asks him to find time to write a poem and to voice his long-awaited lyre.
- 1843 January 5**
He receives a task from General Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov to report on the situation in Dagestan.
- 1843 January 12**
He arrives in Kumukh to study the situation on the spot.
- 1843 January 14**
He reports to General Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov in writing regarding coming of residents of Andalal, Unkratal and several other communities of Dagestan over to the rebellious mountain-dwellers, but Gazikumukh khanate is still against Shamil.

- 1843 February 8**
Zakaria Orbeliani sends a letter to his brother Ilia and tells him news. Zakaria asks Ilia to send this letter to Grigol so that Grigol can be comforted with his being fine.
- 1843 March 28**
He is in Tbilisi and sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol informs his brother that they are planning to send him to Avaria. However, he does not know yet what position he will have there.
- 1843 End of March**
He is appointed as a ruler of Avaria.
- 1843 April 20**
He arrives in Quba and writes a short letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, asking him to send horses.
- 1843 April 22**
He writes a letter from Quba to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and informs the latter that he goes together with Zakaria to the settlement of Hazra in the Quba region.
- 1843 May 2**
He arrives in the city of Khunzakh and addresses the residents of Avaria with a stentorian speech.
- 1843 May 2-6**
Together with Lieutenant Colonel Peter Veselitsky, he goes to Shamakhi and Quba via the post office in Kurakchay. Afterwards, together with General Alexander Zalivkin, he arrives in the villages of Qusar and Hazra. His brother Zakaria joins them here. Then, together with his servant Kakala, he goes to Derbent.
- 1843 May 6**
Grigol sends a letter from Khunzakh to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and tells him about the ongoing events.
- 1843 May 6**
He writes a letter from Khunzakh to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, and asks him to help him with horses as soon as possible.
- 1843 May 12**
He writes a letter from Khunzakh to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, and tells the stories of Imam Shamil of Chechnya-Dagestan and his governor Haji Murat.
- 1843 May 14**
The Tbilisi District Court makes decision regarding the transfer of lands in Borchalo that belong to the Orbelianis to the State Treasury.
- 1843 After May 14**
In the Tbilisi Chamber of Criminal and Civil Law, he appeals against the decision by the Tbilisi District Court regarding the transfer of his own estates in Borchalo to the State Treasury. To prove his right on the land, he submits the Deeds of Grant of Vakhtang V and Teimuraz I.

- 1843 May**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, via Alexander Khakhutov. Grigol asks his brother to pick up a trendy but cheap coat for him and send it via Alexander Khakhutov.
- 1843 June 1**
He receives a letter from his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, sent on May 10.
- 1843 June 3**
He sends a letter to his brother – Zakaria Orbeliani – from Khunzakh. Grigol mentions that he has good relations with residents of Avaria and that he has had correspondence with the governor Haji Murat.
- 1843 June 18**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol informs him of the situation in Avaria and writes that the locals express great respect to Grigol as a descendant of King Erekle.
- 1843 Until July 14**
He arrives in the village of Tanusi near Khunzakh and addresses the local Cadis and Begaulis on horseback; in the evening, he arranges a feast in Khunzakh.
- 1843 July 14**
He sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, asking for one more horse and telling him the news about Avaria.
- 1843 July 14**
In Khunzakh, he receives a letter from General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov and sends a reply, thanking him for his support and providing him with detailed impressions of his arrival in Avaria.
- 1843 Second half of July**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, describing everything that has happened in Avaria in details.
- 1843 August 12**
He sends a letter from Khunzakh to his brother Zakaria Orbeliani and expresses his regrets that, due to debts, it is not possible to build a gallery in the House of Orbelianis. Grigol tells him about the news in Avaria.
- 1843 August 21**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, who reminds Grigol of his promise to assist him with military service. Nikoloz sends him his poem “Evil Soul” and expresses his surprise concerning the fact that the feelings, caused by the horror of human warfare, do not motivate Grigol to write a poem.
- 1843 August 27**
He is on Talakory Plateau.
- 1843 August 28**
He sends a letter from Khunzakh to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, asking about the news in the city and his vegetable garden. Grigol asks Ilia to send him four pairs of militia epaulettes.

- 1843 August 28**
He sends a letter from Khunzakh to his brother Zakaria Orbeliani and again asks for a good horse.
- 1843 August 29**
He sends a letter from Khunzakh to General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, notifying him that it has been the third day that Untsukul has been surrounded by Murids' troops.
- 1843 September 7**
Zakaria Orbeliani sends a letter to his brother Ilia, in which he gives instructions how to pay off debts and hopes that Grigol will assist the family with 500 silver roubles.
- 1843 November 8**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, asking him to intercede for Grigol Ambardanov with Mose Arghutinsky to be nominated for the rank. Grigol writes that General Gurko was unable to take Arakan, but now there is such a commotion inside that it can be easily defeated.
- 1843 Until November 16**
Because of the defeat of Gergebil and the treachery of Akusha, Tsudakhary, Mekhtuli and Sashamkhlo, he, as a governor of Avaria, finds it very difficult to calm down the people of Khunzakh, who are scared of Shamil's arrival.
- 1843 November 16**
Together with the Avaria detachment, he destroys everything that cannot be taken with and leaves Khunzakh. The locals say goodbye to him crying and kissing his hand and clothes. Shortly thereafter, a squad of locals goes to chase them in order to justify themselves in front of Shamil. The sound of explosion is heard. The Russians themselves explode the fort of Khunzakh.
- 1843 November 17**
Together with the Avaria detachment, he arrives in Arakani Ravine.
- 1843 November 18**
Together with the Avaria detachment, he occupies the village of Zyryan.
- 1843 November 19**
Together with the Avaria detachment, he defeats Haji Murat's squad, as well as Sashamkhlo and Mekhtuli detachments.
- 1843 December 1**
Commander-in-Chief Alexander Neidhardt promises Grigol that rescue forces will be able to assist them after December 20.
- 1843 December 15**
Imam Shamil offers General Diomide Passek to leave Zyryan and requests negotiation on terms. In response, General Passek demands hostages Haji Murat and Kibit Mahmud. A hostage is needed from the Russian side as well, and Grigol Orbeliani offers himself to General Passek.

- 1843 December 17**
They leave the village of Zyryan. Because of heavy artillery and luggage, they burn one part and throw another part into the river Koysu.
- 1843 December 18**
After a 30-day siege, together with the Avaria detachment, he leaves Zyryan and attacks adversary near Burunduk Kale.
- 1843 December 19**
Together with the detachment of Avaria, he arrives in Kazanishch in the morning, and in the evening – in Temirkhanshura, where they are met with the artillery volley and in festive mood.
- 1843 December 20**
They pay tribute to the return of the Avaria detachment in Temirkhanshura temple.
- 1843** Imam of Chechnya-Dagestan refers to Grigol with the request to mediate with the government concerning the return of his son – Jamaleddin, who was captured by the Russian troops after taking over the village of Akhoulgo.
- 1843** He tells General Kluge von Klugenau about Shamil’s request to release his son, Jamaleddin, captured in St. Petersburg.
- 1843** He is notified that the Emperor declined Shamil’s request regarding his son’s return, since the latter has everything in St. Petersburg that he needs and even a mullah who takes care of Jamaleddin’s spirituality.
- 1843** He receives an order from Commander Kluge von Klugenau to resume talks with Haji-Murat.
- 1843** He is in Tbilisi and writes an untitled poem (“Hey, mind...”).
- From 1843** He begins to correspond with Haji-Murat and tries to get close enough to meet him face to face.
- From 1843** He meets with Haji-Murat’s mother.
- From 1843** He receives two letters from Haji-Murat saying that, since he is not a close friend or relative of the addressee, he cannot trust Grigol completely. Therefore, he offers to negotiate with the help of his trusted man – Hassan Haji.
- From 1843** With the help of a loyal person, Haji-Murat asks Commander Kluge von Klugenau whether he is going to mediate for him, so that he would be forgiven for the armed resistance to Russia.
- From 1843** Grigol takes the people sent by Haji Murat to Collegiate Registrar, who says that if Haji Murat’s intention to come over to the side of Russian is true, let him not wait for the round-up and fulfil his intention soon. At the same time, they promise to mediate with the government in order to forgive his resistance to the Russian Army.

- From 1843** He notifies General Kluke von Klugenau of steps taken by him to reconcile with Haji-Murat and asks to send him a stamped blank sheet to confirm that the government agrees to forgive Haji Murat and other fugitives.
- From 1843** General Kluke von Klugenau informs Grigol that, before receiving an order from the Corps Commander regarding Haji-Murat's case, Grigol should continue to communicate with him and assure that he will soon receive a stamped paper and a letter from Hassan Haji. At the same time, Grigol should tell Haji Murat to be ready to come over to the side of Russia as soon as the document is received.
- From 1843** Grigol receives permission to send General Klugenau's stamped paper to Haji Murat as an expression of trust.
- From 1843** After Akhmed Khan's death, Grigol is transferred from the khanate of Avaria to Mekhtuli khanate as a governor.
- From 1843** After moving Grigol Orbeliani from the khanate of Avaria, Haji-Murat does not trust Russian generals and refuses to continue negotiations.
- 1844 After February 13** He sends a letter to Elizbar Eristavi and writes that forces are being mobilized near Temirkhanshura under the command of Generals Alexander Liderev and Vasil Bebutov. Grigol worries that he himself is not on the front line of the fight because he thinks there are important clashes ahead.
- 1844 March 23** He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, and asks for the horse again.
- 1844 Until April 15** He sends a letter from Dagestan to his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, in Tbilisi.
- 1844 April 16** The unit of Murids tries to invade Durgeli village. However, the Cossacks and Militia under the command of Grigol Orbeliani drive them back. They managed to repel the attack of enemies before General Passek's two auxiliary battalions arrive, after which the Murids retreat.
- 1844 May 4** He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, telling him about the events in Avaria and asking for the horse again.
- 1844 May 23** He receives a letter from Nikoloz Baratashvili, telling the story of his sister Ekaterine's engagement. Nikoloz writes that Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova leaves for Odessa on June 9. The letter is accompanied by other letters written by Sultan for Grigol Orbeliani.

- 1844 June 1**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, and tells him about his job.
- 1844 June 8**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, telling him about the military success gained on June 3 under the command of the Chief of Khunzakh garrison, Major-General Diomide Passek and asking him to send the horse again.
- 1844 June 16**
Rumours of the defeat of the Russian Army in Salatavia are spreading in Dzhungutai and the locals are trying to mitigate the impact of Russian rule. A resident of Dzhungutai, hostile towards the Empire, goes to Grigol Orbeliani to complain. He expresses his dissatisfaction with the encampment of the Avarians in their village, the demand for three carts with the haystack from each family and other issues as well, so Orbeliani orders to arrest and birch him. The outraged villagers gather at the mosque in the evening and go to ravage Grigol Orbeliani's house. However, they are stopped by their pro-Russian associates.
- 1844 June 17**
He reports in writing to the Chief of the Northern and Mountainous Dagestan Troops, Kluge von Klugenau about the unrest in the village of Dzhungutai. Grigol believes that it is the right time to arrest the insurgents. He summons the 100-soldier unit from Zhytomyr Regiment for the purpose of security.
- 1844 June 23**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, informing him of the details of preparation of military operations.
- 1844 July 1**
From Kazanishch, he sends a brief letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and complains about the idleness of his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani.
- 1844 July 8**
From Kazanishch, he sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, and notifies him that he is summoned to the Commander-in-Chief, Alexander Neidhardt, though he does not know for what reason.
- 1844 July 8**
He receives the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
- 1844 August 6**
He is in Kazanishch, feels bad and has a fever. Grigol sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and asks him to send the horse again.
- 1844 August 18**
He writes a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani and notifies him that it has been already 12 days that he has had a fever; Grigol is bored and suffers of such lifestyle.
- 1844 Until August 19**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from a close friend, Gerasim Korghanov. However, Grigol does not have time to reply.

- 1844 Until August 19**
With the help of Klavdy Yermolov, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani (daughter of Dimitri). Grigol teases her saying that he is sending a second letter in a row, but she still loves Ilia more than her other brother-in-law. He reprimands his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili, for not writing, and he informs Gerasim Korghanov that he has already sent the certificate which has been mentioned in the letter.
- 1844 August 19**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and notifies that his health has deteriorated – he has had a fever for two weeks and asks Ilia to write him a letter.
- 1844 August 6-25**
He has health problems: he feels bad and has a fever.
- 1844 August 26**
He is in Temirkhanshura, the fever has gone, he feels much better and sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol expresses his concern over problems in terms of family debts.
- 1844 August 27**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and notifies her that various Russian units have set off towards the mountain, and are getting ready to attack.
- 1844 September 8**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and urges Ilia to contact him.
- 1844 September 16**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and tells him about the events in Avaria as usual.
- 1844 October 8**
From Dagestan village of Dzhungutai, he sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, who is in charge of emergency assignments under the command of Viceroy Vorontsov. He advises to use the help of acquaintances in order to become a commander of the regiment, otherwise, they would never get out of poverty.
- 1844 Until December 4**
He receives letters from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and his second brother, Zakaria Orbeliani's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1844 December 4**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, and tells him that there are new vacancies for the commander of the regiment and he tries with the help of acquaintances to appoint Zakaria as the commander of the regiment.
- 1844 Until December 24**
While in the village of Buynak at the wedding of Shakhvali, a brother of Shamkhal of Tarki Abu Muslim Khan, police Lieutenant, Haji-Omar Atabekov brings Grigol a letter from his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani.

- 1844 December 24**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani and talks about the family debts.
- 1845 January 6**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives letters from his brother Zakaria and his wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1845 January 7**
He is in Temirkhanshura and sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol is concerned that they are not able to pay off debts to the government office. He promises to help; if it becomes necessary, he is even ready to let have his heritage, so that his nephew Alexandre will not live in poverty like them.
- 1845 Until January 19**
He receives a letter from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani and finds out about his brother-in-law, Meliton Baratashvili's illness (paralysis).
- 1845 January 19**
He is in the village of Dzhungutai and sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. He shares his thoughts about the ways to support Ephemia, who got into difficulties.
- 1845 Until February 22**
He is in the village of Dzhungutai. A letter of General of Infantry, Vasil Bebutov to Grigol's brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, is sent to Grigol Orbeliani by mistake.
- 1845 February 22**
He is in the village of Dzhungutai and sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. He tells Zakaria that his army will soon depart for Khojalmakhi.
- 1845 Until February 25**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, expressing concern over the debts of the "Prikaz" (State Office) and expressing hope that if the state compensates him for the loss of 1500 roubles while leaving Khundzakh, his financial situation will be alleviated a little. Grigol tells her about military operations and gives regards to their relatives.
- 1845 February 27**
He participates in quelling the mutiny of the mountain-dwellers, who occupied the village of Chokh and attacked Akusha. He writes proclamations in Arabic and meets with rebel leaders to negotiate.
- 1845 March 2**
His brother Zakaria's military units join Grigol in Gazikumukh to help quell the mutiny.
- 1845 March 4**
After two days together, Grigol is forced to bid farewell to his brother, Zakaria, who returns to the Samursky Region.
- 1845 After March 4**
He appoints Shaban-Zukhum, who has distinguished himself while defending the village from Shamil's attack, as the leader of Akusha instead of Mahmoud Qadi.

- 1845 Until March 11**
He sends 50 roubles to his sister Ephemina, whose husband is bedridden.
- 1845 March 11**
He returns from the village of Akusha to the village of Dzhungutai and sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, describing the capture of the village of Chokh and the attack on Akusha.
- 1845 30 April**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to Elizbar Eristavi. Grigol writes that he was angry with him, but his letter made everything clear. He congratulates on the decision to get married, but does not know whether he has already married Grigol's cousin's daughter, Ketevan Eristavi, or whether the religious church ceremony has not yet taken place. Grigol warns that he wants to baptize the child. He tells him the news of common acquaintances and asks him to write an extensive letter to him as well.
- 1845 May 12**
He organizes a solemn reception for the Viceroy, Mikhail Vorontsov. They visit the Chirkey Fortress and a newly built bridge over the river Koysu. In the evening, Grigol arranges a party in Temirkhanshura.
- 1845 May 13 -16**
Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov is satisfied with his work and while in Temirkhanshura, he invites Grigol for dinner almost every day. However, despite Grigol's wish, he does not transfer him from Mekhtuli khanate.
- 1845 Until May 18**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from Stepan Amirov.
- 1845 May 18**
He is in Temirkhanshura and sends a letter to the ruler of Nuha, Lieutenant-General Konstantine Tarkhnishvili. Grigol apologizes for not writing frequently and tells him about current events.
- 1845 Until May 23**
He refers to Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov with a request to reimburse the damage he suffered after leaving Temirkhanshura. However, the latter sends his request to other officials for consideration. The answer is late and Grigol worries a lot.
- 1845 May 23**
He is in the village of Dzhungutai. Count Vorontsov's adjutant, Mikhail Maslov, passes him a letter from his brother Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol writes a reply on the same day.
- 1845 May 25**
He is in Temirkhanshura and sends a letter to his friends: Ilia Tarkhnishvili and Zakaria Eristavi.
- 1845 July 1**
The Commander of the Caucasian troops, Mikhail Vorontsov sends a report to Military Minister Alexander Chernyshyov. He writes that due to good orderliness of Lieutenant-Colonel Grigol Orbeliani, a ruler of Northern Dagestan, they have received hundreds of carts from Yevgenievsky Fortress in Kirka in time.

- 1845 July 15**
From Temirkhanshura, Grigol informs Deputy Chief of Headquarters of the Caucasus Border Line, Major General Ivan Nordenstam, in writing that the sons of Hasan Hajio and Byakay Chirkeel have been sent from Dagestan to Stavropol.
- 1845 From 7 to 23 of July**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani; He is glad that Ilia has been awarded the St. George Cross for his participation in the Dargo military expedition.
- 1845 Until July 23**
He participates in the funeral of Grigol Machabeli.
- 1845 July 23**
He is in Temirkhanshura and sends a short letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol is concerned with Ilia's condition after a brutal seven-day battle near Gerzelaul.
- 1845 Until August 6**
He meets the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count Mikhail Vorontsov, who arrived in Temirkhanshura, with great respect: with the cavalry, shouting "Hurray", with the dinner arranged by two teams, toasts and burning torches at night.
- 1845 August 6**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and writes that he is pleased with the fact that the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, has praised Ilia a lot. Grigol also appreciates that Mikhail Vorontsov has had a close relationship with him and that he even invited Grigol to play preference in the evening while being in Temirkhanshura.
- 1845 October 21**
His nephew, romanticist Nikoloz Baratashvili, dies. No one tells him anything about it.
- 1845 November 12**
He is in Temirkhanshura and finds out from his cousin Mikhako Orbeliani about his nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili's severe illness, about which Mikhako found out from Grigol's brother, Ilia Orbeliani. Since Mikhako has not shown him the letter, he has doubts that Nikoloz is dead and he feels bad. Grigol sends a letter to Ilia and begs him to tell the truth.
- 1845 November 29**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from his brother Ilia from Tbilisi. His brother is concerned with his illness and asks him to take care of himself. He informs Grigol of Nikoloz Baratashvili's death in Ganja.
- 1845 December 1**
Together with General Kudashov, he fights off the attack by Shamil warriors near the village of Khojalmaki.
- 1845** On the instructions of Lieutenant Alexander Liderev, he thanks and rewards the soldiers.
- 1846 January 14**
He receives the rank of Colonel.

- 1846 January 19**
He receives a letter from Levan Melikishvili, a close friend of his late nephew, Nikoloz Baratashvili. Levan describes his feelings concerning the death of his best friend and writes that Georgia has lost its most loyal patriot and gifted poet. At the same time, he tells Grigol good news that Nikoloz's friends are planning to publish his poems as a book and have already collected 1000 roubles from 17 people in 5 days. They also collected autographs and decided to add a photo to the book. Levan asks Grigol to write a foreword (in a form of a verse), a biography and an epitaph for the monument. He also asks Grigol to send the texts together with 80 roubles that his brother Zakaria Orbeliani promised on his behalf while collecting donations for the book.
- 1846 Until February 18**
He is overwhelmed with the thoughts of the future of the world. He reads every canon of "David" every day and is concerned with the "years gone in vain for his soul".
- 1846 February 18**
He is in Temirkhanshura and sends a letter to Manana Orbeliani; Grigol reminds Manana that the Lent has begun and asks her to shun vanity and take care of salvation.
- 1846 February 20**
He is awarded the Order of St. Anne, the Second Class.
- 1846 March 18**
He is in Temirkhanshura and sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. Grigol is delighted over the expected appointment of Zakaria as the Commander of the 81st Infantry Regiment.
- 1846 Until April 7**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter and money to his sister, Ephemia Orbeliani-Baratashvili, for Easter.
- 1846 After April 7**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from Tbilisi from his sister, Ephemia Orbeliani-Baratashvili. She is grateful for his letter and 50 roubles.
- 1846 Until April 29**
In Dzhungutai, he receives letters from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, which were written by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count Mikhail Vorontsov, to Ilia. He is very pleased by the Commander-in-Chief's attention to Ilia and thinks that this accomplishment is very important to his career.
- 1846 April 29**
He is in the village of Dzhungutai and sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani. He regrets that Commander-in-Chief Vorontsov has not arrived in Dagestan and has not personally seen the need to send additional Russian military units here. He is afraid that the locals alone will not be able to resist Shamil, and if Imam's army invades Tsudakhary, the locals will desert to the enemy and thus, strengthen the Russian adversary by 30000 people.
- 1846 Until May 27**
He buries his cousin Mikhako Orbeliani, who dies during the battle, then goes to the village of Oghly with the army and prepares to meet the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Count Mikhail Vorontsov.

- 1846 May 27**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, telling him about the visit of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Count Mikhail Vorontsov. Grigol also expresses his happiness regarding Count's promise to appoint their brother, Zakaria, as Commander of the Apsheron Regiment.
- 1846 June 1**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, and asks him to help the doctor from Temirkhanshura hospital, Eduard Golemlat.
- 1846 June 1**
He receives a letter from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, who asks Grigol to let Ganja Archimandrite's nephew take service with him and help him succeed.
- 1846 Until July 1**
He receives a letter from Otar Kobulashvili's widow Barbare, who asks him to pay off his debt. Grigol Orbeliani sends her a hundred roubles and asks her to stop asking him for money until he finds some.
- 1846 July 1**
From Dzhungutai, he sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and asks him to somehow help their sister Ephemia financially, as he has been forced to pay off a hundred roubles to a creditor.
- 1846 July 29**
From Dzhungutai, he writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and tells him that he is bored and went completely grey. Grigol asks him to help their sister, Ephemia, who has a disabled husband and whose only son died.
- 1846 Until September 2**
He arrives in Temirkhanshura to attend the handing over of the Apsheron's Regiment to his brother Zakaria Orbeliani.
- 1846 September 2**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his cousin – Kaplan Orbeliani. He warns him that Qveshi is his village and Kaplan should not settle Tatars there.
- 1846 October 13**
Together with the troops of Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, he takes by force Aymaki, occupied by Shamil's troops, burns it down and destroys.
- 1846 October 14**
Together with the Russian Army units, he arrives in Levashi. Shamil's troops move to Kutisha.
- 1846 Until October 15**
He takes part in a three-day bloody battle in Akusha.
- 1846 October 15**
Grigol Orbeliani, the ruler of Mekhtuli Khanate, along with his subordinate units, breaks the enemy's pickets and approaches the village of Kutisha. He is then joined by other squads and defeats the Murids, who encamped there.

- 1846 October 15**
Together with his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, he fights against Imam Shamil and squads of his 15 governors in the village of Kutisha in the Levashi district and wins a decisive victory.
- 1846 October 22**
He returns to Temirkhanshura, where they arrange a festive welcome party to General Vasil Bebutov.
- 1846 October 24**
The head of the Corps, Commander-in-Chief, Mikhail Vorontsov expresses his gratitude to Grigol for the bravery in the fight in Akusha.
- 1846 October 24**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, telling him about the recent hostilities.
- 1846 November 8**
Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov sends a report to Military Minister Alexander Chernyshyov, describing the success of Grigol Orbeliani and Apsheron Regiment in the fight near Kutisha.
- 1846 Until December 3**
Grigol and his brother Zakaria send their Powers of Attorney to their brother, Ilia Orbeliani, so that the latter could manage their common property independently.
- 1846 December 3**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking for his help for Ensign Protopopov with the court case; Grigol also promises to take a vacation and visit him.
- 1846 December 13**
At night from Dzhungutai, Haji Murat's warriors kidnap Akhmed Khan's wife, Nokh-Bek, who Haji Murat wanted to marry but due to his low social background, Shamil did not allow this marriage. Grigol immediately sets off to chase them but fails to catch up. He is forced to postpone his vacation to Tbilisi due to this incident.
- 1846 After December 13**
On Grigol's advice, after Shamil's capture of Akhmed Khan's widow, Lieutenant General Vasil Bebutov hands over the family and legacy left without owner under the guardianship of a well-experienced proponent of Russian Empire, Shihshabek Turlov.
- 1846 After December 13**
He takes the governorship of Mekhtuli khanate upon himself completely.
- 1846 After December 13**
Every night he sends 25 soldiers from the Apsheron Battalion and 15 loyal locals to protect Akhmed Khan's children from attacking.
- 1846 December 29**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying that due to abduction of Khan's wife by Haji Murat, he cannot come to Tbilisi on vacation.

- 1846 December 29
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, notifying that due to abduction of Khan's wife by Haji Murat, he cannot come to Tbilisi on vacation.
- 1846 He is awarded the Order of St. Vladimir, the Third Class, for his military success near the village of Kutisha.
- 1847 **January 11**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter with delay from his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, sent on December 25 1846.
- 1847 **January 12**
In Dzhungutai, he holds negotiations with a person sent from Avaria regarding the rescue of Akhmed Khan's wife, Nokh-Bek.
- 1847 **January 13**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, telling him about the negotiation over the release of Akhmed Khan's wife, Nokh-Bek, which failed.
- 1847 **January 13**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, describing in details the cultural life of Temirkhanshura: theatres, clubs, parties and other entertainment.
- 1847 **January 16**
Together with his cavalry squadron, he chases the governor of Gumbet, Abakardibir, who has ravaged the Jewish settlement in the village of Tarki in Dagestan. He severely defeats them in the clash on Arkhyz Mountain.
- 1847 **January 20**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, telling him about the battle on the Arkhyz Mountain and the demand to return Nokh Bek in return for the release of the captured Murids.
- 1847 **February 9**
He receives letters in Dzhungutai from his uncle Samaragdon Orbeliani's wife, Elisabeth Avalishvili, cousin Kaplan Orbeliani and brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1847 **February 10**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He talks about the "dwellers of the upper district" and their sins, as well as the necessity to repent during fasting. He is surprised at the popularity of his cousin Konstantin Orbeliani's 20-year-old daughter Sophio in high society.

- 1847 After February 15**
In Dzhungutai, he receives a letter from Tbilisi, sent by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. The latter congratulates Grigol on his victory in the clash against the Governor of Gumbet, Abakardir. According to Vorontsov, everyone admits that the Mekhtuli residents would not dare to attack in such a difficult position without Grigol being a leader. In addition, he asks Grigol to provide information on Nokh Bek's relationship with Shamil, Haji Murat and Daniel-Beg. He is interested in the whereabouts of Nokh Bek, kidnapped by Haji Murat, and whether her children have received any messages from her. He admits that Haji Murat had a well-planned operation and that he understands that a faster and more effective response in such a situation was impossible.
- 1847 February 27**
He writes a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, telling him about Imam Shamil and the ex-ruler of Avaria, Akhmed Khan's wife – Nokh Bek.
- 1847 March 7**
He receives letters from his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, his second brother Ilia, and his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1847 Until March 8**
He receives letters in Dzhungutai from the ex-ruler of Avaria, Akhmed Khan's wife – Nokh Bek, Daniel Sultan and Infantry General, Vasil Bebutov.
- 1847 March 8**
He sends a letter from Dzhengutai to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, telling him about his plans to release the ex-ruler of Avaria, Akhmed Khan's wife – Nokh Bek.
- 1847 March 8**
From Dzhungutai, he sends a greeting letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and 50 roubles for his sister, Ephemia.
- 1847 March 8**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his sister, Ephemia Orbeliani-Baratashvili, reassuring that he will do everything for her.
- 1847 March 10**
He releases Nokh Bek, a wife of ex-ruler of Avaria, Sultan Akhmed Khan, and brings her to the village of Dzhungutai.
- 1847 Until March 14**
Grigol Orbeliani, as the ruler of Mekhtuli khanate, together with the Governor of the Northern Dagestan, General Bebutov, sends a report from Dzhungutai to the Viceroy, Mikhail Vorontsov, concerning the details of Nokh Bek's, Akhmed Khan's wife's kidnapping. He writes that Haji Murat managed to do this with the help of his sister, Fatma, who was one of the servants of Nokh Bek. She told her brother about the whereabouts of Nokh Bek, lowered a ladder from the window, helped him to kidnap Nokh Bek and went with them as well.
- 1847 March 14**
Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov sends a secret report to the Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov, describing the Commander of the Apsheron Infantry Regiment, Grigol Orbeliani's success in the fight near Kutisha.

- 1847 March 16**
He receives a letter from Akhmed Khan's widow, Nokh Bek, in which she expresses her gratitude for his care and attention towards her and her children.
- 1847 March 25**
He is awarded the Order of St. Vladimir, the II Class.
- 1847 March 31**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that he released the wife of ex-ruler of Avaria, Akhmed Khan – Nokh Bek from captivity. Grigol wishes to see the wrestling of his brothers, Zakaria and Ilia, at dawn.
- 1847 April 10**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, asking him to help the Staff-Captain Estate Machabeli, who had problems after his fight with the Lieutenant Colonel Erast Obukhov.
- 1847 April 27**
In Dzhungutai, he receives two letters from his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1847 April 28**
He sends a letter from Dzhungutai to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that with the approach of spring, the theatres and feasts in Temirkhanshura come to an end, and that society now enjoys taking strolls in the garden.
- 1847 June 4**
When attacking Gergebil, he commands the 1st Battalion of the Apsheron Regiment and the Warsaw Regiment. The Murids fight with devotion. The attack ends in failure with great losses. He loses 437 people from his units.
- 1847 June 5**
Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov addresses the Dagestan squad in writing, commends the bravery shown during the attack in the village of Gergebil and particularly distinguishes the dedication of the Commander of the Apsheron Infantry Regiment, Colonel Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1847 June 11**
Cholera, which spread in the Apsheron Regiment, killed the Commander of that Regiment, Zakaria Orbeliani, the brother of Grigol Orbeliani, along with other 153 warriors
- 1847 After June 11**
He writes a letter of condolences to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani; Grigol is heartbroken about his brother Zakaria's death.
- 1847 Until June 16**
He sends a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.

- 1847 After June 17**
 He receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. The latter expresses his condolences over the death of his brother Zakaria and promises to take care of his family. Mikhail Vorontsov also explains his motive for Grigol's appointment as Commander of the Apsheron Regiment. He believes that this is important not only for the Regiment and the state itself, but also for Grigol. He assures Grigol that he would not have offered this position because of his sincere love towards him and his brothers and Zakaria's tragic death, but because it would be useful for Grigol himself. In case of transferring the Regiment to another person, the Committee could find any flaws and this would have unpleasant consequences. Vorontsov also proposes to present his candidacy in St. Petersburg, transfer the former Commander to Dagestan, and then take care of the appointment of another ruler in Mekhtuli khanate. This is very difficult, but they will not be able to find a better candidacy than Grigol. He is glad to hear that they have postponed sending the deceased Zakaria to Tbilisi by autumn, since cholera, which killed Zakaria, will die down completely by then.
- 1847 July 14**
 He is appointed Commander of the Apsheron Infantry Regiment.
- 1847 August 6**
 Together with the Apsheron Regiment warriors, he encamps in the vicinity of the village of Salta, where the Murids have fortified.
- 1847 August 7**
 Under the command of Mikhail Vorontsov, Grigol Orbeliani's Regiment and other Russian units attack the enemy deployed in the village of Salta and thrust them back.
- 1847 August 22**
 In Temirkhanshura, he receives letters from Major Lavrentiy Slynko and his brother, Ilia Orbeliani; Grigol sends a reply to his brother and asks him to remind Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov of the report sent by Major Slynko. The latter has been accused of extorting money from the population of Salyan and justifies himself by claiming that he did so in favour of the Treasury.
- 1847 August 23**
 Together with the soldiers of the Apsheron Regiment, he occupies the gardens behind the village of Salta, in order to bar the way to the enemy fortified in the village.
- 1847 August 25**
 He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and regrets that the construction of the headquarters of the Regiment, as well as barracks and stables is ceased since his units are dispersed all over the different places due to the necessities of military operations. Grigol asks Ilia to inform him about ongoing military operations and situations frequently.
- 1847 August 25 – September 2**
 He is in charge of several 100-soldier units deployed on the hill near Salta, who impede the supply of food to the Murids fortified in the village.
- 1847 September 3**
 The Murids, fortified in Salta, attack Grigol's military units that are deployed on a nearby hill and prevent the food supply. However, Grigol Orbeliani's warriors repel the attack.

- 1847 September 4**
Subordinate to him warriors illuminate the gorge and notice Murids' attempt to deliver food to comrades fortified in Salta. By Grigol Orbeliani's order they immediately open fire and prevent food delivery to the besieged.
- 1847 September 8**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and asks her to write him back often.
- 1847 September 14**
The units of the Russian Army take over the village of Salta and prevent the nearby Haji Murat's Army to help them hold the village. The enemy tries to escape via the gardens where Grigol Orbeliani's units are ambushed. They first fought fiercely with swords and took away cannons, and then, they chased them and destroyed the majority until dawn.
- 1847 September 15**
They hold the thanksgiving service in connection with taking over the village of Salta, as well as memorial service to dead soldiers.
- 1847 September 16**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and shares his happiness in connection with taking over the village of Salta by the Russian Army.
- 1847 September 21**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani in Temirkhanshura.
- 1847 September 22**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to hearten up and not to give way to despair; he also tells her about his brother Ilia's fight while taking over Salta.
- 1847 October 19**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and promises to inform him about the date of sending the deceased Zakaria to Tbilisi soon.
- 1847 November 15**
Together with the Army, he arrives in Akusha since the enemy has begun to raid the village of Tsudakhary in the Levashi district of Dagestan and planned to destroy it.
- 1847 November 20**
From Akusha he sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that he has been in the village of Akusha for six days already.
- 1847 November 22**
Together with the Apsheron Regiment and other 100-soldier units that are subordinate to him, he moves from Kumukh towards Unchukatl, where the troops of Murids are based.
- 1847 November 23**
The Murids avoid fighting with the numerous military units stationed at Unchukatl and leave the village before dawn.

- 1847 November 24**
He cannot accompany his deceased brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, to Tbilisi because of his involvement in a military campaign.
- 1847 From November 20 to November 29**
He leaves the village of Akusha for Vitskhi Mahal.
- 1847 November 29**
Upon return from the campaign, he receives letters from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1847 December 1**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him that he will send the deceased Zakaria to Tbilisi on November 24 and it will arrive in 35 days.
- 1847 Until December 9**
While in Temirkhanshura, he finds out that iron is cheap in Astrakhan. He sends a thousand roubles to buy iron for military purposes. However, the hurricane takes the boat with his goods far away from Kizlyar.
- 1847 December 9**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that the coffin with the deceased Zakaria will arrive in Tbilisi by January 15 and asking her to arrange funeral at Kumisi Trinity Cathedral and bury him there as well.
- 1847 December 9**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him that Zakaria's body was sent to Tbilisi. Grigol asks Ilia to bury Zakaria in Kumisi Trinity Cathedral. He is also interested in the reason of Ilia's departure to Ganja so quickly.
- 1847 December 22**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. He tells him that there is a lot of snow and frost and that is why he does not feel well.
- 1847 December 22**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He writes that it is very cold: everything is covered with two-meter snow and the frost is up to 18°C, so the roads are closed. Grigol asks about his sister, Ephemina Orbeliani-Baratashvili, and her family. He also asks Ketevan to tell his relative, Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani, to write to General Mose Arghutinsky so that the latter could pay attention to her son, Ivane Orbeliani, who serves under his command.
- 1847** He is rewarded with a golden sword for his bravery.
- 1847** He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a poem with the title "Imitation of Pushkin" ("Vain Life in Vain..."), imitating Alexander Pushkin's poem "A Vain Gift, A Random Gift".
- 1848 January 1**
He receives a letter in Temirkhanshura from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani.

- 1848 Until January 3**
He receives a letter in Temirkhanshura from his uncle, Kaikhosro Orbeliani, who asks him to help with sending his deceased son, Mikhako, to Georgia.
- 1848 January 3**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him that Zakaria's body will be in Tbilisi by January 15.
- 1848 January 5**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking to help Praporshik Protopopov to get a job in civil service.
- 1848 January 12**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He is interested in details how and where they buried Zakaria.
- 1848 The second half of January**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking him to meet Isaak Tumanishvili about the regiment's affairs and find out about the amount of money to be paid to purchase oxen.
- 1848 February 9**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking to help officer Zhakovsky, who brought Zakaria's body to Tbilisi, buy 500 litres of good Kakhetian wine, oxen and carts. He says that he would be grateful if Zhakovsky brings him wine.
- 1848 February 24**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. He is interested in Zakaria's funeral at Kashveti Church.
- 1848 March 3**
He is awarded with the Imperial Crown to surmount St. Anne's Order, the Second Class.
- 1848 March 15**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to pass a letter and 50 roubles to his sister Ephemia.
- 1848 March 29**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He wants her to ask Ilia to somehow manage and purchase oxen with 1000 roubles that he has sent.
- 1848 April 5**
He sends a letter of congratulations with the beginning of the Easter holiday from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1848 April 12**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He tells her that he has sent 1000 roubles in order to purchase oxen to Ganja by mistake instead of Tbilisi to his brother Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol asks Ketevan to inform his brother Ilia about it.

- 1848 April 19**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, wondering whether his brother Ilia is in Tbilisi and whether he has accomplished the purchase of oxen.
- 1848 April 26**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to let him know everything, since he has sent a few letters in a short period of time and has received no reply so far.
- 1848 Until May 15**
In Temirkhanshura, he hosts Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov, who visits the barracks and the church that Grigol has constructed.
- 1848 May 17**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking him to write about the purchase of oxen.
- 1848 May 17**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he is getting ready for a campaign.
- 1848 May 31**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, advising her to make a decision regarding the education of her son Alexandre in a timely manner, so that he would not stay uneducated. He gives regards to his friends.
- 1848 After June 3**
He is in Temirkhanshura and from Tbilisi, he receives a letter from his sister Ephemina, who shares her sadness over the death of their brother Zakaria. He finds out that their second brother Ilia was taken to the Caucasian front as well. She asks him not to give up his homeland and relatives and return to Tbilisi at least for the autumn. Ephemina praises Zakaria's son Sandro. She also notifies Grigol that Zakaria's wife Ketevan has not received pension and Ephemina asks him to seek help from the Viceroy regarding this matter.
- 1848 June 6**
Together with the soldiers of the Apsheron Regiment, he leaves Temirkhanshura and goes to Oghly village and then to Mountain of Kudukh. At this time, he finds out that Lieutenant General Eduard Brummer goes from Khojalmalkhi to Gergebil, and Grigol heads to join him by the roundabout road.
- 1848 June 13**
He joins with the Army of Lieutenant General Eduard Brummer near Gergebil.
- 1848 June 13**
He gets ready to fight the enemy encamped on high mountains across the river Koysu and sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1848 June 23**
He fights in the gardens adjacent to Gergebil, defeats the adversary, and brings their two flags as the loot.

- 1848 June 24**
Together with the vanguard of subordinate to him first colony, he liberates the outskirts of the village of Gergebil and joins other units.
- 1848 June 28**
He is appointed as a Commander of the advanced line.
- 1848 June 29**
Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov presents a list of officers, including Grigol Orbeliani, who particularly distinguished themselves during the attack on Gergebil, to Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1848 July 2**
On the outskirts of Gergebil, he receives letters from his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and his sister, Ephemia.
- 1848 July 3**
From the outskirts of Gergebil, he sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her about their successful campaign on June 23.
- 1848 July 7**
From the outskirts of Gergebil, he sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her the good news of taking Gergebil.
- 1848 July 15**
He is the head of the unit comprising 2.5 battalions and militia units. Grigol sends ammunition, construction materials, and food supplies to Khojalmakhi and occupies the village of Aymaki.
- 1848 July 21**
He is in the village of Aymaki in Dagestan, where he constructs a fortress and sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, describing the taking of the village of Gergebil in detail.
- 1848 July 21**
Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov reports to Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov regarding the taking of the village by Grigol Orbeliani's unit.
- 1848 Until August 16**
After the occupation and destruction of Gergebil, he goes up to Kutisha Mountain via the village of Aymaki and begins the construction of the road to Khojalmakhi. He goes to Salta through Turchadag Mountain, where he stays for two days to prevent the movement of Murid troops from Dagestan to Chechnya, where the Commander-in-Chief, Mikhail Vorontsov, was stationed at that time. He is sad to see the deserted villages along the way.
- 1848 August 16**
From the letter of his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, he finds out that his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, stayed in Tbilisi due to illness. From Turchadag Mountain, he sends a letter to Ilia, asks about his health, and tells him about the events that took place in the village of Gergebil.
- 1848 August 17**
By order of General Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, he moves towards the village of Kutisha.

- 1848 August 17-24**
He constructs a road from Kutisha Lake to Khojalmakhi.
- 1848 August 25**
He returns to Aymaki.
- 1848 August 26**
He gives his army one day to rest.
- 1848 August 27**
He moves in the direction of Kudukh and Arakan to study the position of the enemy forces.
- 1848 August 28**
He returns to Temirkhanshura.
- 1848 August 30**
He attends a ceremony of awarding the rank of Adjutant-General to Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov.
- 1848 The first half of September**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him that he returns to Temirkhanshura.
- 1848 Until September 25**
In the snow and cold, he crosses the mountains and goes to Akhty Fortress, where Shamil's warriors are fortified. After a severe battle, he makes the enemy retreat and liberates the village.
- 1848 September 25**
He sends a letter from the village of Rutul to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, describing the battles to occupy the Akhty Fortress.
- 1848 Until October 17**
He receives a letter from his friend David Korghanov's younger brother – Alexandre. Grigol finds out that he is happy with his family and wishes his brother was surrounded by his own wife and children like him. Alexandre also writes that he misses listening to Grigol's interesting stories and looks forward to seeing him soon.
- 1848 October 17**
He learns about the death of his friend, David Korghanov.
- 1848 From September 25 to October 18**
He sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking Ilia to send him two Hamada bridles. Grigol asks Ilia what he thinks of education of Zakaria's young son, Sandro.
- 1848 October 18**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol again raises the issue of his nephew Sandro's education. He sends regards to his relatives.
- 1848 November 22**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, expressing regret about the illiteracy of his nephew Sandro.

- 1848 November 29**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in which he asks about the whereabouts of his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol also gives his regards to his relatives.
- 1848 December 6**
He receives the rank of Major-General.
- 1848 After December 6**
From Tsarskoye Selo, he receives a letter from an old friend, who remembers spending time with him with warmth. He writes that he got married and is happy. However, he has not been able to receive the rank of Staff-Captain yet. He also adds that he feels such respect and love towards Grigol that even his wife, who has never seen Grigol, considers him a close friend.
- 1848 December 21**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, reprimanding his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, for sending a dagger from Dagestan to someone else, not him. Grigol reminds his brother Ilia about the Hamada bridles that he asked for in a previous letter.
- 1848 December 28**
He sends a short New Year's card from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in which he sends his regards to his relatives.
- 1849 January 3**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, expressing his happiness with the receipt of the rank of General. Grigol asks to send him epaulettes.
- 1849 February 21**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, promising to get ready the tarantass and horses for his arrival.
- 1849 January-February**
Ilia Orbeliani publishes memoirs about the eight months spent in Shamil's captivity and the lifestyle of the Murids in the newspaper *Kavkaz*. Emperor Nikolai I seems to be interested in him.
- 1849 March 7**
Grigol's sister, Ephemina Orbeliani-Baratashvili, a mother of the Georgian classicist, Nikoloz Baratashvili, dies.
- 1849 March 7**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to inform him whether any of his relatives have died.
- 1849 March 14**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol is interested in her son's Sandro's education and asks again whether any of his relatives have died.

- 1849 March 25**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol regrets that his nephew Sandro is illiterate and gives regards to Ketevan's brother, Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili.
- 1849 April 15**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and again raises the issue of his nephew Sandro's education.
- 1849 After May 24**
He receives a letter from Military Minister Alexander Chernyshyov. The latter thanks him for collecting signatures for publishing his artistic works and asks to send the amount to Dedoplistskaro, where he is currently staying.
- 1849 June 3**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he has to go to the mountains with the Army. He is concerned that his cousin Mikhako Orbeliani's body was buried at Kukia instead of Kumisi Trinity Church.
- 1849 July 5**
He encamps on Mountain Turchadag together with the warriors from the Apsheron Regiment.
- 1849 July 18**
A numerous military unit under the command of Grigol Orbeliani occupies small but heavily fortified settlements adjacent to Chokh before dawn. According to Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, the success of this campaign was greatly due to the wisdom and experience of Commander Grigol Orbeliani. His troops moved so quietly and appeared in front of the adversary so suddenly that they got confused. To avoid unnecessary noise, Orbeliani's soldiers did not use firearms; they occupied fortified stations by hand-to-hand combat.
- 1849 July 23**
At midnight, he sends a short letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her about the success in the fight with Lezgins on July 18.
- 1849 August 23**
By the order of Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, the units participating in the siege of Chokh return. In his report, the General particularly distinguishes the merit of Grigol Orbeliani in the campaigns carried out during the siege.
- 1849 September 1**
Grigol is awarded the Order of St. Stanislaus, the First Class.
- 1849 September 1**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from the Commander of the Dragoon Regiment, Iason Chavchavadze.
- 1849 September 2**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he has returned from the battle where they destroyed the fortress in Chokh.

- 1849 After September 22**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, who was invited by the Emperor because of the release from captivity. Ilia tells about the Emperor's benevolence and describes their meeting in details. He also adds that Nikolai I promoted him to the rank of Colonel on the spot.
- 1849 After September 27**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister Alexander Chernyshyov and the first part of the play written by him. Alexander Chernyshyov asks Grigol to read it and reminds him to send the money collected by signatures for the publication. Grigol Orbeliani's reply to the minister is unknown, but his sincere reaction can be seen from the comment made on the letter that the author of the letter and Prince Sergei Kudashov tempted the devil, suggesting to be able to occupy a place alongside Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, and Byron, but in fact, they are not even close to them, and they sacrifice their names to mockery by the readers for nothing.
- 1849 Until October 11**
He receives a letter in Temirkhanshura from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani.
- 1849 October 11**
From Temirkhanshura, Grigol sends a letter to Lieutenant Colonel, Gedeon Butchkiashvili, notifying him that he feels bad after the campaign and asking Gedeon Butchkiashvili to visit him.
- 1849 October 21**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her about Ilia Orbeliani's arrival in St. Petersburg and his meeting with Emperor Nikolai I.
- 1849 October 28**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, congratulating him on the honour of meeting Emperor Nikolai I in person. Grigol asks Ilia to address a request to the Governor, Mikhail Vorontsov not to transfer him to another job until May, as he will suffer a substantial material loss if he has to hand over the regiment.
- 1849 November 1**
He writes a letter of explanation from Temirkhanshura to the Commander of the Second Brigade of the 19th Infantry Division, Pyotr Kovalevsky, in which he explains the inappropriateness of transferring of a non-commissioned officer, Vorobyev to the headquarters of the Division.
- 1849 November 10**
He receives a letter in Temirkhanshura from his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1849 November 11**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol gives his regards to his relatives and tells his cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani that it would have been better if he had begun his service in his regiment, where he would have had more opportunities to be promoted.

- 1849 December 9**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol asks to help find a fiancé for his niece Barbare Baratashvili in Eastern Georgia. He writes that he is planning to give her a thousand roubles as the dowry.
- 1849 December 16**
In Temirkhanshura, he hosts his uncle Iakob Orbeliani's son-in-law – Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky; Besides, he sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and gives his regards to his friends and relatives.
- 1849 December 23**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking him to remind General Mose Arghutinsky about his request regarding Captain Diakonov: the general should have mediated with the Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov not to deprive Diakonov of officer's rank and not to destroy future of this brave warrior.
- 1850 January 13**
He receives a letter in Temirkhanshura from Mikhail Vorontsov, in which the Viceroy expresses his admiration regarding Giorgi Eristavi's performance – 'Division of Property'.
- 1850 After January 13**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a secret letter sent from Tbilisi by Mikhail Vorontsov, Viceroy of the Caucasus. The latter informs Grigol regarding something unpleasant that took place among the officers. Mikhail Vorontsov hopes that Grigol will be able to visit Tbilisi for a few days after the return of Mose Arghutinsky to Temirkhanshura. He also sends Grigol a poster for the first Georgian performance of Giorgi Eristavi – "Division of Property". He notes that the public is delighted with this staging and that Grigol's relatives showed an excellent performance.
- 1850 Until January 25**
He is on his way to congratulate Tarki Shamkhal Abu Muslim Khan on awarding the title of "Prince of Tarki" by the highest order.
- 1850 January 25**
He receives a letter in Temirkhanshura from his brother Ilia Orbeliani and finds out that the latter took part in the performance of the first Georgian comedy "Division of Property". In his reply, Grigol asks Ilia to send him the text of the comedy.
- 1850 January 25**
He writes a letter from Temirkhanshura to Mikhail Vorontsov, thanking him for his help in the staging of Giorgi Eristavi's "Division of Property" in Tbilisi.
- 1850 Until January 28**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from his relative, Maia Orbeliani-Tumanishvili.
- 1850 January 28**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, asking to send him the comedy "Division of Property".
- 1850 February 17**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him that Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov intends to appoint him as Commander of the First Brigade of the Infantry Division.

- 1850 March 11**
He receives a letter in Temirkhanshura from his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1850 March 24**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol expresses his gratitude to his brother Ilia for managing to separate and legalize family estates from other lands. He also writes about all the unpleasanties and gossips of his young relative, Alexandre Tumanishvili, who served with him at that time, his sister Ketevan and mother Maia Tumanishvili.
- 1850 March 29**
He is relieved from the post of the Commander of the Apsheron Regiment and is appointed Commander of the First Brigade of the 20th Infantry Regiment.
- 1850 March 30**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to hand over the enclosed letter to his aunt, Maia (Mariam) Bagrationi-Andronikashvili.
- 1850 April 11**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him that he slowly prepares for handing over his regiment.
- 1850 July 2**
He sends a letter from Luchek to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying her that he is stationed in the Rutul Gorge above the Samur River in order to build a fortress.
- 1850 Until August 10**
In Luchek, he hands over the Grenadier Battalion to his relative, Major General Alexandre Tumanishvili.
- 1850 August 10**
He sends a short letter from Luchek to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying her that he has been ill for several days.
- 1850 After August 28**
In Luchek, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov from Kislovodsk. The Viceroy offers him to be the head of Char-Belakan district and the line of Lezgian lands. The latter believes that he needs someone whom he trusts and who hopefully would not turn down his offer. Mikhail Vorontsov informs Grigol that he will be in Khazra on October 4 or 8 and will talk to Mose Arghutinsky about this. He also asks Grigol to find out in advance and evaluate the situation in Char-Belakan and assures him that the situation is not that hopeless and everything will improve in his hands.
- 1850 September 20**
He sends a short letter from Luchek to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, expressing his regret over the death of the husband of Elene Orbeliani – Zakaria Eristavi.

- 1850 October 14**
He spends a night in Khazra because he does not dare to continue his way without a guard.
- 1850 October 15**
He sends a letter from Akhty to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that it is peaceful here.
- 1850 Until October 20**
While waiting for the heir to the throne of the Russian Empire in Gusarka, he meets his brother, Ilia, and they spend four days together.
- 1850 October 20**
He sends a letter from Luchek to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying her that he is intended to be appointed the head of Char-Belakan district and the borderline of Lezgian lands instead of Boris Tchilashvili, though he is not happy with the news since there will be a lot of work to do.
- 1850 October 21**
He sends a letter from Luchek to Lieutenant Colonel Gedeon Butchkiashvili, saying that he is going to mediate with General of Infantry, Pavel Kotzebue to appoint him to the post of Commander of Kvareli Battalion.
- 1850 Until October 22**
Due to the alarm caused by the invasion of Naib Haji Murat, he is unable to arrive in Quba to meet with Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian Corps, Count Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1850 October 22**
In Luchek, he receives a military register and a letter from the head of the borderline of Char-Belakan and Lezgian lands, Boris Tchilashvili. Grigol sends a reply and promises to see him in a few days.
- 1850 November 26**
He arrives in Zaqatala via Naur and Gusarka and assumes command of Char-Belakan district and the borderline of Lezgian lands from Boris Tchilashvili.
- 1850 December 2**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, asking him to release Haji Ismail of Matsekh from exile and to appoint the first lieutenant Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) to Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment.
- 1850 December 6**
He hosts the Belakan delegation in Zaqatala and sends a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani. He writes about the events taking place in the district of Char-Belakan and praises Dimitry Andronikashvili (son of Toma (Tamaz)), who does well in catching the bandits.
- 1850 Until December 7**
He is in Naur and inspects the left wing of the military line.
- 1850 Until December 7**
He receives a letter from General Aleksey Broosilov, asking to transfer his son, Major General Nikolai Broosilov to his military unit.

- 1850 December 7**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to General Aleksey Broosilov and expresses his gratitude for the trust.
- 1850 December 19**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, in which he tells him that he is planning to appoint General Aleksey Broosilov's son as Adjutant instead of Kirill Panchenko.
- 1850** Together with Count Vorontsov, he visits Betania Monastery and decides to get involved in its renovation.
- 1851 Beginning**
He is in Tsinandali and dedicates a poem "Recollection" ("Well, here is the place...") to Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova.
- 1851 After March 7**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by Mikhail Vorontsov and a copy of Aleksander Baryatinsky's report. Viceroy Vorontsov writes that he has found out about Grigol's illness from his brother Ilia and is worried about it. He praises Grigol for gaining benevolence from Lezgians, as everywhere, and hopes that things will get better. Mikhail Vorontsov also informs Grigol about a great end of the war expedition in Chechnya and Shamil's intention to leave Vedeno and asks him to provide information about Chechnya.
- 1851 Until March 16**
He is in Zaqatala and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, along with a copy of General Aleksander Baryatinsky's report.
- 1851 March 16**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying him of a plan of defensive measures against the Cossacks and petty rebel gangs.
- 1851 March 22**
He sends a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1851 March 25**
He is in Zaqatala and sends a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. Grigol writes that a detachment consisting of the residents of Tala village killed a dangerous robber Tambal Kajabi with his two comrades-in-arms. For this reason, Grigol asks to promote Murtuzal Nurov, the head of 100-soldier unit of the "Hunters' Squad" as an Ensign.
- 1851 After March 27**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by Mikhail Vorontsov. The Viceroy is thankful for the successful campaigns against the robbers. He shares Grigol's view of the need for the population and promises to send them dozens of roubles and clothes. He informs that Grigol Mukhransky is going to visit Grigol in Zaqatala, according to whom, the investigation of Zakaria Eristavi's murder has ended and the case has been passed to court. According to Ivane Mukhransky, one of the suspects involved in the murder has been arrested. Mikhail Vorontsov asks Grigol to provide more detailed information available on other offenders who have not been detained yet. He hopes that Grigol will take all measures to prevent such a crime from happening again. He says he is planning to visit Zaqatala at the end of April and hunt with Grigol in Qakh and Elis, and then travel to the left flank together.

- 1851 Until April 5**
He is in Zaqatala and receives two letters of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov from Major-General Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, dated March 25 and 27.
- 1851 April 5**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying him of the measures taken against the bandits. Grigol asks Mikhail Vorontsov, upon his arrival in Zaqatala, to reward certain residents who are particularly devoted to the Russian service.
- 1851 After April 12**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs Grigol that Ingiloys, baptized in Tbilisi, have returned. He believes others should follow their example. Therefore, he convinced everyone that the government will take care of them and that Grigol Orbeliani will personally protect them. The Ingiloys demanded that they join their small villages of Qakh, Qarachaghi, and Alibeyli. He agrees and hopes for Grigol's prudence, as this is precious to them and will produce good results. Mikhail Vorontsov also asks to take care of their future baptism in Zaqatala. He sends 600 roubles and offers to exonerate the newly baptized from paying taxes.
- 1851 After April 24**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Ilia Orbeliani sent by Mikhail Vorontsov from Tbilisi. The Viceroy approves of the destruction of Chanka Ali and the measures taken against the robbers in general, which will result in quick pacifying of the area subordinate to him.
- 1851 April**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs him that a person interested in exporting wool and silk to Russia has arrived in Tbilisi from Moscow. He believes that it will be beneficial for the Transcaucasia and asks Grigol to take care of him when he arrives in Zaqatala.
- 1851 May 16**
From Zaqatala, Grigol sends a letter to Simon Shalikashvili in Belakan.
- 1851 May 18**
Together with other Orbelianis, he signs a petition regarding the division of their ancestral lands into four households and submits this document to the Viceroy to mediate between them and the Emperor.
- 1851 May 31**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Simon Shalikashvili, advising him to reconcile with the bandits, except for the ones who were involved in the assassination of Zakaria Eristavi. Grigol also recommends not to agree to leave the loot to the bandits, as this will encourage further robbery. He also tells Simon to send Georgian policemen, who become ill, to Lagodekhi field hospital and not to Zaqatala, as this would be better for them.
- 1851 June 2**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing him that he is pleased with the conversion of Ingiloys to Christianity.
- 1851 June 2**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to General Nikolai Volf. Grigol is glad that the number of newly baptized Ingiloys has increased up to 200.

- 1851 From April 2 to June 7**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing about up to 300 bandits sheltered in mountainous Mahal.
- 1851 From April 2 to June 7**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, reporting a story of an operation against the bandits of Char-Belakan.
- 1851 June 7**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, asking to inform him how he got used to his new position.
- 1851 June 30**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to Simon Shalikashvili, Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, notifying him about Shamil's arrival in the village of Rughuja.
- 1851 July 5**
He is in Zaqatala and sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, writing about Shamil's coming to the village of Chokh and a fight there.
- 1851 July 12**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a greeting letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, sharing his joy over his people being thankful.
- 1851 After July 21**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Kislovodsk sent by Mikhail Vorontsov, who asks him to inform in details about the campaigns of Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov in Dagestan and Tabasaran, as well as the situation after Haji Murat's invasion. He also asks Grigol to join his subordinate battalion to the Dagestan squad as the situation is serious. In addition, Mikhail asks him to have the Karabakh militia and units of the Regular Army ready in case of necessity.
- 1851 After July 24**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Borjomi. The Viceroy sends Grigol Exarch's Isidore Nikolsky's request to find out about the son of Sighnaghi widow, Elene Javakhishvili, who was captured by Lezgins in 1847 and take care of his rescue. Mikhail also informs Grigol that he receives highly satisfactory reports from everyone about his activities and he acknowledges that Grigol should be commended for peace and order established in this area. He thinks that the construction of the fortress is successful and nothing will hinder the process. Mikhail Vorontsov notifies Grigol of the correspondence between his brother Ilia and Okropir Batonishvili regarding the marriage of Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia) to his brother Ilia. This was initiated by Okropir Batonishvili and Exarch Isidore Nikolsky mentioned that Ilia is not rich but he has a good job, while the Viceroy assured Ilia Batonishvili that Barbare would not be able to find another such fiancé.
- 1851 July 26**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Simon Shalikashvili, informing him of the recent clash between the former Sultan of Elis, Daniel Beg and the last Khan of Gazikumukh, Agalar Beg (who supports the Russians).

- 1851 Until July 28**
He sends a report to Major Pavel Bogdanovich regarding the military campaigns against mountain dwellers.
- 1851 After July 28**
In Zaqatala, he receives Mikhail Vorontsov's letter sent from Kislovodsk. The Viceroy is convinced that Grigol is well aware of the territory and the situation with the enemy and hopes that no one will do better than him. Mikhail Vorontsov allows Grigol to use the battalion in the Shin Gorge if he and Mose Arghutinsky have no other way out. He also informs Grigol that he has met Ilia Batonishvili in Pyatigorsk, who praises Grigol's brother Ilia a lot, but for family reasons, finds it difficult to agree on his wedding with Barbare.
- 1851 Until August 3**
He inspects the situation on Meseldeger and Murovdag Mountains and participates in the clash with the enemy. His 4 soldiers die and 6 are wounded.
- 1851 Until August 3**
He is awarded St. Anna's Order, the First Class.
- 1851 August 3**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to Mikhail Vorontsov. Grigol is happy that Emperor Nikolai I awarded him with the Order of St. Anna, the First Class, and expresses his gratitude to the Viceroy for his benevolence. At the same time, he does not hide his concerns regarding the robbery and devastation of St. David Gareji's Monastery by the Tatars.
- 1851 August 5**
He is in Zaqatala and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1851 August 6**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing the latter that he has sent militia to release Mountainous Mahal from the brigands.
- 1851 Until August 10**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him about the attack on St. David Gareji's Monastery on July 19 1851.
- 1851 August 10**
From Zaqatala he writes a reply to Simon Shalikashvili in Belakan. Grigol shares the concern of the Belakan people over the scarcity of Russian troops in their area. He writes that the warriors sent by him to Mount Mahal killed 15 robbers and captured another 6 of them.
- 1851 August 11**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Simon Shalikashvili, informing him of the confrontation between Shamil and Haji Murat. Grigol writes that the statement about the gathering of a 5000-man army by the Caucasians against Russia is false.

- 1851 **After August 15**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Yeysk. The Viceroy informs that due to the successfully ongoing military campaigns in Dagestan, he will peacefully leave for Crimea. He asks Grigol to write him everything he secretly finds out about mountain dwellers, praises his heroism against the robbers, and expresses regret over the robbery of the monasteries. Mikhail Vorontsov instructs Grigol to try and identify the Tatars involved in this case so that everyone is severely punished.
- 1851 **August 21**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani. Grigol writes that he has toured the mountains of Dagestan to select the place for construction of the stronghold.
- 1851 **September 8**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that Shamil removed Haji Murat from the regional governorship and their confrontation has further intensified.
- 1851 **September 13**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him of the assassination of the brigand from Belakan, Lala Abdul-Kerim-Oghly.
- 1851 **September 17**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a short letter to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment Simon Shalikashvili. Grigol notifies him about the gathering of Murids near his place and advises to be cautious.
- 1851 **September 25**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, wondering when the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov will go to Zaqatala.
- 1851 **September 26**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a short letter to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Simon Shalikashvili, asking him to send two cannons.
- 1851 **September 27**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a short letter to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Simon Shalikashvili, telling him a story of a small clash with the Lezgins. Grigol also writes that the auxiliary forces sent from Tbilisi have returned.
- 1851 **September 27**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that he has received a report from Levan Melikishvili regarding the attack of Lezgins.
- 1851 **September 29**
He is in Zaqatala and sends a short letter to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Simon Shalikashvili. Grigol writes that they are waiting for the enemy to attack every minute, but they have not appeared yet.
- 1851 **Until October 4**
He is in Zaqatala and receives a letter from the last Khan of Gazikumukh, Agalar Beg, regarding Haji Murat's preparation for an armed confrontation against Shamil.

- 1851 October 4**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a short letter to Simon Shalikashvili, notifying him that if Shamil did not get rid of Haji Murat, there would be a great disorder in the mountains.
- 1851 October 6**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a short letter to Simon Shalikashvili, informing him that Haji Murat fortified in the village of Siukh and is preparing for a clash with Shamil.
- 1851 Until November 8**
He is in Elisu to inspect the fortress.
- 1851 Until November 8**
He is in Zaqatala and sends Ilia Orbeliani's two 100-soldier units to clear the forest next to the Bakhtala post office.
- 1851 November 8**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that the spy sent by him to Haji Murat has been killed by the brigands.
- 1851 November 20**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to the viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing him that two 100-soldier units of the Grenadier Regiment are busy expanding the opening at Bakhtala checkpoint. He also writes that in the near future the Megrelians will begin to do the same work between Belakan and Lagodekhi, while residents of Zaqatala – between Katekh and Belakan.
- 1851 Until December 8**
After a long journey back to Tbilisi, Mikhail Vorontsov finds so much work to do that he has no time to write a letter to Grigol and asks his brother Ilia to notify Grigol of his return.
- 1851 After December 8**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter sent by Mikhail Vorontsov from Tbilisi. The Viceroy wants to see Grigol as quickly as possible. In addition, he wants to personally thank him for managing such a troubled district for years and talk to him about a few issues related to the residents of Ingiloy. The Ingiloys came to the Viceroy and expressed their fear that their exemption from taxes would hurt Muslims and trigger hostility among them. The Viceroy asks Grigol to provide detailed information about the Naib of Antsukh. The Russians would like the Naib of Antsukh to keep good relations with Shamil and drive others off him. Mikhail Vorontsov notifies Grigol that Haji Murat will arrive in Tbilisi within a few days.
- 1851 December 10**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a short letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying that he will be in Tbilisi by November 20 and will visit him.
- 1851** He is in Zaqatala and sends a letter to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Simon Shalikashvili, asking to help him with bullets.
- 1851 Second half of December –**
1852 January 13
He arrives in Tbilisi to attend the church wedding of his brother and spends there a month.

- 1852 January 13-20**
Zaqatala community arranges a feast for him during the Shrovetide.
- 1852 February 12**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, giving his regards to his relatives. Together with the letter, Grigol sends enamel hook-and-eye closures.
- 1852 Until February 13**
Haji Murat visits him in Zaqatala several times and they go hunting with hounds.
- 1852 February 13**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking him to take 1000 roubles out of his money and pay off his debts at least partially.
- 1852 After February 13**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Tbilisi sent by Mikhail Vorontsov. The Viceroy asks him to report whether Haji Murat has arrived and what is the situation in the mountains. He writes that Levan Melikishvili is going to the left flank, while Grigol's brother Ilia is in Tetrtskaro, as his wedding has been settled well and he is preparing the house for the bride. He also informs that he is going to send a two-man carriage to Ilia as promised.
- 1852 February 16**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a short letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing him that everything is calm in Char-Belakan.
- 1852 February 27**
From Zaqatala, he writes a reply to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, recalling with great joy the month spent in Tbilisi.
- 1852 Until February 28**
His brother Ilia marries the granddaughter of the Last King of Kartli-Kakheti, Giorgi XII – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (the daughter of Ilia), in church.
- 1852 February 28**
He is in Zaqatala and writes a reply to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, thanking him for the permit to attend the wedding of his brother. However, he is afraid that military campaigns will not allow him to go to Tbilisi for his brother's wedding. He hopes to see the Viceroy in Tbilisi before heading to Temirkhanshura.
- 1852 February**
He publishes the following poems in magazine *Tsiskari*: "Ekaterine Chav..." ("The Rose of Tsinandali..."), N... (Hey, my beloved...) "The Night" and "The Farewell".
- 1852 Until March 7**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs that due to the illness of Mose Arghutinsky, Grigol is appointed as the Caspian governor instead of him. He believes that no one would be better than him. Mikhail Vorontsov sends Giorgi Mukhransky, who will take the command of the Lezgian lands. He asks Grigol to hurry and come to discuss the details with him.

1852 After March 7

In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs him that he is sending Haidar Beg, one of the bravest fighters in Dagestan, and who knows a lot about Dagestan and Shamil. Since Grigol must take the place of Mose Arghutinsky, the Viceroy asks Grigol to visit him first to talk and then go to Arghutinsky, for whom he will pass a letter. Mikhail Vorontsov also asks Grigol to hand everything over to General Alexander Wrangel and leave for Tbilisi by the Maundy Week and stay there for the holidays.

1852 March 23

He is in Zaqatala and writes a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him that Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov is going to inspect his Regiment.

1852 After April 21

In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy reprimands him for not bothering him and telling him directly about his financial problems. He sends 2000 roubles to enable Grigol to lead the Caspian Army with dignity. Mikhail Vorontsov is interested in Grigol's view of Haji Murat's offer. He mentions that he has spent two pleasant days in Tetrtskaro with his brother Ilia.

1852 After April 26

In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs him of the tragic end of Haji Murat. He writes that he is sorry about it, but his death is beneficial for them, as they were responsible for Haji Murat's actions. He thinks that this case should not change their mind regarding Haidar Beg and promises to write on this matter in more detail. He also sends a report by Ioseb Korghanov regarding Haji Murat's escape and his assassination.

1852 Until April 28

He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter and two thousand roubles in aid from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.

1852 April 28

He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, thanking him for his help.

1852 May 3

He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying him that it is peaceful in the Caspian region as Shamil is completely concentrated on frontier villages.

1852 May 3

He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the General of the Russian Army Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, asking to provide finances from the treasury for two 100-soldier units of Shamkhal Abu Muslim Khan's militia, whose gathering he plans this summer.

1852 After May 3

In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs Grigol that Mose Arghutinsky has recovered, but the doctor Erast Andreevsky is not completely satisfied and intends to send him to the sea. Mikhail Vorontsov sends him Ioseb Korghanov's report about Haji Murat. He writes that he temporarily took Grigol's bull from Tetrtskaro because the bull was ruining Grigol's brother Ilia's plants and flowers and promises to return the bull as soon as Grigol tells him. In addition, he informs Grigol that they are sending Haji Murat's beheaded head to St. Petersburg.

- 1852 May 4**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to Colonel Gedeon Butchkiashvili, telling him the story of the assassination of Haji Murat. Grigol asks him to visit the Yevgenievsky Fortress and invites him to dinner.
- 1852 May 4**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him about his military unit. Grigol advises Ilia to let their nephew Alexandre stay with him at the Regiment's headquarters during the summer and hire him a teacher.
- 1852 May 5**
He goes to see the Sulak battle line, which runs through Chirkey, Khudumbash, Miatli, and Kumtorkala.
- 1852 May 8**
He returns to Temirkhanshura from the borderline of Sulak, where he meets Gedeon Butchkiashvili and Iason Chavchavadze with their spouses – Sophio Buchkiashvili and Mariam Eristavi-Chavchavadze. Grigol is delighted with the generosity and wisdom of Mariam Eristavi (daughter of Shalva).
- 1852 May 9**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol is interested in the personality of Ivan Oklobzhio, who is going to marry his cousin Anastasia Orbeliani. Grigol gives his regards to his relatives, including his grandmother Elene Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle) and Archil Batonishvili's daughter – Maia (Mariam) Bagrationi-Andronikashvili.
- 1852 May 9**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the General of the Russian Army Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, in which he shares his impressions of visiting the Yevgenievsky Fortress.
- 1852 After May 10**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The latter writes that Mose Arghutinsky was persuaded that the waters of Borjomi had no healing properties and Mose decided to continue his treatment elsewhere. Mikhail Vorontsov believes that those people who accompanied Haji-Murat in Grozny should be sent to him to Dagestan Regiment because they are innocent. He is interested in Shamkhal Abu Muslim's opinion of the death of Haji-Murat.
- 1852 May 11**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, sharing his impressions of the tremendous work carried out for the Yevgenievsky Fortress.
- 1852 May 12**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from Tbilisi from Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, who advises him on the militia of Shamkhal Abu Muslim Khan. He notifies Grigol that he will be travelling abroad due to illness and that it will be difficult for him to correspond with Dagestan.
- 1852 May 16**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to Major General Alexander Kapgher, notifying him that it is calm everywhere.

- 1852 After May 16**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs that Daniel-Beg wants to hide in Tsakhur, which will allow Grigol to fortify in Mahal. He asks to help Alexander Wrangler with his two battalions and Yusuf Beg's militia in order to defeat Daniel-Beg. Through the person who brought the letter, Mikhail Vorontsov passes the news about Daniel Beg's attack on Grigol and wants to know what Grigol and Wrangel think about the situation. He is sure that Grigol will do everything to ensure that Daniel-Beg and his supporters do not stay in Mahal after the eviction of the population.
- 1852 Until May 24**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, in which Grigol is asked to assist Alexander Wrangel's army in the fight against mountainous Mahal.
- 1852 May 24**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to Major General Alexander Wrangel, promising him maximum assistance in the fight against Daniel Sultan, who is fortified in mountainous Mahal.
- 1852 May 29**
He is invited for dinner to Tarki Shamkhal Abu Muslim Khan.
- 1852 May 29**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol gives his regards to his close relatives residing in Tbilisi and asks her to describe in detail the wedding of his cousin's daughter Anastasia Orbeliani and Lieutenant General Ivan Oklobzhio.
- 1852 May 31**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to Colonel Gedeon Buchkiashvili, giving his regards to his wife.
- 1852 June 3**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Head of the Emperor's Chancellery, Alexei Orlov. Grigol informs the latter that he is fulfilling his request and instructs Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Dubelt to command the two battalions of the Apsheron Regiment in the mountains.
- 1852 June 3**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Commander of the 20th Infantry Division and head of the left flank of the Caucasian line, Aleksander Baryatinsky. Grigol informs him about the situation in Dagestan and writes that he must assist Major General Alexander Wrangel with his units.
- 1852 June 8**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1852 After June 9**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs him that Daniel-Beg left Mahal and moved to Irib. He offers a plan for the redeployment of Generals Alexander Wrangel, Peter Volkov, and Grigol Orbeliani. The Viceroy orders to destroy bread and grass so that no one can stay in these villages. Mikhail Vorontsov also suggests that in the absence of Mose Arghutinsky, Grigol have to relocate to the line of Lezgian Lands, since this side is strategically significant.

- 1852 Until June 16**
On the instructions of the military command, he sends four battalions to the village of Luchek, who, along with General Alexander Wrangel's units, repel Daniel-Beg's troops.
- 1852 June 19**
He is on Kutisha Mountain and writes a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol reprimands her for not informing him about sending her son Alexandre to St. Petersburg. He is interested: who took her son there, where he is now, and which regiment he should serve in.
- 1852 June 30**
He is on Kutisha Mountain and writes a letter to General Alexander Suslov. Grigol promises to visit him after the end of Ramadan fast.
- 1852 Until the end of June**
He is on Kutisha Mountain. Young Nestor Tsereteli delivers him a letter from General Vasil Bebutov and stays with Grigol.
- 1852 June**
He is on Kutisha Mountain and sends a reply to General Vasil Bebutov, informing him of the deployment of troops.
- 1852 After July 1**
On Kutisha Mountain, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Borjomi. The Viceroy thanks him for the letter, sent on June 8, in which Grigol demonstrated great knowledge of war locations and campaigns. Although he is not aware of the movement of General Alexander Wrangel's military units in the mountains, he thinks that Daniel-Beg and Shamil will not dare attack them. Mikhail Vorontsov thinks that Shamil is trying to scare his opponents by demonstrating the power and agrees that it is necessary to punish the population of Gubden for disobedience and insurrection. Mikhail Vorontsov writes that Grigol's brother Ilia with his two battalions arrived in the line of Lezgian lands to help Wrangel.
- 1852 After July 2**
In Kutisha, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Borjomi. The Viceroy approves Grigol's joint actions with General Alexander Wrangel in expelling Daniel-Beg from mountainous Mahal. He informs Grigol that he sent Haji Murat's supporters from Avaria to him and they are ready to obey Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1852 July 3**
He is on Kutisha Mountain and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying him that troops have successfully and without losses occupied mountainous Mahal.
- 1852 July 9**
He is on Kutisha Mount and sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that despite the Murids' threat to attack after the end of Bayram, their military activity has not started yet. Grigol asks to write about the situation, where Ilia is.
- 1852 July 17**
He is on Kutisha Mount and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, which mentions the military merits of the Commander of Dragoon Regiment, Iason Chavchavadze and his promotion to the rank of General in the near future.

- 1852 Until July 18**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani.
- 1852 July 18**
He is on Kutisha Mountain and sends a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani. He writes that Alexander Wrangel and Konstantine Tarkhnishvili have promised to give the inhabitants of the Mountainous Mahal 50 roubles per household, which has not been agreed with the Viceroy and caused his dissatisfaction.
- 1852 July 18**
He is on Kutisha Mountain and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing him that widespread rumours of the expectation of attack of mountain dwellers after the end of Muslim fast have not come true and it is peaceful here.
- 1852 July 3-19**
He receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Borjomi. The Viceroy instructs Grigol to take action against those who disobeyed Grigol's orders and obeyed Shamkhal Abu Muslim Khan. This will serve as an example to others. He also advises Grigol to send those who did not obey to road works in difficult and inaccessible places, which will bring double benefit. Mikhail Vorontsov instructs Grigol to resettle the perpetrators to Russia either permanently or for a long time and hopes that after this, no one will wish to go against them. He also writes that Borjomi is developing fast and will soon become the best vacation spot. Vorontsov notifies that he has received a message from General Alexander Wrangel about mobilizing the entire squad. He hopes that everything ends well.
- 1852 After July 20**
While in Kutisha, he receives a letter from Atoni sent by Mikhail Vorontsov. The Viceroy informs that he is delighted with Grigol's opinions shared in the letter sent on May 3 regarding the villages of the mountainous Mahal. He has written to General Alexander Wrangel to act at Grigol's discretion. However, when the letter reached the General, everything had already been completed and the population of 15 villages of Mahal had been deported. General Wrangel was mostly assisted in this matter by Grigol's brother, Ilia Orbeliani. Vorontsov thanks Grigol for help on the line of Lezgian lands and hopes that nothing will interfere with the establishment of order there.
- 1852 July 29**
He is on Mount Kutisha and writes a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, notifying him of the fight of Dzhungutai residents with a two-thousand cavalry of Shamil's Naibs.
- 1852 July 30**
Grigol Orbeliani, a provisional governor of North Dagestan, is informed that an increase of Murid troops has been observed near the ruins of the village of Salta and they move from Kutisha Mount to Salta.
- 1852 July 30**
He leaves Kutisha Mountain with his military units.
- 1852 July 31**
He writes a letter to the governor of Nuha, Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, asking to treat leniently the people who come from mountainous Mahal so that the process of resettlement can proceed peacefully.

- 1852 July 31**
Along with his military units, he goes to Mount Turchadag, joins two battalions of General Alexander Suslov, and heads for Salta.
- 1852 August 1**
Along with military units, he approaches the outskirts of Kuiada, encamps in the village Kudali, and finds out that Murid troops stationed there have already been disbanded.
- 1852 August 2**
Along with military units, he inspects the outskirts of Kuiada to make sure the enemy leaves the area.
- 1852 August 3**
He returns to Turchadag with the military units.
- 1852 August 9**
While on Turchadag, he sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, giving his regards to his close relatives residing in Tbilisi. He asks Ketevan to tell her brother Iakinte that he will comply with his request and will help his acquaintance, officer.
- 1852 August 13**
He is on Turchadag and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1852 August 21**
He is on Turchadag and writes a lengthy letter to the General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, telling him in detail all the news in Dagestan after the latter's departure.
- 1852 After August 23**
On Turchadag mountain, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Vladikavkaz. The Viceroy provides information on Shamil's relationship with the Persian Shah and the Turkish Sultan. He writes that the Shah has promised the Chechens to help with bullets and that six cannons have already been moved to Vedeno. He believes that the Jews in the village of Andreyevo have always been in touch with the mountain dwellers and have supplied Shamil. Therefore, he thinks that this case should be carefully studied. He instructs Grigol to send the detained Jews to Grozny with security guards so that they cannot contact with each other. He asks to take them straight to Baron Alexander Nikolai, who is commissioned to investigate the relations between the suspected Jews and mountain dwellers. Mikhail Vorontsov writes that he is going to Crimea to meet the authorities. He wishes to see Grigol in Khasavyurt or Chiri-Yurt. He also informs Grigol that Alexander Baryatinsky has arranged three expeditions in Greater Chechnya and destroyed a lot of bread and grains.
- 1852 August 24**
From Turchadag mountain he writes a letter to Vasily Zabolotsky in Warsaw. He asks him to find out the whereabouts of Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov and to hand over his letter.

- 1852 After August 29**
In Turchadag, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Grozny. The Viceroy informs him that he has gone around Chechnya with several regiments, and, even though there were three Naibs with their troops around, he has not met any resistance. He asks Grigol to write in detail about the developments in Crimea, where he is going to meet Emperor Nikolai I on September 15.
- 1852 August 30**
He is on Turchadag and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying him that he has visited the ruins of Salta and the nearby destroyed villages.
- 1852 August 31**
He goes to Gazikumukh to inspect the military line.
- 1852 September 4**
He is in the village of Akusha and receives two letters from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, sent on August 23 and 29.
- 1852 September 6-7**
Together with part of the army, he goes from Turchadag to the village of Akusha and leaves Major General Peter Volkov with 2 infantry battalions, 4 cannons, and a four-hundred cavalry on highs of Kamash, and 2 battalions, 2 cannons and infantry artillery detachment in Gazikumukh.
- 1852 September 8**
He is in the village of Akusha and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying that the construction of towers in Temirkhanshura has been completed. He praises Khan of Gazikumukh, Agalar beg, who cares for the revival of the ruined village Unchukatl and the resettlement of more than 500 families there.
- 1852 After September 12**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Yeysk. The Viceroy is pleased with the peace in Tabasaran and Kaitagh, but wonders whether the road works will continue. Although Abu Muslim Khan considers it possible to forgive his faithful Gubden residents, he believes that they should be punished severely and resettle the gangs with their families in Russia. He also informs of the discovery of coal mine near Derbent.
- 1852 September 13**
He moves to Mekhtuli khanate.
- 1852 Until September 19**
He gathers Cadis and elders of Akusha together and tells them to take decisive actions against the outlaws. Grigol then goes to the village of Gubden, whose inhabitants are particularly obedient.
- 1852 September 19**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing him that Shamil's attention is focused on Chechnya and everything is peaceful in Dagestan.
- 1852 Until September 29**
He is actively involved in the re-settlement of the village of Dzveli Gavazi together with Tbilisi Military Governor Ivane Andronikashvili.

- 1852 September 29**
 In his report to the Emperor regarding the ongoing developments in the Caucasus in 1849-1851, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, emphasizes the good organization of the Ruler of Dagestan, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, and his acting Executor Grigol Orbeliani in military affairs as well as social affairs, such as road construction. He writes that due to these roads, Grigol Orbeliani was able to send auxiliary troops to General Alexander Wrangel and help defeat the enemy on time. He also notes with satisfaction that in 1851, 1200 Ingiloyes residing in Char-Belakan adopted Christianity of their own free will and several churches were built for them. The Viceroy considers all of this to be the merit of the reasonable leadership of the district governor, Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1852 October 2**
 From Temirkhanshura he asks a nobleman Petre Kopiashvili, who is going to Samegrelo via Tbilisi, to deliver a letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1852 Until October 5**
 He visits the Talgi valley near the village of Makhachkala. Grigol is delighted with mineral, sulfuric-alkaline hot and cold waters.
- 1852 October 5**
 He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He informs indignantly that the Treasury has been trying to take possession of the land named Agrikari and owned by the Orbelianis for centuries. He writes that he hopes for Mikhail Vorontsov's justice and assistance.
- 1852 After October 5**
 In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Alushta. The Viceroy informs Grigol that the Emperor has promoted his four companions-in-arms. He also admires Grigol's military campaigns and regrets that he could not come to see him in Dagestan. He asks to study the case of the theft of bullets in Derbent and let him know the identity of culprits, as Emperor Nikolai I is interested in this case.
- 1852 October 6**
 He receives a letter from Lieutenant General, Vasil Zabolotsky, sent from Warsaw and finds out that Mose Arghutinsky will soon return from abroad and that he has left a letter for Grigol with Vasil Bebutov.
- 1852 October 13**
 He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying her that he is waiting for General Mose Arghutinsky to arrive and then he will be able to go to Tbilisi for a certain time.
- 1852 October 18**
 He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a report to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, mediating for Major Mikheil Jomardidze to receive the pension of the second category.
- 1852 October 21**
 He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.

- 1852 October 22**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1852 October 24**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1852 October 24**
From Temirkhanshura, he writes a letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, congratulating him with the rank of General.
- 1852 October 28**
From Temirkhanshura, he writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He reports in detail several attacks and robberies by Murids that Russian troops have prevented in a timely manner. He adds that Shamil has seized Russian cannon missiles in an obscure way and distributed 60 of them to each of his Naibs. One of the missiles, used near Gazikumukh, did not explode and Grigol Orbeliani informs the Viceroy that he has sent that missile to him for investigation.
- 1852 November 4**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a secret letter to the Director of Chancellery of Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Shcherbinin, informing him of the results of his thorough investigation about the chief of the Derbent Military Governor's Chancellery, Matvey Shtukin.
- 1852 November 8**
Mikheil Korghhanov advises Mikheil Tumanishvili to seek the help of Iason Chavchavadze, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov or Grigol Orbeliani in order to release his captive relative.
- 1852 November 21**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him of the development of military events. He asks to find out when General Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov is planning to go to Temirkhanshura since Grigol will not be able to go to Tbilisi before his arrival.
- 1852 After November 21**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs Grigol that Mose Arghutinsky is coming from Moscow to Temirkhanshura and instructs Grigol to go first to Zaqatala and then to Tbilisi. They are going to thank him officially and present him in St. Petersburg. The Viceroy finds out from Alexander Baryatinsky that everyone speaks of Grigol's insight and brilliant command, for which he deserves a decent reward. He also asks to write to Mose Arghutinsky everything he has written to him regarding the discovered coal and mineral waters near Petrovsk. He is also interested in the situation with the highland captives. He believes that some of them should be exchanged for their captives, and the robbers should be sentenced to death or deported to Russia with their families, depending on the severity of the crime. In connection with the loss of weapons and bullets, he tells Grigol that 37 Russian rifles, lost in Chechnya after the death of Ataman Felix Kryukovskiy, fell into the hands of Shamil, who handed them over to his Naibs.
- 1852 Until December 1**
He is in the village of Chiri-Yurt, where he visits the borderline of Sulak and inspects the Dragoon Regiment.

- 1852 December 1**
He returns to Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1852 Until December 2**
He asks the famous mineralogist Hermann Abich, passing through Temirkhanshura, to study the healing properties of waters in Agachaul and let him know whether it will be effective to arrange a temporary hospital and treat soldiers.
- 1852 December 2**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, notifying him regarding numerous good healing properties of Agachaul's water, but only a thin layer of coal has been found in the mine of Kuri khanate.
- 1852 Until December 5**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to Captain Klavdi Ermolov, informing him that Major General Peter Volkov managed to escape the enemy.
- 1852 After December 5**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The latter writes that Alexander Baryatinsky is interested in whether it is possible to carry out a powerful attack against Chechens without risk in early January. Mikhail Vorontsov writes about the movements of military units on the line of Lezgian lands and asks to share his and Mose Arghutinsky's views. He also promises to send Shamil's companion-in-arms, who turned to the Russian side, Halet Efendi's testimony that has a lot of interesting information in. They consider Shamil's dissatisfaction with Daniel Beg as a positive thing. It is believed that the removal of faithful companions from Imam would mean the end of his power. Mikhail Vorontsov is also interested in Grigol's opinion regarding the arrangement of amenities of the newly discovered mineral waters whose healing properties were examined by renowned mineralogist Hermann Abich.
- 1852 December 6**
From Temirkhanshura, he writes a letter to Field-Marshal General Alexander Baryatinsky and asks him to employ his nephew Alexandre Orbeliani in his military service.
- 1852 Until December 16**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1852 December 16**
He is in Temirkhanshura and writes a letter to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informing that in agreement with General Alexandre Baryatinsky, he is planning to launch attacks on Salatavia to disperse enemy forces when General Baryatinsky attacks Chechnya. For this purpose, he sends out 4 infantry battalions, 400-cavalry, and mining cannons.
- 1852 December**
In order to study the situation in Salatavia, the troops, sent by Grigol Orbeliani at the right time, have noticed a nearly 5-kilometer-long protective wall built by the Murids and destroy it before the mountain dwellers find out about their arrival.
- 1852** He is elected Honorary Member of the Caucasian Society of Agriculture.

- 1853 Until January 2**
He reads the story “Joko” translated by Sardion Aleksii-Meskhishvili in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1853 Until January 2**
He is waiting for Mose Arghutinsky to arrive in Temirkhanshura to take over the duties so that Grigol can arrive in Tbilisi for the New Year, but the General is late.
- 1853 Until January 2**
He attends a theatrical performance in Temirkhanshura, in which all actors, including women, are amateurs, and he enjoys it very much.
- 1853 January 2**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria’s wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He asks her to tell her brother, Sardion Aleksii-Meskhishvili, that he has read his translation of the story “Joko”, but he thinks it is strange that a monkey has been described in the evangelistic grandiloquent language and using the words that are no longer used in spoken language.
- 1853 January 2**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, congratulating him on the New Year and sending his greetings to his relatives.
- 1853 February 15**
In the report sent to the son of the Russian Emperor, Vice-Admiral Konstantin Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus Mikhail Vorontsov writes that the provisional commander of the Caspian coast, Grigol Orbeliani, has repulsed Murids’ attacks several times with minimal casualties by earning benevolence from the local population and the reasonable deployment of subordinate military units.
- 1853 Until the second half of February**
Mose Arghutinsky hands over a letter, sent by his nephew – Alexandre Orbeliani, from St. Petersburg, and Grigol finds out that the latter is fine.
- 1853 Until February 22**
He leaves Zaqatala for Tbilisi with Dimitri Jorjadze.
- 1853 Second half of February**
He sends a letter in Russian with 100 roubles from Zaqatala to his nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani, advising him to study diligently in the Corps of Pages.
- 1853 March 5**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to his aunt, Elisabeth Avalishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1853 After March 5**
On the way to Zaqatala, he goes to see Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova in Tsinandali.
- 1853 Until March 20**
He receives a certain number of Joseph Tbileli’s “Didmouraviani” from Platon Ioseliani to be distributed and sends the received amount of money to Tbilisi with Yuri Akhverdov.

- 1853 After March 20**
He receives a letter and a large number of Georgian books to distribute from Platon Ioseliani. The price of one book is 1 rouble.
- 1853 March 21**
He is awarded the Imperial Crown to surmount St. Anna's Order, the First Class.
- 1853 March 27**
He writes a report to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, regarding the success of the Georgian militia in the fight against the invaders from the Lopota Valley.
- 1853 April 3**
In a written report sent to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, he requests that the soldiers of the Georgian militia squad, who have distinguished themselves in the fight against the mountain dwellers, be rewarded.
- 1853 April 3**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to the treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment Svimon Shalikashvili, giving his regards to common acquaintances.
- 1853 Until April 4**
He returns to Zaqatala and receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1853 April 4**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, stating that the rumours about Shamil's going over to Turkey seem to be unfeasible.
- 1853 After April 4**
Ekaterine Bronitskaya-Vorontsova, the wife of Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov, sends him her photo through Levan Melikishvili.
- 1853 Until April 10**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani, from St. Petersburg, learning that he is fine and that he has received the money sent.
- 1853 April 10**
He sends his letter together with the letter of his nephew to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, from Zaqatala. Grigol asks her to send a pair of epaulettes.
- 1853 April 11**
He sends a letter to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and provides information about Shamil and his entourage. He also asks to encourage Belakan fighters for their devotion and loyalty to the government.
- 1853 April 13**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, telling him that he is waiting for the arrival of the Viceroy Vorontsov and his wife and there is a great bustle everywhere.

- 1853 April 14**
He receives confirmation from Chief of the Main Headquarters, General Nikoloz Volf regarding the awarding of Georgian militia squad and finds out that Colonel Levan Melikishvili will bring the awards.
- 1853 After April 18**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy expresses satisfaction with the arrest of the Sultan of Elisu, Daniel Beg by Shamil. He notifies Grigol of the rout from Tsinandali to Qakh and asks him to meet him where he will be able to.
- 1853 Until May 9**
He shows the villages of Zaqatala district to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov and his wife.
- 1853 Until May 9**
The government promises to award him with a plot of land and grant him with a one-time payment in the amount of 1250 roubles.
- 1853 May 9**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that the visit of the Viceroy, Mikhail Vorontsov, was a great success.
- 1853 Until May 21**
He presents his opinion to the Main Administration of the Transcaucasia on the legality of purchasing Arab and Black servants abroad by Caspian residents.
- 1853 May 29**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, giving his best regards to their relatives.
- 1853 June 12**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, and writes that he will soon send him the money to arrange the house. He gives his regards to their niece - Nino Baratashvili and the addressant's wife - Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. The letter includes a translation of a Persian poem by Vasily Domontovich.
- 1853 June 18**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, with his best regards to their relatives.
- 1853 June 19**
He describes the story of the invasion of the Char-Belakan district by Shamil's detachments on June 12-19 and clashes with them in the military log.
- 1853 July 8**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that there is peace in Char-Belakan district and submitting a plan to renovate the old church in Gavar settlement.
- 1853 July 12**
He encamps on Kadori Mountain to attack the village of Khitrakh.

- 1853 July 13**
Together with other military units, he attacks and destroys the village of Khitrakh.
- 1853 After July 20**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy orders him to investigate the theft of Shamkir mail. He regrets that there are still losses on the right line of the battlefield, but he hopes that after building the strongholds, the population will be better protected from robbers. The Viceroy informs Grigol that the situation with Turkey has worsened but he still thinks that war will not begin. He thanks Grigol for sending daggers.
- 1853 July 21**
Head of the left wing of the Lezgian cordon line, Colonel Levan Melikishvili, sends Grigol a report about the expedition against the Murids in Didoeti. He writes that he intended to carry out the campaign in August, but since it was decided to send the third battalion of the Grenadier Regiment soon to fight the Turks, he expedited the expedition.
- 1853 July 23**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and intercedes with the latter to award the banner of honour to the Georgian Infantry Detachment.
- 1853 After July 29**
In Zaqatala he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Akhaltsikhe. The Viceroy is happy with the destruction of two villages in Didoeti by Grigol and Levan Melikishvili. He asks to let him know all the details regarding the theft of Shamkir mail, which the Lezgins are accused of. However, no one knows how they got there and who helped them.
- 1853 August 8**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that the soldiers of the Samegrelo Chasseur Regiment carried out their revenge for the murder of Major Dubrovin by brutally defeating Naib Bakrak's detachment in Dzhurmut during the clash.
- 1853 August 14**
From Zaqatala, he reports in writing to the Chief of the Main Headquarters of the Caucasian Armed Forces, Alexander Baryatinsky, that Shamil arrived in Karata and is planning to attack Georgia with the instruction of the Turkish Sultan. He writes that two 100-soldier units of the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment and the Alazani Line Battalion were summoned to hold Shamil back and he also asked the heads of Telavi and Signaghi districts to set up temporary local police units on the spot.
- 1853 After August 17**
He receives a letter in Zaqatala from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Kojori. The Viceroy informs Grigol that not only Lezgins but also Begs and Feudal Lords are suspected of stealing Shamkir mail. He is happy with Grigol's news regarding the destroyed gang of robbers in Alazani. The Viceroy thinks that Shamil will find it difficult to cross the mountains and attack them, but they must be ready anyway. He writes that Imam of Chechnya-Dagestan is acting in agreement with the Sultan of Turkey and he hopes that the entire Russian reserve is moved to protect the Turkish border, and as soon as he finds out that this is not the case and all Chechnya-Dagestan points are reinforced, he will refrain from invasion. Mikhail Vorontsov asks Grigol to write everything often and in detail. He also tells Grigol that his brother Ilia stayed with him for two days.

- 1853 August 22**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that Shamil may invade the Char-Belakan district and providing details of military preparations.
- 1853 Until August 25**
He attacks Shamil's warriors in the Zaqatala Gorge, retreats in the evening and encamps between the main mosque and the fortress.
- 1853 August 25**
He sends a report to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, about the fight of his units against Shamil in the Zaqatala Gorge.
- 1853 August 25**
Shamil's numerous detachments gather in the abandoned town of Zaqatala, near the fortress. Grigol Orbeliani, as the head of the Lezgian cordon line, is not expecting their attack, he begins to attack them and thrusts them back to the mountains.
- 1853 August 26**
He reports to the Viceroy that Shamil's warriors occupied the city of Zaqatala on August 25. He began to attack them so that they could not fortify there and cast them away to the mountains.
- 1853 August 28**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that he is waiting for the Grenadier Battalion and three 100-soldier units from the Shin Valley to launch an attack.
- 1853 August 27-31**
He leaves the part of his troops in Zaqatala and with other soldiers suddenly attacks Daniel Beg's troops in Belakan. Daniel-Beg retreats and joins the armies of Irib Naib in Mukhakh valley.
- 1853 The end of August**
Shamil is trying to launch a new wave of rebellion against Russia and occupies the center of the Lezgian cordon line – the village of Dzveli Zaqatala (Old Zaqatala). However, the Russian military detachments under Grigol Orbeliani's command force him to retreat.
- 1853 September 2**
Grigol Orbeliani defeats the enemy near the village of Chardakhly and chases troops of Daniel-Beg and Naib of Irib from Mukhakh Valley to the mountains.
- 1853 September 3-4**
He places 6 battalions and 9 cannons between the villages of Mazix and Katex to fight against Shamil.
- 1853 September 4**
Shamil besieges the Meseldeger Fortress and attacks it several times in vain, but the squadrons of Grigol Orbeliani and Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov arrive in time to help the besieged. Shamil goes to the mountains by Jurmut road.

- 1853 September 5**
He receives a letter from Adjutant General Alexander Baryatinsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Left Line of Caucasian Troops, in which the sender asks Grigol to provide information on attacks by Shamil's warriors during that time.
- 1853 September 6**
He is in a camp near Mount Meseldeger and writes a letter to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that he is waiting for General Arghutinsky to arrive in order to destroy the Murids encamped on Mount Jorjobal.
- 1853 September 6**
At 8 o'clock in the evening, Shamil's warriors begin to attack, but Grigol Orbeliani's units and Meseldeger garrison repel them before the arrival of Mose Arghutinsky.
- 1853 September 7**
He sends a letter to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, from Zaqatala, informing him that there is peace in the district and asking him to reward the warriors who have demonstrated bravery.
- 1853 September 7**
Shamil's troops again move from Zaqatala to Meseldeger Fortress and besiege it. Grigol Orbeliani is waiting for the unit of Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov to help. As soon as they appear, he immediately attacks and thrust the enemy back to Jurmut.
- 1853 Until September 9**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother Ilia Orbeliani.
- 1853 September 9**
The Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, informs the Military Minister of Russia Vasiliy Dolgorukov in writing from Kojori about the successful defeat of the units of mountain dwellers who were moving towards Char-Belakan by Grigol Orbeliani's units and asks him to mediate with the Emperor to reward Grigol.
- 1853 After September 9**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Kojori. The Viceroy is happy with the defeat of Murids' attack by the Russian troops on August 25. He praises Grigol's intelligence and aptness in military campaigns, which prevented Shamil from winning over the population and consolidating positions. He informs him that he has passed Grigol's letter to his brother Ilia Orbeliani. Mikhail Vorontsov asks to send one battalion of Grenadiers to meet the Turkish Army. He hopes that the defeat of Shamil will have a profound effect on the Turks, who have promised Shamil the universal support of Muslims.
- 1853 September 11**
He writes a report to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, regarding the details of the expulsion of the military troops of invaded mountain dwellers from the Char-Belakan district. He expresses his special gratitude to the soldiers of the Samegrelo Chasseur Regiment, who guarded the Meseldeger Fortress and requests the nomination of certain individuals for the award.
- 1853 September 11**
General Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov writes a report, sent to Commander-in-Chief Mikhail Vorontsov, about the success of Grigol Orbeliani's measures to defeat the enemy.

- 1853 Until September 12**
He receives a letter sent by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, as well as the crosses sent as a reward on September 9.
- 1853 September 12**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that the district is still calm and asking for additional rewards for other brave warriors.
- 1853 September 13**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that he could not write because of the battles. Grigol promises to send the money to the recipient's son – Alexandre, soon.
- 1853 September 17**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, expressing his condolences over the death of her husband and writing that she should cheer up for the sake of her children.
- 1853 September 18**
He is in Zaqatala and receives a letter from his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that they are being sent to the Ottoman border.
- 1853 September 19**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, wishing him success in the fight against the Ottomans, hoping that everything will end well and joking that he really wants to have a rank of Pasha in Trabzon.
- 1853 Until September 28**
He is in Zaqatala and receives the letters written by Daniel Beg's ex-wife and relative in Arabic through Haji Agha-Beg from Karabakh.
- 1853 September 28**
He sends a letter to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, along with the letters written in Arabic and handed by Haji Agha Beg regarding the permission for Daniel Beg's ex-wife and his relative to return to their homeland.
- 1853 After September 30**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Kojori. The Viceroy informs Grigol that Shamil's great loss and failed expedition have caused dissatisfaction in Dagestan and strained relations of Imam with Naibs. He asks to write about the ways to strengthen fortifications and troops and informs Grigol about the deployment of battalions and the situation with Turkey. Mikhail Vorontsov writes that some of the old battalions merged near Alexandropol under the command of Ilia Orbeliani, and 16 battalions are stationed in Anaklia. He wonders if he agrees to receive Khaled-Effendi. He believes that they can use his hatred towards Shamil.
- 1853 October 3**
He receives the rank of Lieutenant General.
- 1853 October 8**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him in detail about the measures taken in terms of defense and telling him about the release of one of the monks kidnapped from the David Gareji Monastery.

- 1853 October 9**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, joking about relatives and giving his best regards to them.
- 1853 October 9**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, asking him to take measures proposed by the local governor, Levan Cholokashvili in order to resolve the dispute among the Tsova-Tush people after settling on the plain from mountain.
- 1853 October 11**
He reports in writing to the Head of the Left Line of the Caucasus Armies, Lieutenant-General Alexander Baryatinsky that the Ingiloyts were not affected by the invasion of Daniel-Beg's troops since the mountain dwellers soon left for Meseldeger to join Shamil's detachments. He writes how local villagers behaved and especially praises the people of Talli for not allowing Shamil's troops into their village.
- 1853 Until October 12**
He receives an order through Nikoloz Eristavi, Adjutant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, to send two 100-soldier units of the Samegrelo Regiment and three 100-soldier units of the Tbilisi Regiment to the Turkish border.
- 1853 October 12**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to the Governor of Nuha, Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, and agrees to forgive Haji Kazi for his kindness to Shamil. He writes that he is surprised by the imprudence of the Ottomans, who are incited to start a war by England and France who then stand aside.
- 1853 October 12**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that he has fulfilled his order and is happy that snow has appeared on the top of the mountain and that if the roads are closed soon, the Murids will not be able to attack.
- 1853 After October 14**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Tbilisi sent by Mikhail Vorontsov and Alexander Baryatinsky. Baryatinsky informs him that a war with Turkey is imminent and asks him to send two battalions to Alexandropol to defend the border. He will be left with 7 battalions for the winter and, if necessary, the Military Governor of Tbilisi will send militia to protect Kakheti. However, it is necessary to strengthen the line from Alexandropol to Yerevan. Mikhail Vorontsov informs Grigol that his brother Ilia faces the danger of a serious attack on Alexandropol with only four battalions.
- 1853 After October 15**
In Zaqatala, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from Tbilisi. The Viceroy informs him that their ambassador has arrived in Alexandropol from Erzurum and that they are waiting for the Turkish invasion every day.
- 1853 October 16**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, near the Turkish border. He hopes that the Ottomans will not launch an attack soon and that reinforcements coming from Russia will be able to arrive in time. Grigol writes that all attention is now focused on them and asks him to report the details frequently.

- 1853 October 17**
He is in Zaqatala and receives a letter with an instruction from General Alexander Baryatinsky to send two battalions to the Turkish border.
- 1853 October 17**
He is in Zaqatala and receives letters sent by his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on October 8.
- 1853 October 17**
He sends a reply from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asking the latter to take into account that twenty cowards will win over a brave man by their multitude. Therefore, he advises to be very careful in the fight against the Ottomans due to the lack of warriors and weapons.
- 1853 October 17**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing the latter that he is sending two battalions of the Grenadier Brigade to Tbilisi on his order.
- 1853 October 18**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and sincerely thanks him for being considered worthy of being promoted to Lieutenant General.
- 1853 October 21**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that there is a lot of snow in his district and it is calm. Grigol asks to report the situation on the Ottoman border.
- 1853 Until October 23**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg from his nephew – Alexandre Orbeliani, who expresses concern over not receiving letters from him.
- 1853 October 23**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her about new rumours. Grigol jokes about loved ones and gives his best regards to everyone.
- 1853 October 26**
His twin nephews Dimitri and Giorgi are born.
- 1853 Until October 28**
He is in Zaqatala and receives a letter from his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili.
- 1853 October 28**
He writes a letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, and gives his regards to the relatives, but he cannot complete the letter and continues it a week later.
- 1853 October 28**
He attends a feast in Zaqatala.
- 1853 The second half of October**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to the Governor of Nuha, Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, and attaches a letter to the Viceroy with the request to have mercy upon the traitorous Cadi.

- 1853 Until November 5**
He visits Ramaz Tarkhnishvili in Nuha and they spend a good time.
- 1853 Until November 5**
Upon return to Zaqatala from Nuha, he learns that his brother Ilia has had twin sons.
- 1853 November 5**
He is in Zaqatala. Grigol continues to write a letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, which he began on October 28, and describes the impressions of the time spent in Nuha.
- 1853 November 6**
He goes to Kvareli to inspect military units. Earlier, while on this road, he used to go to Tsinandali to visit the Chavchavadzes, but now their house is empty and he is really upset about it.
- 1853 After November 19**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze in the fortress of Zaqatala, informing him that the Russian army forced the Ottoman Serasker to retreat and leave 24 cannons.
- 1853 Until November 22**
He arrives in Tbilisi. Their house has been renovated recently and the smell of paint wafts through the air. Therefore, he cannot stop there and moves in with his relative – Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani.
- 1853 November 22**
He visits David Chavchavadze and Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze to think about where his sister-in-law Barbare-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and her newborn twins will stay after their arrival from Tetrtskaro.
- 1853 November 22**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, informing him that he has to move from Zaqatala to Temirkhanshura again due to Mose Arghutinsky's illness.
- 1853 November 23**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing the latter that he is being transferred from Zaqatala to Temirkhanshura and is going to take him as well.
- 1853 November 24**
On his way from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, he passes through Tetrtskaro to see his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and his newborn twin nephews.
- 1853 December 8**
His brother Ilia dies because of the wounds received during the battle against Bashkadiklar.
- 1853 December 24**
He sends a letter to the Archpriest of the Sioni Cathedral, Ioane Savaneli, asking him to perform a service to commemorate the soul of his brother, Ilia Orbeliani.
- 1853 By the end of the year**
He writes a letter to Colonel Alexander Wilboa, asking him to forgive his ex-comrade's son and reinstate him in service.

- 1854 Until January 28**
He is in Tbilisi and feels bad.
- 1854 January 28**
He sends a short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili.
- 1854 January 28**
He sends a letter to the Governor of Nuha Konstantine Tarkhnishvili and thanks him for handing over the regiment of his deceased brother – Ilia Orbeliani.
- 1854 Until February**
The Commander-in-Chief, Mikhail Vorontsov, requests for additional forces as the Murids' activity increases in the spring. However, he receives a reply saying that the existing forces are required to maintain Dagestan.
- 1854 February 9**
He sends a short letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili from Tbilisi, informing her that he will return to Dagestan soon and asking her to contact him often.
- 1854 Until February 18**
Dimitri Jorjadze is going to marry Vasilieva and Grigol Orbeliani tries to dissuade him from doing so.
- 1854 February 28**
The Viceroy of the Caucasus petitions the Emperor to allow the Orbelianis to divide and legalize their lands.
- 1854 Until March 1**
The longstanding case of division of the Orbelianis' lands is successfully completed with the intervention of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1854 March 1**
While handing in the command to General Nikolai Read, Viceroy of the Caucasus Mikhail Vorontsov writes extensive instructions about the Caucasus military units and repeatedly mentions Grigol Orbeliani and his merits.
- 1854 March 11**
In a report submitted to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, he writes that the inhabitants of Avaria, who, along with Haji Murat, were enlisted in the Cavalry Regiment, again run into the mountains and join the rebels because they cannot live in peace. He, therefore, requests permission to carry out attacks on the disobedient persons from time to time.
- 1854 March 11**
Exhausted by a long journey, he arrives in Temirkhanshura.
- 1854 March 12**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, giving his best regards to their relatives.
- 1854 March 18**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends an extensive business letter to General Alexander Baryatinsky, asking for help with 4 battalions, since the threat of Shamil's attack is already apparent.

- 1854 After March 20**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Stavropol. The former Viceroy informs that he plans to meet with General Mikhail Khamutov, who is ordered by the Emperor to lead the right flank of the Caucasian Line, and repel and defeat the English-French landing force. He informs Grigol about the number and deployment of battalions in different areas. If the united forces make a landing in Abkhazia and Samegrelo, there is a great danger that they will occupy most of the territory, and if they plan to attack Samegrelo and Imereti, it will be possible to strengthen these regions and Guria with available military resources. He writes this in great detail in order not to be influenced by false information spread by the adversary. He thinks that the English and the French are less familiar with the Caucasus and want to incite the population against Russia. Rumours are afloat that Shamil will force the Chechens to attack the left flank of the Russians.
- 1854 Until March 24**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from General Alexander Baryatinsky asking him to send 4 battalions to help the troops fighting against the Turks.
- 1854 March 24**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to General Alexander Baryatinsky and explains in detail why it is impossible to send 4 battalions from Dagestan to help the troops fighting against the Turks.
- 1854 March 25**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from his nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani, who promises to study well.
- 1854 Until March 26**
He sends part of his subordinate units under General Maniukin to the village of Urkarakh, which, under the influence of local Qadi Haji Muhammad, came over to the Murids and declared disobedience to Russia.
- 1854 March 26**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, instructing her regarding family affairs. Grigol also gives his best regards to their relatives.
- 1854 March 30**
General Zachar Maniukin informs the Commander of Caspian Forces Grigol Orbeliani about the latest developments. The Urkarakh people initially expressed their obedience, but the next day, when it was time for them to hand over their hostages, they opened fire. Thus, he had to destroy the village.
- 1854 April 5**
He writes the last part of the poem "The Toastmaster" dedicated to Emperor Nikolai I, entitled from "From the Toastmaster".
- 1854 After April 14**
He receives a letter sent by General Alexander Baryatinsky on April 14 and a project to abolish the Dagestan Administrative Unit.

- 1854 April 17**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that he will send the money to her son – Alexandre soon. It is a pity that Kaplan Orbeliani has been fired from the governorship of Borchalo. He informs her that he has not spoken to the Viceroy about his pension yet, but will definitely do so as soon as possible.
- 1854 Until April 21**
He receives two letters sent from Tbilisi and Stavropol by Mikhail Vorontsov, who resigned.
- 1854 April 21**
He sends a letter to Mikhail Vorontsov, former Viceroy of the Caucasus, from Temirkhanshura, expressing great concern over his departure from the Caucasus. Grigol writes that people will never forget his role and informs him about the situation in Dagestan.
- 1854 April 24**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he has exempted the mother of his servant – Zakarka from taxes and she should not be asked for any money from now on.
- 1854 April 26**
General Nikolai Read, writes a statement, sent to the Caucasus Corps, regarding the fact that the Temporary Commander of the Caspian Army, Lieutenant General Grigol Orbeliani, ordered to punish Kaitagh residents for their disobedience and sent the army to Urkarakh.
- 1854 April 27**
As Commander of Dagestan troops, he sends a letter to General Alexander Baryatinsky. He believes that the abolition of Dagestan district will mean the loss of the entire South Caucasus because if it happens, most of it will join Shamil.
- 1854 April 27**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to General Alexander Baryatinsky, categorically not sharing his plan to abolish Dagestan and asking him to set up a single division to defend this side so that many years of achievements are not wasted.
- 1854 After May 14**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, sent from Stavropol. He has already been dismissed from his position as a Viceroy. Mikhail Vorontsov writes that he cannot leave the region without saying good-bye. He informs Grigol about a possible split with Persia, but he does not lose hope, as Russian Army in the Caucasus is strong and he believes that the enemy will be defeated. Newspapers write about the frustration of Turks that no one is helping them and they have to act alone. It may be necessary to leave half of Dagestan and mobilize troops at the border. The concession of the Gazikumukh line and the strongholds, the significance of which was assured by the addressee, would be an irreparable loss, both morally and politically. He hopes that Grigol will have a few battalions to repel the expected attacks on Tabasaran and Lezgian lands, and if he does not, he is sure Grigol will find a way out.
- 1854 May 15**
The Kavkaz newspaper publishes a follow-up to Dimitri Kipiani's extensive letter, "A Few Thoughts of the Materials for the History of Georgia", in which one of the examples of Georgian poets not sacrificing the idea for rhythm is the work of Grigol Orbeliani.

- 1854 Until May 25**
He is the best man at the wedding of Major Mikhail Dolgovo-Saburov and Emilia Krasnoglyadova.
- 1854 May 25**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, informing her that due to the Muslim fast, Dagestan is still peaceful.
- 1854 Until June 10**
Platon Aleksii-Meskhishvili is awarded the cross and Archpriest Dimitri Aleksii-Meskhishvili sends a letter of gratitude to Grigol Orbeliani for his outstanding attention toward his son.
- 1854 June 10**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in which he complains that Isaiah Gromov, who he sent to Tbilisi to deliver the foals, is late.
- 1854 Until June 18**
He sends a hundred roubles to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, to hand over to the priest Ardaziani, but the mail is robbed and the money is lost.
- 1854 June 18**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and informs that 100 roubles sent to her by mail have been lost. He asks her to give her money to the priest Ardaziani and promises that he will repay it later. He asks how Nino and Ekaterine Chavchavadzes are, whether they have suffered any damage from the Ottomans.
- 1854 April-June**
He does not know which village Shamil will attack and therefore deploys his troops in every corner to repel the sudden attack.
- 1854 July 3**
Kakheti is attacked by Lezgins, burning houses and taking captives from Tsinandali, including Alexandre Chavchavadze's son – David's wife and children, Grigol Orbeliani's brother's – Ilia's wife and child, his sister Ephemia Orbeliani-Baratashvili's daughter Nino and others.
- 1854 July 5**
Shamil's troops are moving to Tusheti and Kakheti. Grigol attacks the villages of Salatavia to force them back.
- 1854 July 7**
He reinforces the Yevgenievsky Fortress with additional forces, crosses the Sulak River from the outskirts of old Burtunay, Terengul Gorge and Diuz Tauts Mountains, and arrives in Burtunay in the morning.
- 1854 July 8**
Early in the morning, he destroys all the mounds and redoubts that the mountain dwellers had built to block the road to Burtunay and by means of a sudden attack, he occupies the village. He then plans to encamp near old Burtunay, but receives a message from General Levan Melikishvili, saying that Grigol is required to reinforce the right wing. Thus, Grigol returns to the Lezgian cordon line.

- 1854 After July 8**
Grigol Orbeliani jokes in the letter sent to an unknown person that he does not know why Levan Melikishvili is looking for Shamil in Alazani.
- 1854 July 9**
From Burtunay, he goes back to the Yevgenievsky fortress to defend the Zaqatala district left without troops.
- 1854 July 10**
Grigol goes back to Temirkhanshura.
- 1854 July 12**
General Read reports back to the Military Minister of the Empire, Vasiliy Dolgorukov regarding the information provided by General Levan Melikishvili that he has requested the Caspian Provisional Commander, Grigol Orbeliani, to provide support in reinforcing the right wing of the Lezgian cordon line.
- 1854 July 17**
From Tsinandali, General Nikoloz Read reports back to the Military Minister of the Empire, Vasiliy Dolgorukov, regarding the details of kidnapping of wives and children of the Generals – David Chavchavadze and deceased Ilia Orbeliani.
- 1854 Until July 19**
He receives letters from the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Svimon Shalikashvili, and Commander of the left flank of the Lezgian border line, Levan Melikishvili, who report that Shamil has moved to Didoetiya with his troops.
- 1854 July 19**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Svimon Shalikashvili, and asks him to inform which villages and noble families have suffered damage during the attack of Murids on Kakheti.
- 1854 July 21**
In a written statement sent to the Caucasus Corps, General Read writes that Shamil's troops have moved from Tekhnutsal to Kakheti and Tusheti and that the Caspian Provisional Commander, Grigol Orbeliani, has fortified the Yevgenievsky Fortress with additional battalions in order to attack Salatavia from there and to force Shamil's troops to come and defend Salatavia. He expresses his gratitude to Orbeliani for this brilliant campaign during which Russian troops destroyed the village of Burtunay.
- 1854 Until July 28**
The infantry moves to the high mountain of Nosdag.
- 1854 July 28**
In the morning, he receives a report from the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Svimon Shalikashvili, regarding Shamil's retreat to the village of Antsukh.
- 1854 July 28**
He sends a reply letter to Svimon Shalikashvili, Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, thanking him for the report and asking for regular updates on Shamil's movement.

- 1854 July 30**
He receives a letter sent by Baron Leonti Nikolai and Dimitri Jorjadze from Kutisha.
- 1854 July 30**
He sends letters to Dimitri Jorjadze from Khozrek written by relatives of women, Shamil's captives, in Kakheti. Grigol asks him to open each letter before sending and see if there is anything written that would be undesirable for them if the Murids read the letters. He is sure that Shamil will definitely read them before handing the letters over. Grigol therefore asks not to send such letters to the captives.
- 1854 July 31**
He receives a letter from Gazikumukh Khan, Agalar Beg, regarding the return of Shamil.
- 1854 August 1**
He is near Nosdag mountain and sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze. He informs that he is going to Gazikumukh and is planning to write a letter to Shamil about the kidnapped Georgian captives. Grigol asks to inform him as soon as he learns something new about the captives, no matter how hard it is to listen.
- 1854 August 3**
He arrives in Gazikumukh with the army, where he receives the letters of Sakina Khanum, Khasai-Khan Utsmiev and Dimitri Jorjadze.
- 1854 August 4**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Gazikumukh and informs him that he expects the enemy to become more active after the end of Kurban Bayram. He writes that he is waiting for the translator Mirza Vekilov to come to him the next day in order to write a letter to Shamil in Arabic.
- 1854 August 4**
He moves from Gazikumukh to Tsuara mountain with his army.
- 1854 August 6**
From Tsuara, the army moves to Turchadag mountain and on the way, he is involved in a small clash with the enemy.
- 1854 August 6**
He sends a letter from Mount Turchadag to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that he has no information about the Georgian captives yet.
- 1854 August 7**
From Mount Turchadag, he sends a letter for Shamil to the ruler of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ivan Lazarev, asking him to deliver it to the Imam of Chechnya-Dagestan.
- 1854 Until August 9**
He writes a letter to be sent to Shamil. Grigol promises to give him everything he can for the release of the captives. The only thing he asks Shamil is to be reasonable and not to ask for something that is beyond his power. Grigol asks to contact either him or Baron Leonti Nikolai to negotiate.

- 1854 Until August 9**
He writes a letter to Shamil's son Jamaleddin, thanking the latter for the compassion toward the hostages kidnapped from Kakheti and asking to inform him what he can do to thank him.
- 1854 Until August 9**
He writes a letter to be sent to Levan Melikishvili, in which he asks not to send letters to the captives and Shamil except him and Leonti Nikolai, because in such a situation, it is important to weigh each word.
- 1854 August 9**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze together with the letters to be sent to Shamil, his son Jamaleddin and Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Orbeliani. Grigol asks Dimitri to provide warm clothes, shoes and food to the captive women and children.
- 1854 August 9**
He is on Mount Turchadag and receives letters from Dimitri Jorjadze and his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. Grigol learns that the captives are alive but in poor conditions.
- 1854 August 10**
From Mount Turchadag, he sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze along with the letter to be sent to Baron Leonti Nikolai in Khasavyurt.
- 1854 August 10**
He is on Mount Turchadag and writes a letter to Baron Leonti Nikolai, in which he asks him to do everything possible to free their captive relatives. Grigol warns that the news of awarding the rank of Colonel to David Chavchavadze should not reach Shamil, as this might complicate the release of the captives.
- 1854 August 11**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Mount Turchadag, asking him to send more warm clothes to the captives.
- 1854 Until August 12**
He is on Turchadag Mountain and receives a letter of Sophio Chavchavadze-Nikolai to be sent to her sister-in-law, Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze, who has been captured by Shamil. In the attached letter, the addressant explains to Grigol Orbeliani that her brother – David Chavchavadze's eyes hurt and he is in pain, but he is collecting money to save his wife and children and will bring the money as soon as he can.
- 1854 August 12**
He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Mount Turchadag with a letter written by Sophio Chavchavadze-Nikolai to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze. Grigol asks to open Sophio's letter, read it, and if nothing unacceptable is written, ask Baron Leonti Nikolai to send it to Shamil.
- 1854 Until August 14**
The satirical impromptu written by the poet Vladimir Sologub on the military rule of Georgia reaches his ears, two stanzas of which he memorizes and translates orally.

- 1854 August 14**
He is on Mount Turchadag and writes a letter to be sent to Imam Shamil.
- 1854 August 14**
He is on Mount Turchadag and writes a letter to be sent to Shamil's son Jamaleddin.
- 1854 August 14**
He is on Mount Turchadag and writes a letter to be sent to his captive sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani.
- 1854 August 14**
Along with the letters to be sent to Imam Shamil, his son Jamaleddin and his sister-in-law - Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, he sends a short letter to his secretary, Dimitri Jorjadze. On the second page of the letter, he writes his translation of Vladimir Sologub's satirical impromptu and thus indicates why the case could not be resolved in time.
- 1854 August 16**
He is on Turchadag Mountain and receives a letter from Levan Melikishvili. He also receives a letter from Nikolai Brusilov to be sent to Dimitri Jorjadze and sends it to the recipient together with his letter.
- 1854 August 25**
From Turchadag, he goes to Kamasha Mountain and receives letters from Dimitri Jorjadze, Sophio Chavchavadze-Nikolai and his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani; He writes a reply to Dimitri Jorjadze, thanking for everything he has done for the captives and complaining that he has not received a reply from Shamil to any of the three letters. Grigol asks to send Sophio's letter to her captive sister – Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze.
- 1854 August 29**
He is on Kamasha Mountain and receives the letters sent by Dimitri Jorjadze, among which there are letters from Shamil, his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and David Chavchavadze. Shamil writes that he has read his letter, promises that the captives will be treated with respect and when Grigol arrives in Temirkhanshura or Khasavyurt, he will start negotiations with him. Barbare asks him to take care of the release of children before the women are released because they are very sick. David Chavchavadze writes that he is already in Dagestan and missed the letters sent to him.
- 1854 August 29**
He sends a reply letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs him of the contents of the letters received by him from Shamil, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and David Chavchavadze.
- 1854 August 29**
He sends his servant Zakarka to Dargo and gives him a letter to Shamil, in which Grigol asks him to allow Zakarka to serve the captive women.

- 1854 August 30**
 He sends a letter to Imam Shamil from Mount Kamasha. Grigol reminds him that a truly religious person should be concerned about what deeds he will present when appearing before God. He informs him that one of the captive's husbands – David Chavchavadze is already in Khasavyurt and he can contact him. Grigol asks him to release the children, the pregnant woman and his sick niece before the negotiations. He writes that they may not be able to withstand captivity and die, which will not be auspicious to the recipient either. He thanks him for his kind treatment of the captives and wishes he could ever repay his children with kindness.
- 1854 September 13**
 David Chavchavadze comes to him from Khasavyurt in Temirkhanshura and informs him of the demands of Imam Shamil for the release of the captives: the return of his son Jamaledin, the return of his nephew Hamzat, who was deported to Russia 15 years ago, as well as Kharisilau and Sheikhul Islam. In addition, Shamil asks for the ransom in the amount of 1 000 000.
- 1854 September 14**
 He sends a letter to Imam Shamil from Temirkhanshura asking him to reconsider the conditions set for the release of the captives, as they are completely unrealistic. He writes that his son Jamaledin is not even a captive in Russia, but an officer, and he can return home without any deals if he wants to, but no one has the right to force him to do so. As for three people deported to Russia, he writes that it is possible for them to return, but it will take at least three years to find their place of residence in boundless Russia, while captive women and children will not be able to endure being in captivity. Regarding the amount, he writes that paying a million roubles from the relatives of the captives is unthinkable, and the government will not help in the payment. Grigol recommends to send someone he trusts to negotiate. He also offers conduct correspondence in Arabic because he has heard that one of the letters has been mistranslated by a translator.
- 1854 September 22**
 He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and tells her about the completely unrealistic demands made by Shamil for the release of the captives. Grigol writes that after finding out about these demands the captives have given way to despair.
- 1854 September 22**
 He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexander Baryatinsky, informing him of the conditions set forth by Shamil for the release of the captives. He writes that when his brother Ilia, was in captivity, he did not bother the authorities, nor would he bother them now, if Shamil had set the conditions he could have fulfilled. Moreover, he cannot return Shamil his son without the permission of the authorities. Therefore, he begs for help. Grigol asks Alexandre to make it clear for the Emperor that Shamil's son has no authority in the mountains and is therefore not dangerous to the Russians, but on the other hand, his return may be even better for Russia as it will cause controversy and division among Shamil's sons over inheritance.
- 1854 October 1**
 He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, writing that Shamil still holds to old demands. Thus, the negotiations are delayed, while the captives need a lot. Therefore, he urgently asks to send him money for herds and new-fashioned lechakis for Shamil's wives. He writes that he sends numerous gifts to others to help him negotiate with Shamil.

- 1854 After October 3**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that he is ill and has difficulty writing. Grigol offers to add 400 roubles from the captives' money to free a Gregorian priest.
- 1854 October 13**
He finds out that numerous Murid Troops move from Mishik to Gerzel. Grigol quickly goes to Chiri-Yurt.
- 1854 October 15**
Since he has found out that Shamil had changed his mind to attack and returned to the mountains, he returns to Temirkhanshura after a two-day break in Chiri-Yurt.
- 1854 October 15**
Grigol Orbeliani is planning to hold talks with Shamil regarding the release of Georgian captives, and an unknown person, Irodion, asks him to take care of his captive children via Dimitri Jorjadze.
- 1854 Until October 22**
He sends caviar and smoked sturgeon fillet to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, who is captured by Shamil.
- 1854 October 22**
He sends a letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili from Temirkhanshura, informing her that negotiations for the release of the captives by Shamil are postponed.
- 1854 November 6**
General Nikolai Read reports to the Military Minister of the Empire, Vasily Dolgorukov, about the talks being held by Baron Leonti Nicolai and Grigol Orbeliani to release their relatives captured by Shamil.
- 1854 November 6**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that Shamil is asking for the same again in exchange for the release of the captive women. He is interested in the news of the recipient's son, how he studies and whether he moves to the second grade. Grigol gives his regards to their relatives.
- 1854 November 6**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to General Alexander Baryatinsky informing him that if Shamil's son Jamaleddin refuses to return to his homeland, Shamil demands that he personally hand over his decision to a person trusted by his father. Grigol Orbeliani worries that it will take a long time for a trusted person to arrive in St. Petersburg and return. Therefore, he asks if it is possible to bring Jamaleddin to Stavropol.
- 1854 November 12**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Mikhail Vorontsov, the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, asking for help in rescuing his captive relatives. Grigol writes that the acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, General Nikolai Read, intends to intercede with the Emperor for the return of Shamil's son, and that he looks forward to the results of these negotiations from St. Petersburg.

- 1854 November 18**
A person sent to Shamil by David Chavchavadze returns to Temirkhanshura from Dargo and says that he was not allowed to come near the captives and hands over Shamil's letter. The Imam of Chechnya-Dagestan is outraged that he has not received a response from the Russian authorities for the release of his son within three months and threatens to give captive women to his Naibs as slaves.
- 1854 November 18**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to General Alexander Baryatinsky, telling him about Shamil's threats and begging him for help.
- 1854 November 19**
Dimitri Jorjadze receives a letter from David Chachikashvili, who asks him to intercede with Grigol Orbeliani to arrange his service under Grigol's command.
- 1854 Until November 26**
General Alexander Baryatinsky informs Grigol Orbeliani that the Emperor agrees to return the son to Shamil if he himself does not object. In this regard, Military Minister Vasily Dolgorukov has sent an official enquiry to Jamaledin and they are waiting for his answer.
- 1854 November 26**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, expressing his concern that the latter is not going to return to Georgia. Grigol tells him about his relative and the difficulties in rescuing captive women and children, and sends him his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaia-Orbeliani's letter, addressing Mikhail Vorontsov as a well-wisher and former Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1854 November 26**
On the 25th anniversary of his service as an officer in the Russian Army, Grigol is awarded the Order of St. Giorgi, the Fourth Class.
- 1854 November 27**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Mikhail Shcherbinin, head of Mikhail Vorontsov's Field Chancellery; Grigol is worried that the former Viceroy is not going to return to Georgia; He informs him of the condition of the captive relatives and asks him to hand over the attached letters written by him and Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani to the former Viceroy.
- 1854 Until December 4**
An unknown person appeals to Dimitri Jorjadze to intercede with Grigol Orbeliani to take care of the release of his captured relatives. He apologizes because he knows that Grigol has a difficult situation himself in connection with his captured relatives: his sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Orbeliani, his nephew – Giorgi Orbeliani and his niece – Nino Baratashvili.
- 1854 Until December 10**
He sends a letter to Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani, sending his warm regards to Platon Ioseliani.

- 1854 After December 10**
He receives a letter from Platon Ioseliani, expressing his concern over the resignation of Mikhail Vorontsov from the post of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. Ioseliani congratulates Grigol with the Emperor's decision to exchange Jamaleddin, Shamil's son, who at that time was in Russia, for women and children kidnapped from Kakheti. Grigol also finds out about the upcoming wedding of his relatives, Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) and Alexandra Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka).
- 1854 After December 16**
He receives a letter from General Alexander Baryatinsky, from which he learns that Shamil's son, Jamaleddin, agrees to return to his father.
- 1854 December 23**
He sends a letter to Alexander Baryatinsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops from Derbent, thanking him for his significant contribution to the release of the captives and asking him to send Shamil's son - Jamaleddin, who has agreed to return to his father, to him in Temirkhanshura and not to Grozny, because he and David Chavchavadze hold the negotiations from here.
- 1854 Until December 26**
The unknown addressee forwards Grigol's letter, in which he makes fun of the fact that Levan Melikishvili was looking for Shamil near Alazani river, to Levan. As a result, Levan gets angry at Grigol.
- 1854 December 28**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops, Alexander Baryatinsky, and, in order to save time, asks him to send Shamil's son Jamaleddin directly to Temirkhanshura without arriving in Tbilisi from Stavropol.
- 1854** He acts as the Commander of the Caspian Troops and Commander of the Civil Division instead of Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov.
- 1855 Until January 3**
He sends his translator Isaiah Gromov to Dargo. The latter reports regarding the well-being of the captive women and brings their letters with him.
- 1855 January 3**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexandre and Barbare Saginashvilis, hoping that Shamil's son Jamaleddin will arrive soon and the case of the captive women and children will end well. He writes that Shamil has been treating them with respect and the children: a toddler, Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of David) and Giorgi Orbeliani (son of Ilia) got so used to him that they even pulled him by his beard and played with him.
- 1855 January 4**
He informs the head of the headquarters of the Caucasus Troops, Alexander Baryatinsky, in writing from Temirkhanshura of Shamil's conditions regarding the release of the captives taken from Kakheti to Dargo. Grigol writes that Shamil refuses to accept the ransom and demands that the captives from both sides are exchanged. He adds that he does not have so many highlanders-captives and asks him to mediate and send highlanders-captives from other units of the army.
- 1855 January 11**
He does not feel well.

- 1855 January 11**
From Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter through his translator, Mirza Vekilov, to Kaplan Orbeliani, informing him that the captive women, along with their children, are feeling well. They are waiting for Shamil's son to return from Russia and their release; He advises to teach his son, David, Tatar and Persian well, since he will not be able to earn money only with the knowledge of English.
- 1855 January 11**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and informs her that he has sent 150 roubles to her son, Alexandre.
- 1855 January 21**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and expresses his concern over the delay in the arrival of Shamil's son and the release of the captives. He is interested in how they are getting ready to meet the new Viceroy, Nikolai Muravyov.
- 1855 After January 22**
He receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov, the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, but because he has to travel so often to inspect troops, he is unable to reply.
- 1855 Until February 7**
The new Viceroy of the Caucasus, Nikolai Muravyov, asks Grigol to come over to Tbilisi. Therefore, he cannot wait for the arrival of Shamil's son – Jamaleddin in Temirkhanshura and the release of his relatives kidnapped from Kakheti. He leaves David Chavchavadze to meet them and goes to Tbilisi himself.
- 1855 February 7**
He arrives in Tbilisi by the order of the Viceroy Nikolai Muravyov.
- 1855 February 11**
He sends a letter to Alexandre and Barbare Saginashvilis from Tbilisi, informing them that Shamil's son has not returned yet and, consequently, the case of the captive women is much the same; It breaks his heart that they have already left Tbilisi to meet the captives and thus were unable to see each other.
- 1855 February 16**
He is in Tbilisi and receives a letter from David Chavchavadze. The addressant reports that Shamil's son Jamaleddin is already with him and the Imam is also eager to end the exchange soon.
- 1855 February 17**
He receives a letter from his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, reprimanding him for not informing her of his arrival in Tbilisi.
- 1855 February 17**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, telling her that he has indeed sent her a letter about his arrival in Tbilisi. He also writes that Shamil's son is already in Temirkhanshura and the Imam is in a hurry to accomplish the exchange of captives.
- 1855 February 18**
He sends a letter to Kaplan Orbeliani from Tbilisi and informs that Shamil's son - Jamaleddin is in Temirkhanshura and the exchange of captives will end soon.

- 1855 February 20**
He sends a letter to Nuha Governor – Konstantine Tarkhnishvili from Tbilisi and informs him that Shamil’s son Jamaleddin is in Temirkhanshura and the exchange of captives will end soon. He asks to let him know when he is going to arrive in Tbilisi.
- 1855 March 7**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Lieutenant-General Alexandre Saginashvili, informing him that he must return to Temirkhanshura soon and asks if Alexandre can arrive in Tbilisi to see him before leaving.
- 1855 Until March 10**
He participates in organizing the exchange of his brother Ilia’s wife and child and other captives for Shamil’s son – Jamaleddin.
- 1855 March 15**
After being released from captivity, Grigol Orbeliani’s brother’s (Ilia) wife and child go to Temirkhanshura from Khasavyurt to see Grigol.
- 1855 April 3**
He sends a letter through his translator Isaiah Gromov to his brother Zakaria’s wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani from Temirkhanshura, telling her that the women released from captivity will leave Temirkhanshura for Tbilisi in two days and will be there on the eighth day. Therefore, he asks them to arrange a house to accommodate them.
- 1855 April 4**
He is appointed Commander of the 21st Infantry Division.
- 1855 March 22 – April 5**
Relatives released from Shamil’s captivity: Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, her son – Giorgi Orbeliani, wife and children of David Chavchavadze and Nino Baratashvili are in Temirkhanshura. Grigol Orbeliani, who has missed his relatives a lot, feels complete bliss. In the morning, the children’s twittering wakes him up and he is full of hope.
- 1855 Until April 29**
From St. Petersburg, he receives a letter from his nephew – Alexandre Orbeliani, in which he informs Grigol that he is fine and promises to study diligently.
- 1855 Until April 29**
Along with the reply, he sends 100 roubles to his nephew – Alexandre Orbeliani.
- 1855 April 29**
He sends a letter to his brother Zakaria’s wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani from Temirkhanshura, informing her that he has sent a hundred roubles to her son. He wonders how Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and her son Giorgi feel after returning from captivity.
- 1855 May 7**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to former Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov, happily announcing that his relatives have been released from captivity. Grigol tells him about the situation in Dagestan and the feelings of Shamil’s son, Jamaleddin, who has returned to his homeland.

- 1855 May 7**
He sends a letter to Mikhail Shcherbinin, the head of the Chancellery of the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, from Temirkhanshura, informing him of the news of Dagestan and asking him to deliver the attached letter to Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1855 May 25**
He sends a letter to General Alexander Baryatinsky from Temirkhanshura to St. Petersburg, expressing his concern of his departure from the Caucasus, and wishing him to achieve even greater success in St. Petersburg. Grigol asks Baryatinsky to grant his patronage to his nephew, Page Alexandre Orbeliani, when he meets him.
- 1855 Until May 29**
He reports to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Nikolai Muravyov, of his efforts to bring peace to Tabasaran. Grigol writes that mullahs have recently intensified their preaching activities and that they are preparing for a turmoil. Therefore, before escalating the situation and before Shamil receives auxiliary divisions, he has sent his troops to Tabasaran. The sudden appearance of Russian troops without bloody clashes forced the local population to vow fidelity to the Empire, to hand over hostages, and declare complete obedience.
- 1855 After May 30**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter sent from St. Petersburg by his nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani, on May 30, asking him to send a pistol and a belt-dagger granted to him by Yusuf Beg.
- 1855 Until June 7**
He receives a letter from Svimon Shalikashvili, Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment.
- 1855 June 7**
He sends a reply to the Treasurer of the Grenadier Regiment, Svimon Shalikashvili, from Temirkhanshura, writing that he is interested in the news of the Christianization of the Ingiloyts and is looking forward to the news of the capture of Kars.
- 1855 July 1**
He informs the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Nikolai Muravyov, on how Shamil's son, Jamaleddin is adapting to his return to Chechnya. Grigol writes that Jamaleddin has had circumcision, after which he felt bad. It is very difficult for him to get used to local customs, but Shamil tries to create the right environment for him. Jamaleddin has teachers of Arabic and Avarian languages, as well as mullahs who take care of his religious education. Jamaleddin is often sad and when Shamil asked him once about the reason, he answered that he regretted the death of his benefactor – Emperor Nikolai I. Shamil has expressed his compassion towards him; he even allows him to read magazines sent from Russia and is patient regarding his refusal to lead the squads and participate in attacks. Orbeliani also informs the Viceroy that Shamil is planning to marry Jamaleddin to Daniel-Beg's second daughter.
- 1855 July 1**
He sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, from Temirkhanshura. He wants to know who accompanied his sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and the family of David Chavchavadze in Moscow. He is also interested in whether the arsonists of the Tbilisi Caravanserai have been found.

- 1855 Until July 8**
He sends a pistol and a belt-dagger to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, to be sent to his nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani in St. Petersburg.
- 1855 July 8**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he has sent a pistol and a belt-dagger by mail to be sent to her son. Grigol also gives his best regards to their relatives.
- 1855 July 8**
He sends a short letter to Kaplan Orbeliani from Temirkhanshura and asks him to take a photo and send it to him.
- 1855 July 20**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he can no longer withstand the heat and, because there is peace around, he is going to the mountains to cool off.
- 1855 July 21**
He goes to the village of Oghly in the evening.
- 1855 Until July 22**
He sends a diverting letter to Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova.
- 1855 Until July 22**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze from Temirkhanshura, informing him about the situation in the region.
- 1855 July 22**
From the village of Oghly in Dagestan, he sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and instructs him to send his foal to the Major of the Apsheron Regiment, Mikhail Dolgovo-Saburov. He also asks to inform him as soon as he receives the news from Sevastopol.
- 1855 July 22**
He leaves for the village of Kutisha in Dagestan.
- 1855 After July 22**
He receives a letter from Betania from Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova and finds out that she is visiting the family of her brother-in-law, Baron Alexander Nikolai. She gives Baron's regards to Grigol and writes that her brother David Chavchavadze and his family, released from Shamil's captivity, are now in St. Petersburg, while his daughter, a 5-year-old Elene, who was with her aunt during the Murids' attack and who was not captured like her family, is with her in Betania. She also writes about Countess Josephine Roniker-Oppermann's consolation over the death of her husband Alexander Oppermann because Grigol Orbeliani devoted a poem to this woman.
- 1855 After July 22**
Along with Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova's letter, he receives a letter from Igor Korghanov, in which the latter speaks about the war and sends his regards to mutual friends.

- 1855 July 24**
He sends a letter to the Commander of the right flank of the Dagestan border line, Major General Petr Volkov, from Mount Kutisha, informing him in detail of the list of measures to be taken for the security of the region.
- 1855 July 25**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Kutisha Mountain, informing him that Shamil has a detachment of 14-thousand cavalry. Grigol writes that it is terribly cold in the mountains and asks him to send the newspaper *Ruskiy Invalid* (The Russian Disabled).
- 1855 July 27**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Kutisha Mountain, informing that Shamil is going to resume the attacks after Kurban Bairam and gives advice regarding personnel.
- 1855 August 11**
He is in the village of Arkazi and makes a short note on the letter, written to Dimitri Jorjadze by Svimon Shalikashvili, regarding the rumours about the beheading of Napoleon III.
- 1855 August 14**
From the village of Oghly, he sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze with the letters to be sent to Yulius Minckwitz and Mate Ghamazov's father, informing them that Shamil is planning a large meeting with the Naibs in Avaria and giving recommendations regarding military preparations.
- 1855 August 14**
He goes to Kutisha Mountain from the village of Oghly.
- 1855 August 15**
He goes to Gazikumukh from the village of Oghly.
- 1855 Until August 21**
He receives a letter from his cousin - Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, in which the addressant reprimands him for not writing letters.
- 1855 Until August 21**
He goes to Gazikumukh, checks the local situation and the readiness of the troops.
- 1855 August 21**
He learns that his cousin's husband, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, has been wounded in a battle next to Sevastopol.
- 1855 August 21**
He is on Kutisha Mountain and starts writing a letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, informing her that he is watching the movement of Shamil's troops from the mountain and is waiting in which direction they will go in order to attack. He is unable to send the letter due to terrible weather.
- 1855 August 21**
He finds Dimitri Jorjadze's letter when he goes to Kutisha mountain.

- 1855** **Until August 22**
When Grigol Orbeliani arrives in Tsudakhar, the locals confront the Gazikumukh people and Grigol Orbeliani calms down the situation; He makes Khan Aghalar Beg of Gazikumukh to write a letter of reconciliation to Yusuf-Beg and Ivan Lazarev, the ruler of the Mekhtuli Khanate.
- 1855** **August 22**
He receives another letter from Dimitri Jorjadze, as well as the text of address to the people of Tabasaran.
- 1855** **August 22**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Kutisha Mountain and tells him about the discord between Tsudakhar and Gazikumukh people.
- 1855** **August 25**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Kutisha Mountain, explaining the basis of the dispute between the Tsudakhar and Gazikumukh residents and asking him to compile the text of the final verdict, according to which the disputed land will remain with the Tsudakhar people but they will be obliged to rebuild the fortress-tower destroyed by them.
- 1855** **August 26**
He goes down from Kutisha Mountain to the lowlands and encamps between the village of Oghly and Kutisha.
- 1855** **August 27**
He receives a letter sent by Dimitri Jorjadze the day before and learns that he wants to go to Chiri-Yurt.
- 1855** **August 27**
He writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and allows him to go to Chiri-Yurt. Grigol also informs him of the plan for the future deployment of their military units.
- 1855** **August 27**
He sends a letter to Levan Melikishvili and informs him that Shamil's meeting in Avaria is over and its participants have returned to their homes. He expresses his surprise that the spies say the gathering was about moral issues and order, not about the military plans.
- 1855** **August 28**
He receives a letter sent by Levan Melikishvili on August 24 in Oghly.
- 1855** **August 28**
He sends a letter to General Levan Melikishvili from Oghly and informs him of the details of the gathering of Shamil and Naibs; Grigol expresses his gratitude to the Russian Emperor Alexander II, who has received his relatives, released from captivity, with great honour in St. Petersburg. Grigol also shares his heartache over the fact that his deeds are less visible: no one knows that he has suppressed the uprisings in Akusha and Kaitagh and is now doing the same in Tabasaran as he solves cases without numerous victims and a thunder of cannons.
- 1855** **August 28**
He arrives in the village of Oghly via a difficult, snowy and icy road.

- 1855 August 31**
Due to the terrible weather, he goes back to Temirkhanshura from Kutisha mountain.
- 1855 Summer**
Sultan Ahmed, the organizer of the riots in Zemo Kaitagh (Upper Kaitagh), goes to Grigol Orbeliani from the village of Shilyagi to apologize. Grigol Orbeliani makes him promise to prove his loyalty by his deeds.
- 1855 Until September 2**
His brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani informs Grigol that they want to arrange his niece's, Barbare Baratashvili's, marriage to a Russian officer.
- 1855 September 2**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and shares his opinion on the marriage of his niece Barbare Baratashvili. He writes that it would be better if she marries a Georgian prince, because she does not know Russian and it will be difficult for her to master their morals and customs. He advises to ask others for their opinion, but also to take into account Barbare Baratashvili's wish.
- 1855 September 2**
He completes the letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, which he began on August 21, and gives it to Zakaria Chavchavadze, who has visited him on the way to Tbilisi.
- 1855 Until September 16-23**
He feels bad, his gallbladder is inflamed, he is cold and so weak that he cannot even write.
- 1855 Until September 23**
He receives a letter from Nuha Governor, Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, and copies of the Viceroy's orders so that he can get familiar with the war situation. Grigol learns that the Russian army has left Sevastopol and is very disappointed.
- 1855 September 23**
He sends a letter to the governor of Nuha, Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, from Temirkhanshura and informs that there is peace in Dagestan. He fears that the withdrawal of Russian troops from Sevastopol will give Shamil false hopes, but he hopes that his son Jamaleddin will help assess the real situation. Grigol returns copies of the orders of the Viceroy along with the letter.
- 1855 Until September 26**
He provides General Vasily Bebutov with the information regarding Daniel-Beg. He writes that in 1852 Shamil had doubts about Daniel-Beg's credibility and kept an eye on him so that he would not go over to the Russian side. However, their relationship was sorted out later. Even if Daniel-Beg wants to betray Shamil, he will not sacrifice his family, he will not be able to escape with his relatives. In addition, his daughter is married to Shamil's son, Ghazi Muhammad, which also helps strengthen their relationship. Grigol also writes that Daniel-Beg does not have authority among his people and his going over to the Russian side will not do any good.

- 1855 October 10**
He sends a letter to Mikhail Vorontsov from Temirkhanshura, briefing him on the developments of recent months and expressing gratitude for the fact that the Caucasus Mountains are on the path of reconstruction thanks to his efforts. He hopes that his son – Simon, who has been wounded, has already recovered. He gives his regards to the recipient’s wife, Ekaterine Bronitskaya-Vorontsova, and the adjutant’s wife, Barbare Golitsyna-Choiseul-Gouffier, and offers both to make a donation to decorate Christian temples built in the Muslim Caucasus.
- 1855 October 13**
He is in Temirkhanshura and receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from whom he learns that she was to leave Moscow on October 6. He thinks that it would be better if his sister-in-law found out of the death of her brother - Petre Bagrationi before departure, because while being in Moscow with her family, they could have consoled each other.
- 1855 October 14**
He sends a letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili from Temirkhanshura, informing her that he has suffered from gallbladder inflammation and now feels better; Grigol gives his best regards to their relatives.
- 1855 October 14**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria’s wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol is shocked that their sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani’s brother – 19-year-old Petre Bagrationi, was killed during the attack on Kars. He is happy that his cousin’s husband, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, has recovered from his wound.
- 1855 October 14**
His cousin Anton (Tato) Orbeliani (the son of Giorgi) dies.
- 1855 October 24**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze in the evening.
- 1855 October 24**
He goes to Maraga from Derbent.
- 1855 October 25**
He sends a letter from Derbent to Dimitri Jorjadze and tells him the details of the meeting and conversation with the local governor Yulius Minckwitz.
- 1855 October 30**
He enters the village of Khanag in Tabasaran with the army, the frightened enemy moves to Rughuja without a fight, but with the help of the militia and local Begs, he defeats them and destroys both villages. The residents of Tabasaran do not expect such a defeat and send deputies to stop the attack.
- 1855 October 31**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from the village of Khanag in Tabasaran and tells him how two villages in Tabasaran were occupied. He is interested in the situation in Temirkhanshura and asks if he has heard anything about the departure of Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Moscow.

- 1855 November 5**
He is in the village of Khanag and receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze, from which he learns the story of the death of Muhyuddin, the ruler of the village of Erpelia in Kumukh.
- 1855 November 5**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from the village of Khanag, informing him that he continues to cut down the forest near the villages of Tabasaran, which will deprive the robbers of their shelter.
- 1855 November 6**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from the village of Khanag in Tabasaran and tells in detail about the illegal actions of Grigol Eristavi, the head of the Quba region, and the scandal surrounding them.
- 1855 November 10**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze.
- 1855 November 10**
He sends a letter to the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1855 November 11**
The son of Jamov Beg, the ruler of Karakaitagh, captures a Muslim cleric, who was involved in the preparations for the Tabasaran uprising in 1855, and brings him to Grigol Orbeliani who orders to punish him by whipping.
- 1855 Until November 12**
After the destruction of the villages of Tabasaran, he receives a letter of obedience from the religious leader Ahmed Khan of Sulak, who was one of the most famous insurgents in this region, and is very pleased.
- 1855 Until November 12**
He receives a letter from his cousin – Ioseb Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), from which he learns that Barbare and Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia) found out about the death of their brother – Petre in Moscow and therefore postponed their departure.
- 1855 November 12**
He is near the village of Khuchni, writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and tells how the people of Tabasaran have tried to refuse to build a road, but to no avail.
- 1855 November 14**
He is in Tabasaran and receives a letter from his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, who has heard about his illness and is interested in his health now.
- 1855 November 15**
He sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani from Tabasaran, informing her that the Tabasaran military expedition is coming to an end and expressing concern that he has not heard anything from her and his nephew Alexandre Orbeliani, who is in St. Petersburg, for a long time.

- 1855 November 15**
He sends a letter from Tabasaran to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, informing him that the road from Gazikumukh to Derbent is under construction. He writes with pride that neither Nadirshah and Valerian Madatov, nor Nikita Pankratiev and Alexander Miklashevsky, nor Alexandre Dadiani and Mose Arghutinsky could climb Mount Kalukh, but he managed to and now he makes locals to fell the forest and build the road.
- 1855 Until November 17**
He summons Grigol Eristavi, explains that he can no longer stay in his current position, makes him return to Derbent and instructs him to write a resignation letter himself.
- 1855 November 17**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze in the village of Kulukh in Tabasaran.
- 1855 November 17**
He sends a letter from the village of Kulukh to Dimitri Jorjadze in Tabasaran and tells in detail where and what works are being carried out to construct the road. Grigol informs Dimitri that Ivane Bagrationi-Mukhraneli had only 4 battalions, so the Persians occupied Zugdidi. He writes that Ekaterine Chavchavadze is fine and is currently in Gordi.
- 1855 November 26**
After the complete subjugation of Kaitagh, he leaves Ildar-Kadi Aydi-Kadi Ogly as its ruler and returns to Maraga from Tabasaran.
- 1855 December 1**
He sends a letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili from Temirkhanshura, telling her the news of his expedition to Tabasaran and asking her to inform him about the situation in Samegrelo. He wonders why the locals could not resist the Persians.
- 1855 December 8**
He meets Solomon Abesalomov, coming from St. Petersburg, who has also seen his nephew Alexandre Orbeliani, and his relatives, who have been released from Shamil's captivity, and tells him that they are fine.
- 1855 December 9**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to inform him about the situation in Imereti and Samegrelo. Grigol gives his regards to their relatives.
- 1855 December 16**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and is surprised that she has not contacted him once in a long time.
- 1856 Until December 21**
His nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Zakaria) dies.
- 1855 December 21**
He is in Temirkhanshura and learns about the death of his nephew, Alexandre Orbeliani.

- 1855 After December 21**
In Tabasaran, he receives a letter sent by Mikhail Vorontsov from St. Petersburg. The former Viceroy praises the military campaigns described in the letter of November 10 to protect Dagestan and the commanders of the detachment chosen by him. He praises that the Dagestanis, who did not recognize the Russian power even in peacetime, were subjugated during the most difficult period. He is happy with the construction of a magnificent temple in Temirkhanshura and wants to take part in its decoration. Mikhail Vorontsov asks to send a list of icons that would decorate the church. He expresses his condolences over the death of his nephew, Alexandre. He is interested in the coal mining process in Derbent.
- 1855 December 22**
He sends a short letter of condolences from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani; He writes that with the death of his nephew, he was deprived of his last hope and due to desperation, he no longer knows how to comfort himself.
- 1855 Until December 29**
He dismisses Lieutenant Colonel Grigol Eristavi from the post of Chief of the Quba District and replaces him by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Klugen.
- 1855** He is awarded the distinctive emblem to be attached to the Order of St. Vladimir, the II Class.
- 1855** He is elected a full member of the Caucasus Department of the Russian Geographical Society.
- Until 1856** He takes an individual photo in a photographer's studio.
- 1856 January 5**
He sends a letter of condolence from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and attaches a hundred roubles to hand over to his niece – Barbare Baratashvili.
- 1856 January 20**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to contact him. He expresses his concern that all friends have forgotten him.
- 1856 January 24**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Mikhail Vorontsov, former Viceroy of the Caucasus, in which he sends a full drawing of the iconostasis of the military church in the name of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which is under construction.
- 1865 January 25**
He sends a short letter from the village of Ishkarty to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing the latter that he has returned peacefully to this village near Temirkhanshura and intends to move to Chiri-Yurt.
- 1856 January 26**
He sends a short letter from the village of Chiri-Yurt to Dimitri Jorjadze, telling the latter that he is sitting in a cold room and writing; He is going to examine the location of the fortress, the bridge and the troops, and after that he will leave for Kizilyurt.

- 1856 February 3**
He writes a letter of consolation from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he has received two letters sent to him in a row; He advises her to refer to God and her faith to deal with her misfortune.
- 1856 February 10**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Kaplan Orbeliani and asks him not to deprive Ketevan Orbeliani of his consolation, since she is in despair over the death of her son.
- 1856 Until March 1**
He goes to villages to appease the people who rebelled against Tarki Shamkhal Abu Muslim Khan.
- 1856 March 1**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing the latter that the people of Tarki Shamkhal rebelled. Therefore, he goes to the villages to establish peace and to punish the leaders of the uprising; he sends her a power of attorney so that she can receive his pension; Grigol sends his regards to friends and relatives.
- 1856 March 16**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he is tired of his work due to which he has to constantly go back and forth.
- 1856 March 18**
He elaborates a plan to defend Kakhети in the case of war with Turkey.
- 1856 After March 18**
He sends a letter to husband of his cousin's daughter, Ketevan Eristavi (daughter of Shalva) – Elizbar Eristavi, reprimanding him for refusing Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani, who offered to find a job with the help of her son-in-law, Kutaisi Governor Alexander Gagarin. Grigol writes that this time the relatives asked Vasil Bebutov and the latter is waiting for him to submit a statement.
- 1856 March 22**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives letters from his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and Kaplan Orbeliani.
- 1856 March 23**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in which he writes that it has been snowing continuously for two months, it is cold, and cattle, especially sheep, are dying.
- 1856 March 23**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Kaplan Orbeliani, saying that it has been snowing and freezing continuously for the last two months.
- 1856 April 20**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that rains and snow took away his last patience. He also writes that the Viceroy, Nikolai Muravyov, might come to see Dagestan, and gives his regards to friends and relatives.

- 1856 May 8**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and informs that recently his heart has been pounding a lot.
- 1856 After May 11**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov sent from St. Petersburg. The former Viceroy tells him that he is going to the mineral waters in Dresden and informs him that they have ordered the icons for the Temirkhanshura Church to the painter Vasiliy Vasilyev. As soon as the order is finished, they will deliver the icons. Mikhail Vorontsov also writes about the long rout of his journey and asks to send letters to St. Petersburg.
- 1856 May 18**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and informs her that he has decided to spend a couple of weeks at the seaside.
- 1856 May 30**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1856 June 1**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexandre Saginashvili, expressing his worries that his estates are being measured because of his cousin's debts. This injustice led him to write to Vasil Bebutov, who is in charge of the civil affairs of the province.
- 1856 June 12**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying that he has sent troops to the mountain and that he himself intends to go to the place where Shamil appears.
- 1856 July 6**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying that he is waiting for a reply from Vasil Bebutov concerning the measurement of the lands of Grigol's estate. He writes that he has sent deputies to attend the coronation of Emperor Alexander II.
- 1856 July 12**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexander Baryatinsky, Commander of the Reserve Infantry Corps of the Guards, asking him to patronize Major-General Grigol Bagrationi.
- 1856 July 21**
He sends a letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking to send an icon of the Savior, since he is the groom's best man of a Russian military engineer, Adolf Volckenhagen; Grigol worries that if Shamil resumes hostilities, he will urgently have to return and do his duty.
- 1856 July 22**
He sends a letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze, in which he jokes that he swims in the sea every day and he lacks a bit until he is completely young.
- 1856 August 1**
He returns to Temirkhanshura from Petrovsk, where he has spent two weeks at the seaside.

- 1856 August 2**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that he has returned from the sea.
- 1856 August 10**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexandre Saginashvili and informs him that he is very satisfied with the two weeks spent at the seaside in Petrovsk.
- 1856 August 26**
He arrives in Akhty.
- 1856 August 26**
He receives a letter from his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing him that they are going to marry off his niece – Barbare Baratashvili to Dimitri Vezirishvili and they need his consent.
- 1856 August 27**
From Akhty he sends a letter to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and informs her that he gives his consent to marry off his niece Barbare Baratashvili to Dimitri Vezirishvili. He asks either to sew dresses for Barbare to the amount of 1000 roubles on his behalf or provide her with dowry, or just give her the money. Grigol writes that he will send the money through Mirzoyev as soon as they write to him.
- 1856 After August 27**
He writes on the paper that he has borrowed 1600 roubles from Ivan Mirzoyev for the dowry of his niece, Barbare Baratashvili.
- 1856 September 7**
He writes a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, in which he states that according to aide-de-camp Baron Leontiy Nikolai, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, is going to visit the Dagestan Fortress in Khasavyurt.
- 1856 September 9**
He writes a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and sends him a letter of Major General Grigol Bagrationi to read.
- 1856 September 10**
He is awarded the Order of St. Vladimir, the II Class, which has a sword attached to it.
- 1856 September 11**
He writes a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and asks to inform him about the possibility of allocating funds for the purchase of torches.
- 1856 September 13**
He writes a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking the latter to prepare the projects to be submitted to the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1856 September 15**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that he has received the Order of St. Vladimir, the Second Class, and that he is busy with preparations to welcome the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky.

- 1856 September 18**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying her that he has a lot of work to do due to the upcoming visit of the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1856 September 26**
He sends a letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze, notifying the latter that he expects the arrival of the Viceroy in the city of Petrovsk; He is worried about not being able to buy fish and thinks about replacing fish with some other delicious dishes.
- 1856 September 28**
He sends a letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs the latter that he has received a letter from the Governor of the Shemakhi district, Konstantine Tarkhnishvili.
- 1856 September 30**
He sends a letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs the latter that he was visited by Major General Grigol Bagrationi.
- 1856 October 1**
He sends a short letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze, reprimanding Sergi Tchilashvili for his behaviour, he is also dissatisfied with the behaviour of Aghalar Beg and his Amal.
- 1856 October 6**
He sends a letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking him to send his overcoat.
- 1856 Until October 22**
He writes a short letter from Petrovsk to Dimitri Jorjadze and sends him the text of the toast he has addressed to Viceroy Baryatinsky in the city of Petrovsk.
- 1856 October 22**
He sends a letter to Kaplan Orbeliani, asking him to welcome Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, who is coming to Tbilisi with great love and great desire for the happiness of Georgia. He thinks that God loves Georgia, because this man was sent here as the Viceroy.
- 1856 Until October 28**
He hosts Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, and then sees him off to Baku with great fanfare.
- 1856 October 28**
He describes the events of October 21-28 1856 in the Caspian region in the journal of military campaigns. He writes that Shamil deployed his army and 10000 men brought by 22 Naibs opposite the ruins of Gergebil in order to attack any section of the Russians along the front line, but the precautionary measures taken to prevent the impending attack – the reinforcements of the defence of the Dagestan region, the capture of advanced spots, arrival of the reserve troops – have hampered Shamil's intentions.
- 1856 October 28**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs that he has seen off the Viceroy to Baku with great pomp.

- 1856 Until October 29**
On the way from Baku to Quba, he meets mountain dwellers who have taken land on lease but cannot start sowing madder without the permission of the Russian government. Grigol is asked to intercede with the permission.
- 1856 October 29**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Dimitri Jorjadze and asks him to work out a project, regarding the organization of the society, if the province of Derbent is abolished.
- 1856 November 9**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, expressing satisfaction with the marriage of his niece – Barbare Baratashvili.
- 1856 November 9**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexandre Saginashvili, asking about the details of welcoming a new Viceroy in Tbilisi.
- 1856 After November 9**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze in such an illegible handwriting that he cannot read it, he writes news on it, that his niece, Barbare Baratashvili, married Dimitri Vezirishvili and sends it back.
- 1856 November 10**
He is enrolled in the retinue of Emperor Alexander II.
- 1856 November 16**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Kaplan Orbeliani, wondering how he met Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and how the latter received the Tbilisi society.
- 1856 November 27**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani; He is interested in what is happening in Tbilisi and what they think about the new Viceroy – Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1856 Until November 28**
He takes an individual photo at the photographer's studio.
- 1856 November 28**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, attaching his photo as a gift.
- 1856 November 28**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and presents his views on the defence of Kakheti.
- 1856 December 24**
He writes on the paper that he has sent 1600 roubles to Ivan Mirzoyev with the help of his servant Ninika Bakradze.

- 1857 Until February**
He writes a short letter to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, telling her happy news about her husband's appointment to a high position.
- 1857 February**
He writes a letter to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, informing her about the return of Ekaterine Chavchavadze from Russia.
- 1857 Beginning of February – March 8**
He spends more than a month in Tbilisi. He is pleased with the surroundings of relatives and the hustle and bustle of his hometown.
- 1857 Until March 8**
He goes back to Temirkhanshura.
- 1857 March 8**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying her that he has returned to Shura with difficulty; He is outraged by the dishonesty and idleness of their estate manager, Geua Okhanashvili, as a result of which their Kumisi vineyards are completely destroyed.
- 1857 March 13**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to the Russian General, Leontiy Nikolai, informing him of how Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, was fascinated with the new ideas.
- 1857 March 5-15**
He is in Temirkhanshura and because of the terrible weather cannot go out.
- 1857 March 15**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili and asks her and her husband to come to Temirkhanshura in order to go to the sea together.
- 1857 March 18**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Dimitri Jorjadze, who is in Tbilisi, asking him to return on time.
- 1857 Until March 23**
In Temirkhanshura, he receives a letter from the former Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, Aleksey Yermolov.
- 1857 March 23**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to the former Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, Aleksey Yermolov, informing him that he has complied with the request and personally handed over the 600 roubles he sent to young Sophia and her mother.
- 1857 March 27**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and cordially thanks Major General Grigol Bagrationi for his readiness to pay off his debts.

- 1857 March 28**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to warn servant Sosika, take good care and not scatter Ilia's guns, as there is nothing left of his diseased brother.
- 1857 April 2**
He is in Temirkhanshura, where he is visited by his sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, nephew Giorgi and niece Nino Baratashvili.
- 1857 April 3**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and informs that on Holy Tuesday he was visited by his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, nephew Giorgi and niece Nino.
- 1857 April 10**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, congratulating her on the Easter.
- 1857 April 18**
He is in Temirkhanshura, where he is visited by his cousin's child, Elene Andronikashvili-Cholokashvili.
- 1857 April 19**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and informs her that he was visited by Elene, daughter of Ivane Andronikashvili (son of Malkhaz).
- 1857 After April 19 – May 16**
He leaves Temirkhanshura due to business affairs and goes to different places.
- 1857 May 16**
After a month-long trip, he returns to Temirkhanshura.
- 1857 May 17**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, notifying her that he has returned to Shura after a month-long journey; He sends his regards to his relatives and friends.
- 1857 May 24**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, writing that he is very sad about the death of the wife of his uncle Iakob Orbeliani – Elisabeth.
- 1857 June 6**
He sends a short letter from Temirkhanshura to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, informing her that his cousin's daughter Elene Andronikashvili gave birth to a daughter.
- 1857 June 14**
The foundation is being laid near old Burtunay for the construction of the future fortress and headquarters of the Dagestan Infantry Regiment.

- 1857 June 15**
He moves from Temirkhanshura to Yevgenievsky Fortress and sends a short letter to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in which he expresses his emotions over the parting with her and his nephew.
- 1857 June 16**
He is on a military expedition in Terengul Gorge.
- 1857 June 17**
He visits the village of Burtunay in Dagestan, where the fortress-headquarters is to be built. He crosses Terengul Gorge, from there he goes round the mountain to test the roads and, finally, he returns to the camp.
- 1857 June 18**
He is in the camp near Terengul and sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing the latter of the details of the military expedition. He writes that Shamil has not been seen yet, although he has noticed about a thousand warriors near Burtunay, at the edge of the forest.
- 1857 Until June 20**
He sends a letter to Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, expressing his concern regarding Lieutenant Colonel Nikoloz Kobiashvili's capture by Murids. Grigol writes that he feels sorry for his wife and children and asks for help to release him.
- 1857 After June 22**
He receives a letter from Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli. The latter writes that he is also worried about the capture of Lieutenant Colonel Nikoloz Kobiashvili, but at the same time he is outraged by his negligence, which led to his capture. He is saddened by the news of the death of his relative Major-General Iason Chavchavadze as well.
- 1857 After June 22**
His detachment moves to Salatavia and encamps at the mountain pass. He sends conciliators to Shamil in order to conclude peace. Shamil's son, Jamaledin, wants to negotiate with them, but Imam does not allow it.
- 1857 June 24**
He writes a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs him that his army, located near the enemy, is waiting for a clash.
- 1857 June 24**
Shamil and his troops follow the Russian troops on their way to Salatavia and try to block the way to Russian auxiliary forces, but Grigol Orbeliani attacks and fiercely defeats the enemy near Yevgenievsky Fortress.
- 1857 After June 24**
The Commander of the troops of the Caspian region, Grigol Orbeliani with a 1400-cavalry goes to Salatavia from the Yevgenievsky Fortress.
- 1857 June 26**
He sends the report to Adjutant-General Alexander Baryatinsky and describes in detail the ongoing military preparations near New Burtunay on June 22 by both Shamil and Russian troops. He writes that the soldiers of the Russian army succeeded in this battle, while the opponent suffered a loss of 400 men.

- 1857 June 27**
He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from the camp stationed near Terengul, informing him that about 400 Lezgins were killed and wounded in a clash with Shamil's army.
- 1857 June 28**
Grigol Orbeliani's beloved Nino Chavchavadze, a widow of Russian writer Alexander Griboedov, dies of malaria in Tbilisi.
- 1857 June**
He passes the Terengul Gorge and begins to construct the military headquarters near old Burtunay.
- 1857 July 1**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that his and Shamil's armies are standing facing each other.
- 1857 July 26**
He reports in writing to the Commander-in-Chief about the situation in Salatavia and how they have to cut down forests and build a fortress in addition to repelling the attacks of enemies. Grigol asks to send him two additional infantry battalions.
- 1857 July 29**
He sends a short letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs him that Shamil no longer fires cannons and it is calm in the area.
- 1857 August 3**
He sends the report to Adjutant-General Alexander Baryatinsky, notifying that the mountain dwellers were defeated in Shavshirak, Salatavia district, and other places in the Caspian region. He adds that as the result of these battles, great damage was inflicted on the opponent both in human and material terms.
- 1857 August 6**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze in Salatavia and in a reply letter advises him not to go to Petrovsk, because cholera is raging there; He writes that if this disease reaches Temirkhanshura, then he should urgently move to Ishkarty.
- 1857 August 8**
He sends a short letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs him that it has cleared up and Shamil has calmed down, he does not fire anymore.
- 1857 August 20**
While in Salatavia, he receives two letters from Dimitri Jorjadze and sends a reply, in which he informs the latter about the rumours as if Shamil has retreated in fear of cholera.
- 1857 August 27**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that Shamil has gone to Dargo with the army.
- 1857 August 27**
He sends a short letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that Shamil went to Dargo and his army was disbanded.

- 1857 Until August 30**
The exiled from Chirkey and the mountain dwellers currently living in the village of Chortau come to him and ask for shelter.
- 1857 August 30**
He sends two battalions to help the residents of Chortau, who want to go over to the Russian side and are afraid of Shamil's supporters.
- 1857 August 30**
He is in Salatavia and, after the solemn prayer dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the patron saint of Emperor Alexander II – Alexander Nevsky, awards the distinctive marks sent by the Viceroy to the warriors who have shown themselves in the last battles.
- 1857 August 31**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, thanking the latter for his kindness and informing him of the death of 20 soldiers during the cholera epidemic.
- 1857 September 5**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking him to send carts.
- From 1856 November 20 to 1857 September 7**
He writes a letter to General Dmitry Milyutin and offers, in addition to official correspondence, in some cases, to address each other with letters.
- 1857 September 7**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to General Dmitry Milyutin, thanking Lieutenant Colonel Radetsky for his outstanding generous attention.
- 1857 September 10**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and does not advise him to move to Samegrelo as an advisor.
- 1857 September 10**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Kaplan Orbeliani informing him of the details of the clash with Shamil's army twice. He gives regards to his relatives.
- 1857 September 11**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, in which he does not support the plan to release Colonel Nikoloz Kobiashvili from captivity.
- 1857 September 15**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs about the outbreak of the cholera epidemic.
- 1857 September 17**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that the winter has come very early, with the fog and rain all the time.

- 1857 September 20**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to General Dmitry Milyutin and asks him to send a suitable candidate to replace the Major-General, Sergei Vasilchikov.
- 1857 September 24**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to General Dmitry Milyutin and asks him to pay attention to Lieutenant Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Zurab).
- 1857 September 19-24**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, notifying him that he has sent a written report to the Viceroy on the release of Lieutenant Colonel Nikoloz Kobiashvili from captivity; He also expresses his worries that the story and life of Georgians is so incoherent.
- 1857 September 26**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dmitry Jorjadze, notifying him that it has finally cleared up; Grigol asks to prepare a power of attorney in the name of Zakhar Manyukin in connection with the appointment of Ahmed-khan, a police officer of Elisu, as a ruler.
- 1857 September 30**
He is in Salatavia and writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, advising him to read Mariam Eristavi's poem in the last issue of magazine *Tsiskari*. Grigol is interested in the identity of the poetess.
- 1857 September 30**
He sends another letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking him to change his order and leave to the faithful Kelese Mohammad the arable land near Temirkhanshura, which belonged to the latter. Grigol congratulates the addressee on Mtskheta Cathedral feast-day.
- 1857 October 1**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, in which he talks about the situation in Derbent and the decision of the Governor, Zakhar Manyukin. He writes that they do not have sufficient armies and that they have to take this fact into consideration.
- 1857 October 1**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and expresses concern over the mistakes made by Grigol Bagrationi in selecting his security staff.
- 1857 October 5**
Four battalions of the Russian Army under his command go by Gumbet road to New Burtunay.
- 1857 October 5**
As a result of the military operation, he captured the last stronghold of the Murids in Salatavia – the village of Burtunay.
- 1857 October 6**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that he has taken the last base of the Murids – the village of Burtunay.
- 1857 October 6**
He takes New Burtunay by storm, leaves three battalions to defend it, and returns with one battalion to his camp.

- 1857 October 6**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, and describes how they successfully captured Shamil's stronghold – Burtunay.
- 1857 After October 6**
The Russian Emperor Alexander II writes in pencil on the report about the capture of Burtunay sent to the Minister of Defense, Nikolai Sukhozanet, by Grigol Orbeliani: "Send my benevolence to General Grigol Orbeliani and other leaders".
- 1857 October 12**
He writes an extensive letter from Salatavia to be sent to Dimitri Jorjadze and discusses the prospect of rescuing Lieutenant Colonel Nikoloz Kobiashvili from captivity. However, he forgets to send the letter.
- 1857 October 15**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her of the great frosts and blizzards. He sends his regards to the loved ones.
- 1857 October 15**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze informing him that he has received Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky's letter from the Russian Emperor about awarding him a golden sword decorated with diamonds.
- 1857 October 17**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking to find the roofing material of the building and send it to Yevgenievsk.
- 1857 October 20**
He attends the consecration of the new building of the military headquarters of the Dagestan Infantry Regiment.
- 1857 October 23**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, thanking for the kindness shown, due to which the Emperor rewarded him with a golden sword decorated with diamonds.
- 1857 October 25**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and advises Lieutenant Colonel Nikoloz Kobiashvili's wife to stop writing letters regarding her husband's release, as this will further complicate the case.
- 1857 October 27**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, notifying him that the new building of the military headquarters of the Dagestan Infantry Regiment has been consecrated.
- 1857 October 27**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, notifying him that on October 15, the Dargo residents ran the sheep flock off from the village of Keger, located on the bank of the Karakoyso river, due to which they had a clash with local warriors.

- 1857 October 31**
In order to attract the attention of the enemy and assist General Evdokimov, he attacks the opponents' redoubt on the way to Aukh and takes up a position there.
- 1857 October 31**
He takes the fortress fortified by the mountaineers in the impassable forest near the village of Burtunay.
- 1857 October 31**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and tells him about the capture of a fortified fortress in the impassable forest near the village of Burtunay by the mountain dwellers.
- 1857 November 1**
He is in Salatavia and after the liturgy awards the distinguished soldiers who took part in the capture of the fortress near Burtunay with the distinctive marks sent by the order of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1857 November 1**
He is in Salatavia and is waiting for General Nikolai Evdokimov in terrible cold.
- 1857 November 1**
He writes a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and tells him about military campaigns.
- 1857 November 2**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili and tells her about the successful operation against Shamil's army.
- 1857 November 3**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze and informs him about the situation in various military units from October 3 till November 3.
- 1857 November 3**
He sends several battalions in the direction of Zubut to detect the gangs sheltering in the villages there.
- 1857 November 3**
He is in Salatavia, near the village of Burtunay, where a forest is being cut down to build the road.
- 1857 November 3**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, and reports that after the completion of the construction of the new headquarters of the Dagestan Military Regiment, the Salatavia detachment was assigned to free the 9-kilometer space between New Burtunay and Dylm, Shamil's safe asylum, from the adversary. Grigol describes military campaigns in the area and reports that they have had three wounded soldiers so far.
- 1857 November 5**
He sends a short letter from Salatavia to his brother Zakaria's wife – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that he has taken another fortress built by Shamil.

- 1857 November 7**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Dimitri Jorjadze, telling him about the murder of the Governor-General of Kutaisi, Alexander Gagarin, by the last prince of Svaneti – Konstantine Dadeshkeliani on October 24 1857.
- 1857 November 7**
Shamil's son, Ghazi Muhhamad, attacks New Burtunay. Grigol Orbeliani immediately sends two battalions of the Dagestan Infantry Regiment against him and defeats the enemy fiercely.
- 1857 After November 7**
Shamil himself leads an auxiliary detachment and encamps near Beilar-Kurgan. Grigol Orbeliani sends two battalions of the Samur Regiment to help with defense of the front line.
- 1857 November 9**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and tells him about the capture of the fortress near Burtunay on October 31.
- 1857 November 10**
He receives a rank of Adjutant-General.
- 1857 November 10**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, notifying that a special squad, sent to punish the adversary who were noted in the villages of Zubuta and Khubari, liberated the area from the mountain dwellers, burnt part of the cattle supply on spot, and took the other part with them. Grigol also reports that they successfully repulsed a 3000-men detachment of the overconfident mountaineer Ghazi-Magoma, although the commander managed to escape, but the imperial army got hold of the axe given to him as a symbol of power by Shamil. He also informs the Minister that the Murids who invaded the Gubden forest managed to abduct 100 head of cattle and the population, displaced in the same forest, was able to return only part of it. Grigol sends detailed information on loss of human and material resources.
- 1857 After November 10**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Tbilisi to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili. He writes that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, little nephew Giorgi and niece Nino Baratashvili are fine and wish to take the addressee there in the spring and relax at the sea together.
- 1857 November 13**
Together with his subordinate units, he defeats the Murid resistance and burns the village of Dylm in Dagestan.
- 1857 November 14**
Grigol Orbeliani reports to the Commander-in-Chief that the Salatavia detachment has fulfilled the tasks: the fortress of Burtunay has been built, the forest has been cut down all the way till Dylm, and troops can move.
- 1857 November 16**
He sends the divisions who took part in the Salatavia expedition from various military units back to their camps to rest. He leaves only the Dagestan Infantry Regiment in Burtunay.

- 1857 November 17**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, informing him regarding the burning of Salatavia, as well as final fortification of Burtunay.
- 1857 After November 18**
Lieutenant General Grigol Orbeliani, the Commander of the Caspian troops, receives the gratitude from the Commander-in-Chief for the successful conduct of the Salatavia expedition.
- 1857 November 19**
He sends a letter from Salatavia to Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, telling him about the November 13 hostilities – how he took and burnt the village of Dylm in Dagestan.
- 1857 November 22**
He sends a short letter from Salatavia to Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1857 November 27**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to General Nikolai Evdokimov praising him for taking the village of Keshen-Aukh in Dagestan.
- 1857 December 5**
He writes a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, in which he thanks the latter for the solicitation, due to which he received the Emperor's monogram.
- 1857 December 5**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, and shares his opinion on personnel issues.
- 1857 December 6**
He sends a letter from Temirkhanshura to Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and writes that, with the petition of the Viceroy and by the Emperor's benevolence, he has suddenly received the rank of Lieutenant General.
- 1857 Until December 28**
He receives a letter from the husband of his cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirsky – Dmitry Sviatopolk Mirsky, who is upset by the tone of the letter he received from Grigol.
- 1857 December 28**
From Temirkhanshura to Khasavyurt, he sends a reply letter to the husband of his cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirsky – Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and assures him that his attitude towards the addressee is only brotherly and friendly. Grigol tells him about road construction and other construction plans in Dagestan and writes that he is going to arrive in Tbilisi on New Year's Eve.
- 1857** Along with several officers from the Caspian region, he addresses the Caucasus Committee with a proposal to erect a monument to General Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov.
- From 1858** During the absence of Alexander Baryatinsky in Tbilisi, he periodically acts as the Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus.

- 1858 Beginning**
Under the instruction of the Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky, together with Dimitri Kipiani, he writes his views on the reform to release the peasantry and presents them to the Viceroy.
- 1858 February 6**
He is appointed Deputy Viceroy of the Caucasus and has an annual salary in the amount of 10000 roubles.
- 1858 April 3**
From Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and tells the news of their acquaintances and friends. Grigol writes that Konstantine Bagrationi-Mukhraneli married Elisabeth Palavandishvili in church. He gives his regards to their common acquaintances in Dagestan.
- 1858 April 12**
He asks the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, to allocate 2000 roubles to pay a ransom for Nikoloz Kobiashvili and gets his consent.
- 1858 April 13**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze from Temirkhanshura and finds out that Nikoloz Kobiashvili was ransomed from Shamil's captivity.
- 1858 April 13**
He tells his cousin, Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, that Nikoloz Kobiashvili has been released and asks him to inform his relatives.
- 1858 April 13**
From Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura he sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze informing him that he (Grigol) will be appointed chairman of the Viceroy's Council and will have to perform his duties during the absence of the latter. Grigol tells him news about the decoration of the Mushtaid Garden and common acquaintances.
- 1858 After April 13**
He receives a letter from Aleksey Kruzenshtern, Director of the Office of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, who sends instructions along with the letter and asks Grigol to inform him what kind of additional staff he will need in his office.
- 1858 After April 13**
He sends a reply letter to the Director of the Office of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Aleksey Kruzenshtern, stating that he will need Georgian and Tatar-speaking translators and furniture.
- 1858 Until April 27**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze through Solomon Korghanov on his way to Temirkhanshura and informs Dimitri about the news in Tbilisi.
- 1858 April 28**
He writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze to be sent to Temirkhanshura and tells in detail the news of recent awards and reappointments.

- 1858 After April 28**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Kipiani sent from Gori. The latter regrets that despite his and the leader of Tbilisi nobility Alexander Orbeliani's (son of David) efforts to fulfil the desire of the authorities regarding the Georgian nobility's development of the conditions for the release of the serfs, someone has deliberately prevented it.
- 1858 May 2**
He continues to write a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze to be sent to Temirkhanshura, which he started on April 28. Grigol adds and sends news about the life of common acquaintances.
- 1858 Until May 3**
He asks Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, to appoint Dimitri Jorjadze as the Vice-Governor of Tbilisi, but the Viceroy has already offered the post to Konstantin Orlovsky.
- 1858 Until May 3**
He asks the Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Dimitri Milyutin, to hire Mirza Vekilov as a translator, and the latter agrees.
- 1858 May 3-18**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura to Dimitri Jorjadze asking him to send his horse to Tbilisi; Grigol tells him local news and gives his regards to common acquaintances.
- 1858 May 26**
He sees off his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and his nephew, Giorgi, for a vacation in Tabakhmela.
- 1858 May 28**
The former ruler of Avaria Akhmedkhan's brother, Alisultan, brings him letters from Dimitri Jorjadze and his cousin Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli from Temirkhanshura.
- 1858 May 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura to Dimitri Jorjadze and shares his opinion about Alisultan. In his view, it is unfair that the whole Khanate of Avaria was left to the nephews of Alisultan, while he received only one village.
- 1858 May**
The magazine *Tsiskari* publishes the poem of the unknown author "To Prince Grigol Orbeliani (son of Dimitri)", which expresses the author's feelings about the peaceful return of Grigol Orbeliani from the campaign against Shamil.
- 1858 June 2**
From Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze through Svimon Paichadze's son, asking him to help the holder of the letter, who is sent to measure the Quba region.
- 1858 June 15**
From Tabakhmela to Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that the sons of the addresser's cousin: Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab) and Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva), are moving to Dagestan to perform their official duties. Grigol asks Dimitri to accept them properly and gives his regards to common acquaintances.

- 1858 June 27**
From Tabakhmela, he arrives in Tbilisi for business for one day.
- 1858 June 28**
He writes a letter from Tabakhmela to Dimitri Jorjadze. Grigol is worried about the increased cost to the treasury, people are being cheated again, there is still injustice and corruption.
- 1858 June 29**
He celebrates the day of St. Peter and Paul with his peasants and feasts in the field, then goes to Kojori to visit his relative, Lieutenant-General Dimitri Orbeliani.
- 1858 June 30**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Dimitri Jorjadze in Dagestan, expressing his worries about the increased cost to the treasury, people being plucked again, injustice and corruption.
- 1858 June 30**
Relatives and friends, who gathered for the funeral the day before in Kojori, now come to visit Grigol in Tabakhmela.
- 1858 Early July**
He arrives in Borjomi to meet with Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, where high-ranking government officials and the distinguished society of Tbilisi are gathered.
- 1858 Early July**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends an emotional letter to his cousin's son – Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), in which he writes that there is only one Georgia in the country. A person should live here and serve in St. Petersburg for a short time only.
- 1858 After July 10**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Jorjadze describing his journey from Temirkhanshura to Akhty and the situation there.
- 1858 July 19**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him of his views on the management of the Gazikumukh Khanate.
- 1858 Until July 25**
His cousin, famous General Ivane Andronikashvili, visits him in Tabakhmela.
- 1858 Until July 26**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him about the official news of common acquaintances and writes that a telegraph is already working from Kojori to Tbilisi. At the end of the letter, Grigol apologizes for not writing to Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli.
- 1858 July 26**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Dimitri Jorjadze and expresses his sorrow over the death of the former ruler of Gazikumukh.
- 1858 July 31**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, telling her how he enjoyed the feast with his peasants in the field during the day of St. Peter and Paul.

- 1858 August 18**
He receives a notification that three families from Antsukh have already agreed to the resettlement.
- 1858 Until August 19**
He receives a letter sent by the Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Dimitri Milyutin, on August 17 regarding a change in the route of the Emperor's brothers during their next visit.
- 1858 August 19**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dmitry Milyutin, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, and shares his views on the safe organisation of the next visit of the Emperor's brothers.
- 1858 Until August 29**
He receives a letter sent by the Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Dimitri Milyutin, on August 24 regarding the promotion of Colonel Ivan Lazarev.
- 1858 August 29**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dmitry Milyutin, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, and shares his opinion on the promotion of Colonel Ivane Lazarev. Grigol writes that there were people who deserved this position no less than Lazarev but were turned down. Therefore, the rank of Colonel should be sufficient for Lazarev.
- From 1858 Summer**
From Tbilisi, he sends a short letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili in Tbilisi, in which he expresses his surprise that she does not go to Koda.
- 1858 Until September 2**
He receives two letters sent by Dimitri Jorjadze through various people and learns that Baron Alexander Wrangel is against that the Emperor's brothers travel on the roads that could be dangerous.
- 1858 September 2**
He writes to Dimitri Jorjadze about the details of General Hippolytus Vrevsky's death.
- 1858 September 6**
He continues to write a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze to be sent to Temirkhanshura, which he started on September 2, describing the clash in Didoeti and the flood in Tbilisi on August 28.
- 1858 September 14**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai, he arrives in Qarayazi from Tbilisi.
- 1858 September 14**
He sends a letter from the Qarayazi camp to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him of the departure of the Emperor's brothers from Tbilisi to Gardabani and the details of the banquet held there.
- 1858 September 15**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he arrives in Mukhrovani.

- 1858 September 16**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he arrives in Telavi from Mukhrovani, where a big party is held in the evening.
- 1858 September 18**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he arrives in Eniseli and then in Zaqatala.
- 1858 September 17-18**
He sends a letter from Satskhenisi to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him of the details of the visit of the Emperor's brothers to Gardabani.
- 1858 September 19**
He sends a letter from Zaqatala to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him of the details of the arrival of the Emperor's brothers in Zaqatala.
- 1858 September 20-24**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he arrives in Nukha, Shamakhi and Baku.
- 1858 September 24**
He sends a letter from Baku to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him of the details of the Emperor's brothers' arrival in Baku.
- 1858 September 25**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he arrives in Gusarka via Quba.
- 1858 September 26**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he meets with the representatives of the Samur region.
- 1858 September 27**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he arrives in Derbent and meets with the local population.
- 1858 September 28**
Together with the Emperor's brothers, Mikhail and Nikolai Romanovs, he arrives in Temirkhanshura, where a grand meeting is being held.
- 1858 October 1**
From Chiri-Yurt, he sends a letter to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him of the arrival of the Emperor's brothers in Gusarka.
- 1858 October**
Magazine *Tsiskari* publishes his poem "To Iarali".
- 1858 November 29**
Ivane Kereselidze invites him to dinner held in honour of Alexander Dumas in the editorial office of the magazine *Tiskari*, but as the assistant to the Viceroy, he finds it awkward to attend and does not go.

- 1858 November**
Magazine *Tsiskari* publishes his poems: “To my Sister Eph...” and “Memory”.
- 1858 December 3**
He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze in Temirkhanshura with one of the residents of the Gazukumukh, telling Dimitri that this man and his associates want to build some village. Grigol asks him to find out what this is all about and let them do it if necessary.
- 1858 December 7**
He sends a letter from Baku to Nikolai Karlhoff, Senior Quartermaster of the Caucasus Military Corps, arguing that in order to bring the Tatars closer to Russia, it is necessary to bring them out of a state of alienation.
- 1858 December 10**
He writes a letter to the Engineer-General, Konstantin Kaufmann, and sends the Circassian garment to be handed over to the son of Nikolai Romanov.
- 1858 After December 18**
He receives a letter from Mikhail Vorontsov’s doctor Erast Andreevsky. The letter mentions the lands that the addressee bought from Ilia Orbeliani. Andreevsky asks Grigol Orbeliani to stop his relatives from cutting down forests in lands belonging to him. He hopes that the case of demarcation of his and Kaplan Orbeliani’s estates will be completed soon.
- 1858**
The compilers include Grigol Orbeliani’s “You, united by heart, gather and have fun...” in the manuscript collection of Georgian songs, together with the poems by Besarion Gabashvili, Alexandre Chavchavadze, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Giorgi Eristavi, Dimitri Tumanishvili, David Batonishvili, Ioseb Melikishvili, Svimon Tsinamdzghrishvili, Giorgi Tumanishvili, Mamuka Kaplanishvili, Teimuraz II and others.
- 1859 The beginning**
He sends a letter to Julius Witte asking him to appoint Sharoev to a vacant position in the State Property Division.
- 1859 January 6**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze, Head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division, and announces the appointment of Mikheil Tumanishvili as the Head of the Chancellery of Peasant Affairs and a member of the Board of the Viceroy’s Main Division; He also informs Dimitri that David Chavchavadze has had a daughter – Nino; Platon Ioseliani has been appointed as an emergency officer, and Alexandre Saginashvili – as a senior military-police officer.
- 1859 January 17**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze, Head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division, informing him what positions Ivane Bagrationi, Arzas Terghugasov, Felix Sumarokov-Elston, Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi, Arnold Zisserman, Giorgi Eristavi, Zakaria Chavchavadze and Konstantin Kaufmann have been appointed to.
- 1859 February 9**
He is appointed Chairman of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

- 1859 February 16**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi through Zakaria Chavchavadze to the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division, Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that he has helped to marry his servant Ninika Bakradze; He gives his regards to Shamkhal Abu Muslim Khan of Tarki, his son-in-law, Aide-de-Camp of Mekhtuli, and Ibrahim Khan, Captain of Cavalry of the Cossack Regiment of the Life Guards, the latter's brother, Lieutenant Rashid-Khan of the Grodno Hussar Regiment of the Life Guards, and their mother, Nokh-Bek.
- 1859 Until March 6**
He takes an individual picture at the photographer's studio.
- 1859 March 6**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Konstantin Kaufmann, Chief of Staff of the Inspector General. Grigol attaches the letter with two photos of himself and asks the recipient to send them to the Emperor's brothers: Nikolai and Mikhail Romanovs.
- 1859 March 14**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division, and informs him about all Tbilisi news of the Shrovetide. He writes that he is not interested in noisy entertainment anymore and he considers it a waste of time.
- 1859 April 11**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to the Head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division - Dimitri Jorjadze and congratulates him on the Day of the Glorious Resurrection of Christ; He informs him that he is invited to Ateni in a week to the wedding of Barbare and Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi, the daughter of Mamuka Jambakur-Orbeliani, where he will be accompanied by Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1859 April 17**
He attends a party to mark Emperor Alexander II Day in the Viceroy's Garden.
- 1859 April 17**
From Tbilisi he sends a short letter to the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division – Dimitri Jorjadze and informs him about the illness of Kaplan Orbeliani.
- 1859 April 19**
He attends the religious wedding of his relative Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka) and Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi.
- 1859 May 16**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Dagestan Civil Division Chancellery, informing him that the Viceroy has already left for St. Petersburg; He also adds that there is a series of weddings in Tbilisi and wonders if Ivan Lazarev and Nikoloz Chavchavadze have been really captured.
- 1859 After May 21**
He receives a letter from Stavropol, sent by Alexander Baryatinsky, in which the latter thanks him for his faithful service. He writes that it would be difficult for him to travel to St. Petersburg if he did not have the opportunity to hand over his duties to such a trustworthy person as Grigol.

- 1859 After June 16**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg sent by General Alexander Baryatinsky, notifying Grigol that he will leave St. Petersburg on June 19. He also writes that Emperor Alexander II expressed his desire to meet with Grigol and invites him to a party to celebrate the adulthood of the heir to the throne, Nikoloz (son of Alexander), in St. Petersburg.
- 1859 June 26**
He is in Tbilisi and receives a letter from St. Petersburg from Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that he will arrive in Grozny in early June.
- 1859 June 27**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to the head of the Dagestan Civil Division Chancellery – Dimitri Jorjadze, announcing the expected date of arrival of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, in Grozny and writing that he himself will leave for St. Petersburg by September 8.
- 1859 After June 28**
He receives a letter from General Alexander Baryatinsky sent from Yeysk. The latter expresses his gratitude that in his absence he led the Caucasus and the Army. Along with the letter, Baryatinsky sends an order from the Emperor to appoint him Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus troops.
- 1859 July 6**
From Vashlovani, he sends a letter through Yusuf Beg, the ruler of the Kuri Khanate, to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Dagestan Civil Division, informing him that rumours have been spread in Tbilisi regarding an impending strong earthquake that was supposed to destroy Sololaki. People believed the rumour and some went to Bebutov cemetery at night and some to Tsavkisi. Police tried hard to calm people down but could not do anything about it. To everyone's surprise, the earthquake did occur, but nothing was destroyed and no one was injured.
- 1859 July 26**
Grigol Orbeliani is visited by his estate manager Geua Okhanashvili in Tbilisi.
- 1859 July 27**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, asking him to help his estate manager find the thief who is stealing the crop. Grigol gives his regards to Barbare and Alexandre Saginashvilis living in Koda.
- 1859 August 6**
He is in Tbilisi and attends a big party hosted by Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1859 August 6**
He sends a letter through Naib Shahmandar Haji to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division from Tbilisi, expressing satisfaction with the end of the war in Dagestan and the calming of the enemy.
- 1859 August 11**
He sends a letter from Stavropol to Alex Kruzenshtern informing him of Alexander Baryatinsky's expected visit to Tbilisi on August 30. Grigol expresses his wish that Tbilisi and the whole of Georgia meet him with due respect.

- 1859 August 20**
He sends a letter from Koda to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, expressing concern over the health condition of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili. Grigol gives his regards to their relatives.
- 1859 August 28**
He sends a short letter from Koda to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to thank uncle Alexandre for the watermelons.
- 1859 September 3**
He is in Tsarskoye Selo and frequently visits Ekaterine Dadiani.
- 1859 September 8**
He is awarded the Order of the White Eagle.
- 1859 Mid-October**
In St. Petersburg, he meets the former Imam of Chechnya-Dagestan – Shamil. The latter is amazed at Russia’s wealth and apologizes to Grigol Orbeliani for failing to provide adequate living conditions for his relatives and children during their captivity. He is also heartbroken because a lot of relatives and friends have betrayed him.
- 1859 Until October 20**
Going from St. Petersburg to Georgia, he meets Ilia Chavchavadze near Mleta who is going to St. Petersburg.
- 1859 October 20**
He returns to Tbilisi from St. Petersburg.
- 1859 October 31**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Dagestan Civil Division Chancellery, informing him that he has met with Shamil, the Chechen-Dagestani Imam, in St. Petersburg and liked his courteous conversation. Grigol gives his regards to Shamkhal Abu Muslim-Khan and Niko Chavchavadze.
- 1859 After November 8**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Niko Chavchavadze and congratulates him with the post of Staff-Captain.
- 1859 November**
He publishes his poem “Memory” in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1859 After December 2**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili and informs about the robbery of Gelati Monastery and the devastating earthquake in Shamakhi.
- 1859 December 22**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, informing him about the need to relocate 58 families fleeing the Caucasus Mountains to Dagestan, on the shores of Uzen-Am or Retlo lakes, and exempt them from any state taxes and liabilities for 3 years.

- 1859 December 25**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Alexander Baryatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus, and congratulates him with the rank of General-Field Marshal.
- 1859 December 25**
He orders the Caucasus Army to erect a fortification fortress and a tower on the Adagum Valley according to the will of the Emperor. The first one will be called “Baksan Fortress”, and the second one – “Communication tower”.
- 1859 December 6-28**
He sends a letter to the General of the Cavalry, currently the Governor-General of Kutaisi, Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz), informing him of the awarding the rank of Field Marshal to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1859 December 28**
He receives a letter from Poti sent by the General of the Cavalry, currently the Governor-General of Kutaisi, Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz). The latter expresses his deep respect and writes that he instructed Andrian Iziumsky to provide Grigol with assistance.
- 1859 December**
He saves Ivane Kereselidze, who had the editorial office of the magazine *Tsiskari* closed due to the publication of Daniel Tchonkadze’s “Surami Fortress” and who was in danger of being brought to justice.
- 1859**
An unknown person includes Grigol Orbeliani’s poem “Here is the place, here is the area...” in the manuscript collection of poems compiled by him.
- 1859**
As an assistant to the Viceroy, he enjoys his high position and appoints Ivane Kereselidze as an emergency officer in the Chancellery to improve his financial situation and maintain the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- From**
- 1860**
He translates an extensive story, written by a woman-writer – Karolina Jaenisch-Pavlova “At the Tea Table” („За чайным столом“).
- 1860 January 1**
He holds a big, festive, full of beauty banquet to celebrate the New Year.
- 1860 Until January 3**
He attends a solemn baptism in the church of Tbilisi Gymnasium, during which two sons and three cousins of Dzhurmut’s former Naib, Kara-Ali, become Christians. He is the godfather of one of them.
- 1860 January 3**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, congratulating him on the New Year, telling him of the conversion of the Murids and asking him to supply Tbilisi with biblical literature published in Tatar so that Christianized Muslims can pray in their own language.

- 1860 January 3**
From Tbilisi to Koda, he sends a short letter to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, congratulating him on the New Year and inviting him the next day to the benefit-night of the famous Iranian tenor – Agha Satara.
- 1860 January 4**
He listens to the concert of the famous Iranian tenor – Agha Satara from his loge at the Tbilisi Theatre.
- 1860 After January 9**
He receives a letter from General Alexander Baryatinsky sent from St. Petersburg. The latter writes that by the order of the Emperor Alexander II, a triumphal gate should be constructed in Tbilisi to celebrate the victory of 1859 in the North Caucasus.
- 1860 January 23**
The Emperor approves Grigol Orbeliani’s decrees. Fifty-eight families fleeing from the Caucasus mountains are allowed to settle on the shores of Uzen-Am or Retlo lakes, and they are exempt from any state taxes and liabilities for a period of 3 years.
- 1860 Before January 30**
He is appointed the Governor-General of Tbilisi.
- 1860 After January 30**
Adolf Berge notifies Raphael Eristavi that Grigol Orbeliani has been appointed the Governor-General of Tbilisi.
- 1860 January**
He publishes the translation of Ivan Krylov’s fable “The Peasant and The River” in *Tsiskari* magazine. However, it is mistakenly stated “Al. Chavchavadze” below the text.
- 1860 February 15**
The Chairman of the Committee of the Caucasus, Aleksii Orlov informs him, as acting Viceroy, of the Emperor’s consent in relation to the initiative of the military Governor and leader of the nobility to declare August 25, the day of a successful end of half a century war in the North Caucasus, a holiday not only in Georgia but across the entire Caucasus and asks to take appropriate measures in this regard.
- 1860 March 18**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He tells her about bad weather and the illness he has suffered from. Grigol worries that he has not heard of her since February 18.
- 1860 March 19**
The distinguished community of the Caucasus gathers in Tbilisi to congratulate the Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky on the title of Field Marshal. Grigol Orbeliani is among them.
- 1860 March 20**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her regarding who has arrived in Tbilisi to congratulate the Viceroy on the rank of Field Marshal and who has been appointed to what position in recent times. Grigol writes that the recipient’s sister – Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze is going to have a baby again.

- 1860 March 24**
He is in Tbilisi attending a party hosted by Alexander Baryatinsky, at which North Caucasian dignitaries Shamkhal Abu-Muslim-Khan of Tarki, the Kuri ruler Yusuf-Khan, and Elisu's former Sultan, Daniel, feel that they are members of this community as well. They have the honour of inviting glorious ladies to the table.
- 1860 March 24**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, sent on February 10, just when he is writing a letter to her and thanks her.
- 1860 March 25**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and advises her to visit Paris before returning from Germany, and as for her return, he advises her to come via Vienna, Odessa and Poti.
- 1860 March 28**
He sends a short reply letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, thanking her for letting him know about her and asking her to inform him in advance when she is going to arrive in Poti so that he can meet her there.
- 1860 March 28**
He is in Tbilisi and receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, sent on March 6, from which he learns that the eye treatment has yielded results and she is much better. He reads this letter to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili and Dimitri Jorjadze, who visit him. They decide to go immediately to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze to tell her good news about her sister's recovery.
- 1860 March**
His translation of Ivan Krylov's fable "The Peasants and The River" is again published in the magazine *Tsiskari* with an accompanying note from the editorial office: "Published for the second time. Al. Chavchavadze was written mistakenly in the first issue. See *Tsiskari* issue №1 of the same year, pp. 61-62".
- 1860 April 2**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani.
- 1860 April 2**
He also sends a short letter from Tbilisi to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, congratulating him on the glorious Easter Day.
- 1860 April 27**
Kaikhosro Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's daughter Anna marries Alexander Kovako and Grigol Orbeliani is outraged that marrying a Russian has become a trend in Georgia.
- 1860 Until April 28**
Horse racing is held in Tbilisi, during which Grigol Orbeliani's horse, Tabasaran, goes to the finish line second.
- 1860 Until April 28**
His estate manager, Geua Okhanashvili, becomes ill and the estate is left unattended. Grigol Orbeliani cannot find out about the condition of the vineyards, whether they have planted the saplings or not and he is worried.

- 1860 April 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, asking him to tell his servant Sosika to return soon, as he has to send him to meet Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani in Odessa.
- 1860 Until June 13**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani; Grigol expresses concern over the incessant rains and asks Zakarka to send him another batch of 15 bottles of wine.
- 1860 Until June 13**
He sends a short letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and informs her that he is late to return to the city due to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili's illness. Grigol writes that his cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani-Ivanova, is going to return to Tbilisi from Kojori soon, and since the construction of their house has not been completed yet, asks her to accommodate Ekaterine and her children on the second floor of their house for a few days. If necessary, they can occupy the living room and his study as well.
- 1860 June 13**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division – Dimitri Jorjadze. Grigol writes who went where to rest and who is going to be appointed to what position; he asks Dimitri to employ Kelese Mahmada, who has served with Grigol, and informs him that the recipient's uncle, Ioane Jorjadze, who was blind in both eyes, has been healed by an Iranian doctor; Grigol gives his regards to military personnel serving in Dagestan.
- 1860 June 16**
His deceased brother Ilia's brother-in-law, Grigol Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, comes to him and informs him of the death of his elder brother, Dimitri Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, in the war.
- 1860 June 16**
He receives a letter from Alexandre Saginashvili and learns that the dispute between the addressee and his relative Mamuka Orbeliani regarding the Mukhati estate will not be resolved easily.
- 1860 June 17**
He sends a reply letter from Kojori to Alexandre Saginashvili and offers logical options on how to resolve the dispute between their relative, Mamuka Orbeliani, and them over the division of the village of Mukhati.
- 1860 June 18**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, informing him that it is necessary to settle new villages in Kuban and Tergi districts for the next 1861 year.
- 1860 Until June 24**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law Ketevan-Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's brother-in-law – Dimitri, asking for help in moving to another regiment.
- 1860 June 24**
He sends a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and reprimands her brother-in-law, Dimitri, who did not let him know in time that he wanted to move to another regiment, thus complicating matters. He advises to go to Tabakhmela instead of going to Borjomi, because Borjomi water helps to cure the spots left by the fever and not everything. People go there more for fun than for healing.

- 1860 July 24**
He is visited by his cousin Sophio Orbeliani and her husband Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky in Kojori, and Elisabeth Palavandishvili-Bagratioti-Mukhraneli helps him to treat them.
- 1860 July 25**
He sends a letter from Kojori to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, informing her that her husband had submitted a petition to the Viceroy regarding their estates in Zeulistan, but someone is required on spot to show the boundaries of their estate to the land surveyor. Grigol offers to go to Betania Monastery together to see this old building and a fresco of Queen Tamar.
- 1860 July 30**
He sends a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani; He wonders whether Borjomi mineral water has helped her; Grigol writes that Uncle Alexandre was very ill and has barely recovered. He gives his regards to their relatives.
- 1860 August 5**
He receives a report from Adjutant-General of the Tergi District, Nikolai Evdokimov, on the ongoing unrest in the Chechen region and learns the details of the current situation in the valleys of the rivers Assa and Argun.
- 1860 August 6**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, informing him of the ongoing unrest in the Tergi district – the burning of dwellings of the Akki people and other neighbouring tribes, the declaration of their land as property of the state treasury, the destruction of the village – Jumsoi. He suggests that Turkey will take advantage of this unrest and promote fanaticism in the Muslim population. In order to avoid this, he considers it necessary to mobilize military forces and respond immediately.
- 1860 August 8**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, notifying him about rumours circulating among mutinous mountaineers on the eastern shore of the Black Sea and in some tribes bordering Abkhazia that the Russian Empire was going to declare war on England and Turkey, which has led to stirring up of the disobedient mountain dwellers. He describes in detail the activities of the Abkhazian Princes and their military groups against the Empire.
- 1860 August 15**
During the holiday of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary, he goes with relatives to visit the church of Betania and admires the frescoes of Queen Tamar, her father – Giorgi III, and son – Lasha-Giorgi.
- 1860 August 17**
He writes a letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili and brother-in-law Alexandre Saginashvili from Kojori to Koda. Grigol describes his impressions of the Betania Church. He informs that he has to meet the Viceroy in Tbilisi on August 25, where a liturgy, parade, masquerade, and theatre performance will be held. He asks Alexandre to let him know who settled in the villages of Chitala and Shavmirza so that he can evict them from their lands.

- 1860 August 20**
He sends a secret appeal to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, notifying him that the request of General Korghanov, the commander of the Abkhazian troops, in relation to the appearing of the Tsebelda princes before him in due time, was fulfilled by Batal Bey Marshania's party and several others. The subjugated princes were given the right to carry arms because the deprivation of all the rights together would damage their dignity. Grigol also states that other tribes irritated by the submission of the Tsebelda princes to the Empire – the Ubykhs, the Jigets, the Pskhus – are planning to attack Gagra and Bichvinta. Taking this into consideration, these areas are protected by the reinforced garrisons.
- 1860 August 20**
He sends a letter from Kojori to his cousin's son Nikoloz Chavchavadze. Grigol is interested in the news of Dagestan, and informs him that on August 23, Viceroy Baryatinsky returns from Borjomi to Tbilisi and grand parties are to be expected; Grigol asks him to find and send him a good Crimean rifle with a barrel.
- 1860 August 20**
He attends a Saturday liturgy.
- 1860 August 22**
He returns to Tbilisi early to meet the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, and take part in celebrations dedicated to the end of the Caucasus War.
- 1860 August 23**
He meets Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy, who returned to Tbilisi.
- 1860 August 25**
He attends a prayer of thanksgiving at the Sioni Cathedral in Tbilisi to mark the end of the Caucasus War, participates in the parade and goes to the evening party at the Governor-General's Garden.
- 1860 August 26**
He attends a prayer of thanksgiving to mark the end of the Caucasus War, as well as a party of generals and a theatrical performance in the evening.
- 1860 August 30**
He attends another prayer of thanksgiving to mark the end of the Caucasus War and a grand banquet arranged in the evening.
- 1860 August**
Ivane Kereselidze mistakenly signs Giorgi Dvanadze's poem "Morning", published in the magazine *Tsiskari*, with the initials "P. G. O"; it seems he has been provided with the text as if it was written by Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1860 Summer**
Grigol Orbeliani and Dimitri Milyutin, the Chief of the Headquarters of the Caucasus Army fulfill the duties of the Viceroy Baryatinsky because he is resting in Borjomi to improve his health.
- 1860 Until September 4**
He meets Dimitri Kipiani's wife Nino Tchilashvili and asks her when Dimitri is going to return from St. Petersburg. However, he cannot find out the exact date, because Nino herself does not know anything.

- 1860 Until September 4**
He is very happy that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, who has recovered from an eye disease, is returning to Tbilisi from Germany with her son Giorgi and sister Vera.
- 1860 Until September 4**
He receives a letter from the head of the Dagestan Civil Division Chancellery – Dimitri Jorjadze, reminding him to speak in favour of Derbendsov, who is accused of misunderstanding, during the hearing of his case.
- 1860 September 4**
He sends a reply letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Dagestan Civil Chancellery, and reassures that he remembers Derbendsov’s case well and as soon as he becomes the Acting Viceroy, he will definitely help this person to find the truth.
- 1860 September 4**
He attends a Sunday liturgy.
- 1860 Until September 6**
He attends a magnificent banquet at the palace of Viceroy – Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1860 Until September 6**
He spends a good time with Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, her sister Vera, his nephew Giorgi and niece Nino Baratashvili. Grigol attends theatrical performances but does not like either the appearance or the voice of actresses.
- 1860 September 6**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, who left Borjomi for Osiauri and from there to Kutaisi. Grigol jokes about the love of travel and tells her news about their relatives.
- 1860 Until September 9**
He sends epaulets to Isak Tumanishvili.
- 1860 After September 9**
He receives a letter from Isak Tumanishvili. The latter is grateful for the attention he has shown since his youth.
- 1860 September**
He publishes the poem “The Farewell Evening” in the magazine *Tsiskari* with the editor’s remark that the poems were received late and that is why their publication takes place late.
- 1860 September**
He writes on the paper that he has sent 1000 roubles with his servant Ninika Bakradze to Ivane Mirzoyev, who he borrowed from for the treatment of his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaia in Odessa.
- 1860 Until October**
He is in Kojori and writes the poem “Dimit. On...’s worries”. Dimitri Onikashvili, Grigol’s acquaintance from Tbilisi, holds a conversation in the text.

- 1860 Until October 8**
He receives a letter from Petre Bagrationi. The latter notifies that his mother, Anna Ivanova-Bagrationi, who was grieving the death of his brother Ivane, has inadvertently signed a letter to the Viceroy demanding revenge on the mountain bandits for killing her son. Petre Bagrationi asks Grigol to explain his mother's condition to the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, and tell him that she has already regretted sending the letter and that she understands that such a request is inadmissible.
- 1860 After October 8**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Kipiani, in which the author denies the rumors that he is moving to St. Petersburg with his family. He writes that he will never leave his homeland voluntarily unless he is forced to do so.
- 1860 Until October 31**
He attends an opera performance, but feels disappointed and believes that the reason for this is the poor performance of the singers.
- 1860 October 31**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Kipiani, expressing his concern over the death of Ivane Bagrationi (son of Roman). He writes that there is peace in Kakheti and Dagestan and, at the same time, advises to renounce the guardianship of the Samegrelo principality. Grigol expresses his satisfaction with the fact that the telegraph line has been extended to Poti and after that they will easily communicate with Kutaisi.
- 1860 October 31**
He is waiting for the Persian ambassador going to St. Petersburg.
- 1860 October**
In the magazine *Tsiskari*, he publishes the poem "O... 's worries", imitation.
- 1860 November 7**
He attends the memorial service of Alexandra of Prussia (daughter of Theodore), the mother of Emperor Alexander II.
- 1860 Until November 8**
Grigol and his relatives tell his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, a very sad story, which makes him faint several times and they barely manage to resuscitate him.
- 1860 November 8**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, telling her the news of the city and giving his regards to their relatives.
- 1860 November 8**
He baptizes Ivane Kereselidze's daughter – Sophio.
- 1860 November 18**
He sends a letter from Kojori to Koda to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, informing her that he is returning to Tbilisi and asking her to help their cousin Kaplan decide to return to the city as well, because if he stays at home, he will be more upset.

- 1860 November 21**
He returns to Tbilisi from Kojori.
- 1860 November**
He publishes the poem “Ek. Chav.” (“The Rose of Tsinandali...”) in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1860 December**
He publishes a translation of Alexander Pushkin’s poem “I love the feast, where freedom reigns”, under the title “From Pushkin”.
- 1860** Petre Umikashvili includes Grigol’s poem “I don’t care for anyone today” in the manuscript collection “The Georgian Songs”.
- 1861 January 8**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Nikolai Sukhozanet, notifying him that the mountain-dwelling families in the Tergi district have obeyed the demands of the Empire without any resistance, on the basis of which almost a thousand families from the Shatoy community have been settling in the new villages since December 16.
- 1861 January**
He publishes a poem “In the Album to Countess Op...” in the magazine *Tsiskari*, dedicated to the wife of the Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Count Alexander Oppermann – Josephine Roniker-Oppermann.
- 1861 After February 19**
Baron Alexander Nikolai considers it necessary to translate the manifesto of Emperor Alexander II in connection with the peasant reform into the Georgian language. Grigol advises referring to Platon Ioseliani. They make a decision that Platon Ioseliani will translate and Grigol Orbeliani will edit the translation. When Platon Ioseliani completes Alexander Nikolai’s task, Grigol goes to Baron and takes the text for its further edition.
- 1861 March 3**
He is at the party held by Niko Chavchavadze with his entire neighbourhood in Mushtaid Garden until three o’clock at night. The party is accompanied by Zurna, music, Aghasatara’s songs. They spend a great time.
- 1861 March 4**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Baku to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, telling him in detail about the news in Tbilisi. He is interested in Kaplan’s news and gives his regards to his daughter – Elene.
- 1861 March 5**
It is Shrovetide and he is hosting a big party at the palace instead of the Viceroy due to the illness of Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1861 March**
The Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, travels abroad for treatment due to his illness. He leaves Grigol Orbeliani to fulfill the duties of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief.
- 1861 March**
He publishes the translation of Vasily Zhukovsky’s poem “Let her rejoice...” in the magazine *Tsiskari*.

- 1861 April**
Ilia Chavchavadze's article "a couple of words about the translation of Kozlov's "Insane" by Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva)", in which the author calls Grigol Orbeliani's language "beautiful" and discusses his poem "Onikov's Sorrows", is published in the magazine *Tsisakri*.
- 1861 Until May 6**
He sees off the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, to Poti and on his way back to Tbilisi, he meets the nobility of Samegrelo. They wonder if it is possible to postpone the peasant reform for at least 20 years. Grigol Orbeliani talks to them for a long time, but he cannot convince them that it is impossible until he finally tells an anecdote about a bride.
- 1861 May 6**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Alexander Baryatinsky, informing him that there is peace everywhere after his departure, only the sound of gunfire can be heard in the Kuban district, and that too every now and then; The excitement over peasant reform has subsided and they are now looking for ways to solve it more calmly. Grigol asks to make a decision on the awardees and the appointment of a new head of the Women's Institute.
- 1861 May 6**
He sends a letter to the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1861 May 7**
He receives a confidential letter from Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuban District Troops, from which he learns about the difficulties encountered during the deportation of Khoper and the Black Sea Cossacks to the Western Caucasus. Taking this situation into consideration, he asks that the Cossack delegation be allowed to visit the Emperor as soon as possible. To remedy the situation, he advises to send General Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky to this region, who has been to the Khoper Regiment many times and is familiar with the local problems very well.
- 1861 May 7**
He receives an appeal from Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, from whom he learns that in order to avoid misunderstandings arising during the deportation of the Cossacks of the Khoper and the Black Sea, they provided two delegations with the right to visit the Emperor in St. Petersburg to ask for pardon and additional benefits, which they were once refused.
- 1861 May 12**
He sends a letter to Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, where he writes that the request for two delegations of the Khoper and the Black Sea Cossacks to be allowed to visit the Emperor is not based on the well-founded arguments as described in an appeal, sent to the same addressee on the same day. In the letter, he adds that, in extreme cases, this delegation should be sent to Tbilisi first, which will save time before the return of Alexander Baryatinsky. Grigol explains how the Cossacks to be deported should be selected this year and asks to inform the Cossacks about it at the place of residence. At the same time, Grigol advises him to promise them that, regardless of the content of the report, he himself will do everything possible to satisfy their desire. He warns that the decision to deport the Cossacks should be fulfilled without any bloodshed and insists on doing everything possible to prevent the delegations from going to the Emperor.

- 1861 May 12**
He receives a letter from Adjutant-General Nikolai Evdokimov about the problems with the deportation of the Cossacks.
- 1861 May 12**
He sends a reply letter from Tbilisi to Adjutant-General Nikolai Evdokimov, explaining that sending the Kholer Cossack delegation to St. Petersburg would be offensive to the Viceroy because it could be regarded as a kind of complaint. Therefore, he asks that, in extreme case, this delegation be sent to him in Tbilisi first, which will save time before the return of Alexander Baryatinsky. Grigol explains how the Cossacks to be deported should be selected this year and asks to inform them about it at the place of residence.
- 1861 May 14**
He receives a letter from Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Troops and learns that the risk of aggravation of the situation among the Cossacks has been minimized after two delegations of the Kholer and the Black Sea Cossacks were refused to visit the Emperor. He hopes that the time factor and some changes in the resettlement system will enable them to achieve their goal without violence.
- 1861 May 19**
He receives a letter from Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, with a detailed plan to settle the Kuban Cossacks in the West Caucasus.
- 1861 May 23**
He sends a letter to Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, asking him to inform the Kholer Cossacks that the process of resettlement was postponed until next year due to resistance caused during the relocation to the banks of the Laba River. At the same time, he promises that the system of uniform relocation of villages will be changed gradually and by means of voting, they will choose who will be in the first flow. He writes that the Cossacks of the four villages (Alexandrovskaya, Grushovskaya, Severny and Kruglolesky) resisted the order of the leadership, to raise military flags in the occupied villages and they should expiate this crime with their devotion on the front line of the battle.
- 1861 May 24**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Alexander Baryatinsky, explaining in detail why General Nikolai Evdokimov was forced to agree with the Cossacks and turn down the project of relocation of their entire villages and regiments together. He writes that he himself found it very difficult to agree to this decision without his permission and sent a courier to Rostov to contact him by telegraph, but he heard from Dmitry Milyutin that the Field Marshal would not arrive in St. Petersburg until the Emperor returns from Moscow. He was therefore forced to make his own decision and agree to the concession. The other way was just to use force and he knew that the recipient's merciful heart would not wish such a measure.
- 1861 May 25**
He sends a letter to the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky.

- 1861 May 25**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, writing about what kind of resistance Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuban and Tergi District Armed Forces, experienced in the case of the deportation of the Cossacks, who, according to his report, limited the scale of the deportation. It was a heavy load to bear for both the Cossacks and the treasury. In addition, since the bulk of the relocation has been postponed to the following year, he is sending a revised action plan for the current year.
- 1861 May 28**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor consents to the settlement of the Azov Cossacks in the Caucasus at a convenient time for the region, not at once, but gradually and on the basis of selection of families by vote.
- 1861 May**
He publishes the poem “The Farewell Evening” for the second time in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1861 Until June 3**
Alexei Kruzenshtern notifies Grigol that Ivan Gangesov has not been appointed director of the Kutaisi Gymnasium.
- 1861 June 7**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor has justified all measures taken to appease disobedient peasants in the Don estates. The expulsion of 30 insubmissive persons from the Don borders has been entrusted to the main committee responsible for the remedy of the situation in the village.
- 1861 Until June 14**
The Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky informs Grigol that the generals, he recommended, were not nominated for the promotion by the Military Minister on April 12.
- 1861 June 14**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing that on May 24 the Khura Infantry Regiment was attacked by a 28-member group of the enemy in Dagestan. He advises, according to Mikhail Loris-Melikov’s opinion, to postpone the punishment of the villages that support the aggressors until winter, and to hand over the rule of Unkratl to Mikhail Loris-Melikov, who is well acquainted with Dagestan and its population.
- 1861 After June 14**
He receives a letter from the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, from Dresden. He writes that he was planning to go to St. Petersburg to meet with the Emperor, but he is so ill that he may return directly to the Caucasus, where the Emperor is also going to come.
- 1861 June 15**
Ilia Chavchavadze writes an article “Spiridon’s and Tadeos’s dialogue”, in which he highly praises Grigol Orbeliani’s poem “The Farewell”.
- 1861 Until June 16**
He is ill and has a fever.
- 1861 Until June 18**
Barbare and Vera Bagrationi-Gruzinskayas (daughters of Ilia) are going to Berlin, leaving Grigol Orbeliani’s nephew, Giorgi, with his uncle.

- 1861 June 18**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili and informs her of the news. Grigol writes who went where for the summer and that lanterns are being placed to better illuminate the city streets.
- 1861 June 19**
He receives a report from Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Troops of the Kuban and Tergi districts, from which he learns that the Cossacks demand to be acquainted with the imperial rescript reflecting their deportation and the reasons for it. Nikolai also talks in detail about the need to optimize relocation methods and resolve these issues quickly.
- 1861 June 24**
He receives a letter from Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor has expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the fact that only 7 new Cossack settlements are planned this year instead of 17 new Cossack settlements on the left bank of the Laba River in the Kuban region. At the same time, in order to avoid unnecessary rumours, the Emperor sends an official rescript to the Cossacks about their deportation as the will of the Emperor, which the Cossacks insisted on.
- 1861 June 24-25**
He goes to Kojori from Tbilisi.
- 1861 June 26**
Dimitri Kipiani informs Grigol Orbeliani, as the acting Viceroy, in writing that the nobility wants to develop its position on the peasant reform not in the committees, but the assemblies of the district. He adds that this would not be detrimental to the case and that it might be better to study public opinion.
- 1861 June 28**
He promulgates the order on the settlement of 8 out of 17 villages in the Kuban region, as well as changing the composition of the regiments and brigades of the Kuban Cossack Army.
- 1861 July 1**
He receives a letter from Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that a delegation of the Khoper Cossacks, without warning from the leadership and without any written permission, visited the Emperor voluntarily. After the Emperor refused to accept them, they were arrested. The Minister also notifies Grigol that according to the decision of Alexander II, the guilty Cossacks should be handed over for trial to the local government, which they bypassed while making this decision and which was endowed with the trust of the Ruler.
- 1861 July 4**
The Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army, Grigol Orbeliani sends an official letter to the Minister of Defense, Dimitri Milyutin, on the issues of land management in the Caucasus Mountains. He writes that it is very important to legalize the lands for the peace of the people, for the settlement of a certain territory, and for the promotion of the motivation to work on the land. Acceleration of this process is also desirable in order to stop the spread of rumours about the intention to relocate mountain dwellers to Russia.
- 1861 Until July 8**
He receives a confidential letter sent by the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, on June 14, in which the Minister instructs to report current developments, both good and bad, in the region openly and more frequently.

- 1861** **Until July 8**
He receives a letter from Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, on June 14, from which he learns that he is still ill but has begun treatment.
- 1861** **July 8**
He sends a letter from Kojori to the Military Minister Dmitry Milyutin, assuring him that he has never concealed both good and bad news in official reports; He informs the Minister that there is complete calm in Dagestan, but gangs are still rampant in Chechnya; In Nuha, robbers killed two French merchants, severely wounded a third one and stole 2,500 roubles. He fears that this story might frighten foreigners trading in silk and hopes that it will not harm the region economically.
- 1861** **July 8**
From Kojori, he sends a letter to Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him of the local situation. He writes that the meetings held in districts on the issues of peasant reform have not yielded results, because it was difficult for everyone to form an opinion. Therefore, they decided to gather in Tbilisi in the first days of September and get acquainted with the position of more experienced people in this field. Grigol hopes that the recipient will return by August 30, as promised.
- 1861** **July 12**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing him that numerous tribes of Bolshoy and Maliy Zelenchuk, Laba, Urup – Kisilbek, Bashilbai, Tam and others – are demanding a permit for resettlement to Turkey from Nikolai Evdokimov, Commander of the Kuban and Tergi District Armed Forces. He advises that they be allowed to do so in order to avoid peril from hostile tribes.
- 1861** **July 14**
He receives a letter from Military Minister, Dimitri Milyutin, and finds out of the Emperor's decision to rename some administrative units in the Kuban region.
- 1861** **July 16**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing him that according to the plan, the main part of the troops stationed in Kutaisi province this year will move from Sokhumi to Pskhu in the summer months to examine the roads located on the northern slope of this Caucasus ridge. Along with the main roads, for safety reasons, they had to repair the side roads as well. Here the troops met their first resistance on June 30, and suffered a particularly heavy attack on July 4. Due to heavy resistance from the Abkhazians, the Commander sent his troops back to Sokhumi. Given these complications, he concludes that a thorough change of Abkhazian rule is necessary to combat the Ubykhs, since under the circumstances, there is almost no possibility of safe operation in the mountains.
- 1861** **July 27**
He receives a telegram from the Special Enforcement Officer to Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky, Aleksey Kharitonov, from which he learns that the Viceroy has left Dresden for St. Petersburg.
- 1861** **July 28**
He sends a letter from Kojori to Alexander Baryatinsky, informing him that Dagestan is still calm, and Lieutenant Colonel Dmitry Mirsky also diligently tries to pacify Chechnya, but the expedition of the Governor-General of Kutaisi, Nikolai Kolubakin, has met great resistance on the Agrika ridge from the Pskhus and Ubykhs and has returned to Sokhumi.

- 1861 After July 28**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dimitri Milyutin, sent from Petergof. He is grateful for the details of the current events in the Caucasus, which were not mentioned in the report. He also writes that he and Emperor Alexander II are deeply interested in the situation in the Caucasus.
- 1861 July**
He publishes the poem “Mukhammas” (Don’t make me drink wine…) in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1861 After August 6**
He receives an official statement dated August 6 from the Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, stating that the day before His Holiness Bishop Ignatius Brianchaninov had been dismissed of his own free will from the management of the Caucasus Eparchy.
- 1861 Until August 10**
From Berlin he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that the treatment will last for two weeks, and then she will have to go to Bavaria for mineral waters.
- 1861 Until August 10**
He receives the letters of the head of the Chancellery of the Civil Division of Dagestan, Dimitri Jorjadze, which give him hope.
- 1861 August 10**
From Kojori, he sends a letter to the head of the Dagestan Civil Division Chancellery, Dimitri Jorjadze, and tells how Nikolai Kolubakin shamefully stopped the Abkhazian expedition. Grigol expresses satisfaction with the fact that Alexander Baryatinsky, who arrived in Petergof on July 20, was received well by the Emperor and then returned to Dresden again. He tells the news of his relatives and gives regards to his former serf – Kakala.
- 1861 August 10**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing him that Loris-Melikov’s idea that punitive actions should not be carried out in the villages that assisted the aggressors who attacked the Khura Infantry Regiment on May 24, proved to be successful. The population in desperate situation handed over the attackers’ leader, Karakul-Magoma, and his allies.
- 1861 August 11**
He receives a confidential letter from Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban and Tergi District Troops, regarding the dismissal of the military personnel on the Black Sea coast and their replacement with the new personnel.
- 1861 Until August 16**
He receives a letter of request from Abzakhs, Ubykhs and Shapsugs to intercede and not to allow the entry of troops into their already small land, as well as the construction of fortifications and military posts. They also ask him to let them have the land in their private ownership and not to restrict the freedom of their religion.

- 1861 August 16**
As a Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops, he meets a small delegation of Ubykhs, Shapsugs and Abzakhs in Tbilisi, who are trying to unite as one state and demand from Russia not to invade their territory and build fortifications there. Grigol Orbeliani promises to ensure that their delegation meets with Emperor Alexander II and keeps his promise.
- 1861 August 19**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, notifying him that Circassians residing in the western part of the Caucasus Ridge were visited earlier this year by three foreigners who incited them against the Empire and promised assistance from Western countries. He also writes that the Ubykhs, Shapsugs, and Abzakhs intend to send their own delegation to St. Petersburg. Before that, a delegation consisting of three people from each tribe had visited Tbilisi, the palace of the Viceroy, where they were informed of the Emperor's decree and his demands, after which the Ubykh representatives admitted that it was a mistake to express distrust toward the Empire. According to Grigol, despite this admission, it is clear that the purpose of this delegation was not to show obedience to the Empire, but to gather forces against it. Therefore, he reassured them and announced that the Emperor might be able to meet them during a visit to Kuban region.
- 1861 After August 19**
He writes a statement in which he informs the Ubykhs, Shapsugs, and Abzakhs that the Emperor wanted neither bloodshed nor the violation of their property rights, he only wanted a peaceful and prosperous life, but these tribes attack the neighbouring peoples, steal their goods, take people captive and sell them, attack Black Sea fortresses, and provide shelters for the persecuted, criminals and robbers. The Emperor cannot tolerate this, so, he has ordered to settle the Cossacks in the roadside sections for the safety of the army and the population, as well as building the fortresses, where the local troops will be stationed in order to protect the population from the attacks. He adds that the will of the Emperor is sacred and will be enforced, as happened in Dagestan and Chechnya. However, since he does not want to oppress them, he promises those who will obey him to provide them with land and not to restrict their right of confession. He writes that he will support his promise by building mosques. Moreover, he promises not to draft them to military service, and to give each village the right to elect its own judge and community leader. The submissive will receive the best plots, while the insubmissive will be deprived of housing and goods.
- 1861 August 23**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, in which the latter describes in detail the conditions of resettlement of the Cossacks in the western foothills and mountainous villages of the Caucasus.
- 1861 August 24**
He orders to divide the cordon line along the Laba River into two (upper and lower) divisions.
- 1861 August 27**
He receives a report from the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, Nikolai Evdokimov, and finds out that the Emperor, on the basis of a rescript, as an exception, promised additional privileges and benefits to the Kuban Cossack Regiment during their settlement in the Western Caucasus. According to the Commander, the troops of Tergi district do not differ from the Kuban troops, both of them are engaged in civilian and military service and bring equal benefits to the state. He asks Grigol to inform the Emperor of this circumstance during his visit to Kuban and to substantiate the expediency of extending the said privileges to the troops of the Tergi district.

- 1861 August 28**
From Kojori he sends a letter to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, letting him know how he is preparing to meet Emperor Alexander II, who is going to arrive in Kutaisi only for one day and then return to the Crimea.
- 1861 August 29**
The Military Minister of the Russian Empire, Dmitry Milyutin, sends Grigol Orbeliani's official address to Emperor Alexander II regarding his meeting with representatives of the Ubykhs, Shapsugs and Abzakhs, informing the Georgian General of their request to meet with the Emperor during a trip to the Kuban region. Despite this request, the Minister advises the Emperor to invariably follow the already worked out plan of evicting the local population and replacing them with the Cossacks.
- 1861 August 30**
He meets with the Assistant of the Viceroy, Alexander Kartsov, in relation to the affairs of the Samegrelo principality.
- 1861 August 30**
Together with the leaders of the nobility and exarch Eusebius Ilinsky, he is planning to travel to Kutaisi in connection with the affairs of the Samegrelo principality.
- 1861 August 31**
In connection with the increase in prices of the private property, as the Civil Governor of Tbilisi and Acting Viceroy, he issues a reference to the housing and landowners' taxes.
- 1861 August**
He publishes a poem dedicated to the now-deceased Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova "To Ni..." ("If beauties...") in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1861 September 10**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiysk, Alexander Stroganov, does not consider it necessary to settle Azov Cossacks in the Caucasus, because in 6 years, when the first wave of this deportation is planned, according to his opinion, the peasantry in Russia will be completely changed, and there will be numerous people, including Cossack people, especially hunters, who will be eager to settle there. Contrary to the opinion of Alexander Stroganov, the author of the letter asks not to postpone the settlement of Azov Cossacks for the distant future.
- 1861 September 11**
On the Taman Peninsula, he solemnly meets Emperor Alexander II and, as Acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, introduces him to high-ranking military officials.
- 1861 September 12**
He leads the Emperor in the city of Yekaterinodar, where Alexander II meets the Cossack delegation, listens to the songs of their army choir and attends divine services.
- 1861 September 13**
Together with Emperor Alexander II and his retinue, he leaves Yekaterinodar and visits the areas where the Cossacks are to be exiled. Hundreds of Cossacks follow them in their chariots and hold an unusual spectacle of the competition in horsemanship. After that, they visit the Shapsug and Kvemo Abzakh detachments, the fortresses of Yevgenievsky and Ust-Labinsk.

- 1861 September 14**
Together with Emperor Alexander II and his retinue, he arrives in Maykop, where the Emperor is housed in a specially built house on the banks of the Belaya River. They inspect a fortress as well.
- 1861 September 15**
Together with Emperor Alexander II, he attends divine services and meets with Cossacks and representatives of the mountains.
- 1861 September 16**
Together with Emperor Alexander II, he goes to the plateau of Mamryuk-Ogoy and watches a detachment of the Lower Phars, but it begins to rain heavily and the ceremony ends earlier than planned.
- 1861 September 17**
Together with Emperor Alexander II and his retinue, he attends divine services, visits the wounded in the infirmary, and meets with the officers.
- 1861 After September 17**
During the meeting with Emperor Alexander II, the Russian government does not agree with the written request of Ubykhs, Shapsugs and Abzakhs regarding leaving their lands, and Grigol Orbeliani publishes an appeal to those tribes, stating that Emperor orders to continue to build the roads, along which the Cossacks will be settled, continue to build fortresses, where their troops will encamp and will protect the population from the attacks.
- 1861 September 18**
Together with the Emperor and his retinue, he goes to the fortress of Hamket, where they see the detachment of Upper Abzakh. The Emperor remembers their merits and thanks them for the service. At the solemn party, the Emperor first drinks the toast of the Caucasus Army. At the initiative of Grigol Orbeliani, the toast of Alexander II is then said, and then the Emperor drinks for the health of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky. There is a meeting with the delegation of Abzakhs, Ubykhs and Shapsugs. The Russian monarch gives them one month to agree to the deportation, otherwise he threatens to do so by force of arms.
- 1861 September 19-21**
Accompanied by the Kuban Cossacks and the Dragon Regiment of Nizhny Novgorod, Emperor Alexander II leaves Kuban and arrives in Novorossiysk via Yekaterinodar and the Crimean fortress.
- 1861 September 19-21**
In the evenings, he plays cards with Emperor Alexander II, Alexander Adlerberg, the ruler of the Imperial House, Vasiliy Dolgorukov, the head of the Chancellery, and Karl Lambert, the Crown Prince of Poland.
- 1861 September 22**
With the Emperor and his retinue on board, the ‘Tiger’ sails from Novorossiysk to Sokhumi, where they visit line battalions, hospitals and barracks, and then meet the last Ruler of Abkhazia, Mikheil Sharvashidze, and other dignitaries. The Emperor awards Sharvashidze with the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky with diamonds and instructs to build roads in the mountains of Abkhazia. In the afternoon, together with Emperor Alexander II and his retinue, Grigol Orbeliani sails from Sokhumi to Poti on ‘Livadia’.

1861

September 23

In the morning, together with Emperor Alexander II and his retinue, he changes 'Livadia' to the river ship and sails to Poti, where they are solemnly met by: Despina Gurieli, the local nobility, the militia and the population. Then again on the river ship 'Ackerman' they sail along the river Rioni and go up to Chalaadi. Here everyone is taken to a specially arranged fenced area for hunting, where there are separate places for everyone to hide. The voice of hunters and the barking of dogs are heard and the Emperor sees a deer, he takes a rifle and wants to shoot it, but realizes that it is not a wild deer. He puts his weapon down, walks over to the animal, and fondles the deer. It turns out that one of the local nobles wanted to give the Emperor a good chance of killing a deer and ran his domesticated deer towards him. Everyone falls into an awkward position. Count Adlerberg jokes that the hunt ended with the capture of a deer. All this is so unexpected and offensive to Grigol Orbeliani that his gallbladder starts to ache from nervousness. The Emperor invites him to his chariot and they continue their way. After that, they enter the village of Sariachkoni in Senaki and visit church, the poor interior of which surprises the Emperor. The next stop is in the village of Kodori, where Alexander II meets the nobility of Samegrelo and thanks them for their loyalty. At the solemn party with wonderful songs and dances, along with other Georgian dishes, four men serve the Emperor with a whole bull roasted on a spit, inside which there are several layers of calf, sheep, turkey, chicken and thrush. In the evening, they take the Emperor to Kutaisi and accommodate him in the house of Governor-General Nikolai Kolubakin, which has been prepared in advance. Here the Emperor is met by delegates from Tbilisi, Shemakhi and Yerevan, leaders of the nobility of different regions, the Exarch of Georgia Eusebius Ilinsky, the Armenian Bishop, Sargis Jalalyants and the distinguished society.

1861

September 24

In Kutaisi, he visits the hospital, St. Nino's school and gymnasium together with the Emperor and his retinue. The widow of Mikheil Dadashkeliani, the former ruler of Svaneti, who was executed by the Russian authorities, goes to the Emperor for help and receives 6000 roubles from him. Due to heavy rains, a grand meeting in honour of the Emperor could not be held in a specially arranged pavilion on the banks of the Rioni River, and a more modest party was held by the decision of Alexander II himself at the house of Governor-General Nikolai Kolubakin. Yet, the evening turned out to be quite pleasant. The Emperor is fascinated by the unusual society and the dancing of the ladies. At the dinner, the former governor of Kutaisi, Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz), drinks to the Emperor, and the Emperor himself proposes a toast to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, and the Georgian nobility. That same evening, Alexander II asked Grigol Orbeliani to send him a commemorative photo.

1861

September 25

At 10 o'clock in the morning, he leaves Kutaisi with the Emperor and his retinue. A lot of people flock to see them. The river ship 'Akerman' departs from Orpiri to Poti. In Poti, Grigol Orbeliani attends the awarding of crosses and medals by the Emperor to Gurian warriors participating in the Pskhu expedition. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he says goodbye to the Emperor in the port and presents the photos of the beautiful views of the Upper Mleta road as a gift.

1861

September 26

He learns from Count Aleksander Adlerberg's appeal that the Emperor forgives the Cossacks of Tergi, Azov and Don regions and grants them the same rights and privileges as the Kuban Cossacks.

1861

September 30

He returns to Tbilisi from a trip during which he accompanied Emperor Alexander II, and as the Acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, he finds a lot of work accumulated in his absence.

- 1861 September**
He is awarded the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky.
- 1861 October 7**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, notifying him that according to the promises made to the delegation of Ubykhs, Shapsugs, and Abzakhs in Tbilisi, he asked the Emperor for permission to meet them in the camp of the Upper Abzakh detachment. At the meeting, Ubykh Berzekov, on behalf of everyone, asked him to accept them into the ranks of his subordinates. According to the Emperor's response, they had to show obedience to the local government, at the same time, they had to return the captives and refugees. The silence that reigned in the hall made it clear to the Emperor that the delegates had not presented the decision of the whole tribe to him, but only of a part of it. According to a written request given to the Emperor by them, they could not gain anything good from the Caucasian wars and asked for relief from the claims against them. According to the author of the letter, Ubykh resistance still remains a difficult problem.
- 1861 October 7**
He receives a response from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that benefits and aids have been determined for the Don Cossacks regiment, Malorussian Cossacks, state peasants and other low-ranking officials.
- 1861 October 1-12**
He is in Tbilisi and writes an extensive letter to Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky. Grigol describes in detail his journey during the visit of Emperor Alexander II from Taman to Kutaisi and from Kutaisi to Poti. He admires the human dignity of the Emperor, his kindness and generosity. It is heart-breaking that the hunting in Chalaadi ended in disgrace and the huge public banquet did not take place on the banks of the Rioni River due to heavy rains. On the other hand, he is satisfied with everything.
- 1861 October 21**
He receives a report from the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, Nikolai Evdokimov, in which he submits a plan for the settlement at the foothills of the Western Caucasus Ridge, developed in accordance with the instructions of the highest authorities, for consideration.
- 1861 October 25**
He sends a letter to the Ataman of the Don Troops, Adjutant-General Mikhail Khomutov, informing the latter of the conditions, aids and benefits of the deportation of Don Cossacks to the Caucasus in the current and future years.
- 1861 October 25**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, and presents a plan for intensive settlement of the foothills of the Western Caucasus for the next 1863.
- 1861 October 25**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing the latter that more people have been resettled on the left bank of the Laba River this year than it was planned. He also writes about other details of resettlement and attaches a table showing the statistics of military and civilian resettlement in various villages.

- 1861 October 25**
He sends a letter to the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiysk, Alexander Stroganov, informing the latter that Novorossian hunters have to settle in the Western Caucasus from 1862, according to the order of the Emperor. Here he talks about the aids and benefits granted to them by the imperial decree.
- 1861 October 25**
He sends a letter to Nikolai Evdokimov, Commander of the Kuban District Troops, in which he writes about the number of soldiers to settle in the Western Caucasus, as well as state peasants, low-ranking soldiers of the Caucasus Army, hunters and others.
- 1861 After October 27**
He receives a letter from General Alexander Baryatinsky. He writes that Emperor Alexander was fascinated by his travels in the Caucasus and was very pleased with Grigol Orbeliani's work in particular. He adds that the Emperor may visit the Caucasus with his wife next year. He also hopes to return in April and promises to send for Grigol in Poti to hug him and thank him for the leadership of the Caucasus and Army during his absence.
- 1861 October 29**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing the latter that it is necessary to relocate the Cossacks, including hunters, to the Western Caucasus as soon as possible, to appoint special supervisors for the process, and to deploy Cossack military brigades in these villages.
- 1861 October 31**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns in detail about the rights and privileges granted by the Emperor to the Cossacks of Tergi, Don and Azov, who wished to relocate to the foothills of the Western Caucasus.
- 1861 Until November 3**
He receives a letter from Levan Melikishvili, who reprimands him for not informing him of the details of Emperor Alexander II's visit to the Caucasus.
- 1861 November 3**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Levan Melikishvili and tells him the details of Emperor Alexander II's journey from Novorossiysk to Kutaisi and his stay in Kutaisi.
- 1861 November 8**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, expressing his desire to present the real situation after his visit to the Kuban side to the Emperor for consideration. He writes in detail about the demands of the delegations of Abzakh and Circassians. He also deems it necessary to inform the Emperor that the influential residents of Laba are secretly trying to subdue the Emperor and thus, obtain favourable terms from him.
- 1861 November 15**
Dimitri Kipiani personally informs Grigol Orbeliani, Acting Viceroy, about the study of the public opinion regarding the peasant reform. He also proposes to convey a meeting with provincial nobility on January 10 1862 and asks them to elect trusted deputies from the districts who will consider all personal opinions provided by the nobility on the matter.

- 1861 November 16**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing that, according to his decree, any benefits under the Kuban settlement project should be distributed equally, the shops in the villages should be filled with the necessary supplies and the treasury funds should be saved as much as possible.
- 1861 November 17**
He receives a letter from Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani for Dimitri Kipiani.
- 1861 November 21**
He writes a letter to the head of the troops in the Tergi district, Major General Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, thanking him for sparing no effort to pacify Chechnya. Along with the letter he sends gifts in the amount of four thousand roubles to encourage the supporting Chechens.
- 1861 November 21**
He is in Tbilisi and receives a letter from Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky, sent on October 23, stating that Emperor Alexander II admires his welcoming to the Caucasus and the love of Georgians, and plans to visit with his wife next year. He also learns that Alexander II is personally fascinated by Grigol's personality. The addressant writes that his health is better and that Grigol will soon have to come to Poti to meet with him.
- 1861 November 22**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, notifying the latter that the reason for the deportation of the Abzakh leader Muhammad Amin to Turkey was exaggerated and biased in the letter of the leader. This caused a misunderstanding at the Russian embassy in Constantinople, as they had not received any prior information from Russia about the deportation of this, in their opinion, important person to Turkey. According to Grigol Orbeliani, in general, due to the mammonish nature of the Caucasian mountaineers, it is not excluded that Muhammad-Amin could be dissatisfied with the pension assigned to him by Russia, and this caused his claims submitted to Turkey. He therefore considers it necessary to make him feel that such speculations will be to no avail.
- 1861 November 23**
The Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiya, Alexander Stroganov, sends a letter to Grigol regarding the conditions of Cossack settlement in the western part of the Caucasus. He adds that the will of the population should be treated with patience and caution, not to demand a positive or negative response from them at once and in a strict manner. He suggests that by the beginning of February next year, they will know how many families or souls wish to relocate to Kuban.
- 1861 November 23**
He sends a reply to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, and informs him about the technical details of the settlement of the western part of the Caucasus foothills with the Cossacks.
- 1861 November 23**
He sends the report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, notifying that at the end of October, troops from the Tergi region organized an expedition to destroy bandit gangs in the small mountainous part of Chechnya and in Argun. As a result, some of 200 outlaws were captured, some of them reported themselves to the Chechen police, and Sultan Murad, who was in hiding, was arrested wounded.

- 1861 November 24**
He sends an appeal to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milutin, writing that according to the commander of the Kuban troops, Nikolai Evdokimov, the deportation of the Azov Cossacks is possible from 1863.
- 1861 November**
He publishes a poem dedicated to his cousin, Anton Orbeliani “To Ant...” in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1861 December 8**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, notifying that the Cossacks of the Tergi district will receive the same benefits and privileges as the Kuban Cossacks when they move to the front line, although he considers it necessary that the will of the Viceroy not be announced to them until the Emperor approves his project for the settlement of the West Caucasus.
- 1861 December 9**
He writes a report on behalf of the Second Division of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army on the appointment of clergy in the new settlements of the Caucasus, their provision of living and financial conditions.
- 1861 December 10**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, in which he writes that he has informed the Emperor about the destruction of the last refuge of the robbers of the Tergi district.
- 1861 December 13**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing that he explained to the General-Governor of Bessarabia and Novorossiya, Alexander Stroganov, at his own request, what kind of privileges and benefits were granted to the exiled by the Emperor. The letter also mentions that the leader of the Abzakhs, Muhammad Amin, will receive a pension only if he lives within the borders of the empire.
- 1861 December 13**
As the Acting Viceroy, he officially authorizes Dimitri Kipiani, based on his own proposal, to convene an assembly of provincial nobility on January 10 and elect representatives to study the proposals collected in connection with the peasant reform, and to develop a common opinion.
- 1861 December 15**
He sends a letter to the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiya, Alexander Stroganov, explaining, at the request of the latter, details of privileges and benefits that the Emperor has granted to the deported.
- 1861 December 22**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, explaining that the settlement of the Azov Cossacks at the foot of the western ridge of the Caucasus is considered possible by 1863.
- 1861 December 22**
He sends a letter to the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiya, Alexander Stroganov, informing him that Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, had asked him for explanations as to why he did not consider it possible to settle the Azov Cossacks in the foothills of the western Caucasus until 1863. Nevertheless, he adds that he took into account the created circumstances, changed his original opinion and considered it necessary to settle 300 Cossack families by 1862.

- 1861 December 22**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, in which he writes that the unrest that took place in some parts of Tergi district last year posed a threat to a large-scale uprising of the Chechen population. The energetic measures taken by the government forced the local population to obey it without saying a word. Only Sultan Murad and his three comrades-in-arms were able to escape from the Chechen gang of bandits. He asks to intercede with the Emperor to reward those who have shown themselves during these campaigns. He also intervenes on behalf of one of the leaders of the mountain-dwellers, Uma Duyevev, Naib of Zumsio, who voluntarily surrendered to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, not to be handed over to the court, but to be exiled to one of the Russian provinces.
- 1861 December 24**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, in which he writes that according to the Commander of the Kuban Troops, Nikolai Evdokimov, the deportation of the Azov Cossacks is possible from 1863.
- 1861 December 25**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, notifying that until recently it was not possible to appoint clergy and priests in the new Cossack settlements. From now on, it is necessary to appoint one confessor for each new settlement. The appointment of priests should be entrusted to the chief confessor of the Caucasus Army, and salaries should be assigned both by the community and by the state treasury.
- 1861** He is in Kojori and writes a poem “Mukhammas” (“Even if I am asleep...”)
- Until**
1862 Iliia Chavchavadze discusses the publications of the magazine *Tsiskari* from 1857 to 1861 and highly praises the work of Grigol Orbeliani. He calls him a continuator of Europeanism in Georgian poetry.
- 1862 January 3**
He receives a letter from Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns what kind of aid and benefits will be provided to the Cossacks of Kuban and Tergi districts.
- 1862 January 20**
He receives a letter from Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor satisfied Grigol Orbeliani’s petition and Uma Duyevev, the last representative of the Argun district rebel gang, was granted the right to live in a province far from the Caucasus under secret surveillance of police.
- 1862 January 26**
He is in Tbilisi and receives Ekaterine Dadiani’s letter and a photo of her son, Niko, sent from Paris.
- 1862 January 27**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Konstantin Tarkhnishvili informing him that there is peace in Dagestan and Chechnya, and that they intend to send additional forces in February to pacify the Abkhazians; Grigol tells him the news about relatives and friends and writes that the distinguished women, including his sister-in-law Barbare, have opened four schools in Tbilisi for the poor and that they expect Alexander Baryatinsky to return to Tbilisi in early April.

- 1862 January 28**
He sends a report to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, in which he writes that he considers it necessary to arrange the financial and administrative structures of the Tergi district like Dagestan, by appointing Russian officers as heads of precincts in Tergi district like in Kabardino-Balkaria, Ossetia, Ingushetia and Kumykh districts. The report also discusses his plan to optimize the Empire's treasury and improve administrative-police governance.
- 1862 January 31**
He receives a letter from the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Pyotr Valuyev, from which he learns that Atabay Atayev and Uma Duyev, representatives of a rebel gang in Little Chechnya and Argun region, were given residence under strict supervision: one of them has to live in the Pskov Province, and the other – in Smolensk.
- 1862 January 31**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor approved the decrees issued by him on the abolition of the forts of Luchek and Aimak.
- 1862 January**
He publishes the poem dedicated to now-deceased Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova "To N..." (You, dazzlingly beautiful, you yourself should explain...) in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1862 February 3**
He receives a letter from Ekaterine Eristavi-Tsereteli from Gori. She apologizes for being forced to bother and remind him of his promise again. Presumably, the case must be related to her divorce from Alexander Tsereteli, which she has been requesting since 1845.
- 1862 February 12**
He receives a report from Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Commander of the Tergi District Troops. He learns that the latter is dissatisfied with the work of the Emergency Committee established in Vladikavkaz, which was supposed to review the personal rights of the local population, the forms of land ownership and disposal, and thus contribute to the welfare and stabilization of the area. The Commander informs that the information prepared by this committee is inaccurate and vague; It is impossible to draw practical conclusions based on it. The addressee considers the establishment of an emergency commission as a solution.
- 1862 February 12**
He receives a report from Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Tergi District Troops, as well as the Action Plan of the Committee on Personal Rights and Land Law in the Kabardino-Balkaria district, which has been sent for consideration.
- 1862 February 14**
He receives a letter from Mikhail Khomutov, Adjutant-General of the Ataman of the Don Troops, in which the latter instructs him to send a list of peasants leading the unrest in the Don Troops to Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Troops.
- 1862 Until February 15**
He takes an individual photo in photographer Eduard Vestl's studio in Tbilisi.

- 1862 February 15**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends his photo, bashlyk and a letter to the head of the Emperor's Chancellery, Vasiliy Dolgorukov, along with photos of beautiful women from Kutaisi. He apologizes for not fulfilling his promises earlier because of Kutaisi photographers. Grigol asks him to send him his photo as a souvenir.
- 1862 February 15**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a couple of photos, bashlyk and a letter to Alexander Adlerberg, the ruler of the Imperial House, with pictures of beautiful women from Kutaisi. He apologizes for not fulfilling his promises earlier because of Kutaisi photographers. He writes that one copy of the photos should be handed over to the Emperor, and one should be taken by him. Grigol asks him to send him his photo as a souvenir.
- 1862 February 18**
He receives an extensive report from Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Commander of the Troops in the Tergi district, from which he learns that the Committee for the Establishment of the Personal Rights and Land Law of the Residents of the village of Kumykh has incompetently and unfairly considered one dispute over land ownership that has arisen in this area. At the same time, he offers his own way of resolving the issue and writes that he is waiting for the addressee's opinions and instructions.
- 1862 February 21**
He receives a letter from Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, regarding the request from the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiya, Alexander Stroganov, to allow two deputies elected from the Novorossiya Cossack Regiment to inspect in detail the places where the Cossacks are to be resettled. The latter also informs that the safe movement of Cossack deputies, the resettlement of 800 families of hunters and Azov Cossacks at the foothills of the West Caucasus are entrusted to the Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, Nikolai Evdokimov.
- 1862 February 26**
He receives a letter from the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiya, Alexander Stroganov, in which the latter describes the difficulties of deportation – communication, road malfunctions, lack of sales outlets, different climates, the risk of mass disease and the unrest among the Cossacks. That is why Alexander Stroganov asks that two Cossack deputies be allowed to inspect in detail the places where the Cossacks are planned to be relocated in order to find out the real situation.
- 1862 February 28**
Ilia Chavchavadze appeals to him, as the acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, to allow him to publish the magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe*, and presents the program.
- 1862 February**
He sends the program of the magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe* to St. Petersburg for approval.
- 1862 March 3**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, stating that, by the order of the Emperor, the addressee would inform the capital and the provincial authorities regarding the Cossacks' settlement in the Caucasus by newspaper publication at a time when the government sees the need for it and on a scale that can be dealt with the available state resources.

- 1862 Until March 9**
He receives a letter sent by Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky on February 2, from which he learns that his return to Tbilisi has been delayed for four months.
- 1862 Until March 9**
Patriarch of Armenia, Mattheos I, transfers the Bishop of the local Gregorian Church, an honest and knowledgeable clergyman, Sargis Jalalyants, from Tbilisi, due to which Grigol Orbeliani sends a letter and expresses his dissatisfaction.
- 1862 March 9**
He receives reports that gangsters taking refuge in inaccessible areas of Unkratl have been annihilated by local Naib Khajialav without the help of Russian soldiers.
- 1862 March 9**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, and expresses concern that his arrival in Tbilisi has been postponed again. He informs the latter that everything is calm in Dagestan and Chechnya; The Georgian nobility has adapted to the peasant reform and is no longer so worried when reminded. Grigol shares his opinion about Etchmiadzin Patriarch and writes that he is weak, lazy, and mammonish; He expresses his satisfaction that the theatre business is moving forward and that ladies are singing dizzily.
- 1862 March 9**
He receives a letter from the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiya, Alexander Stroganov, informing him of the details of the preparations of Azov Cossacks to resettle to the Caucasus.
- 1862 March 9**
He receives a letter from the Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky, sent from Bendorf.
- 1862 March 15**
He issues an order on announcing 550 vacancies in the Kuban Army for the Cossack merchant community.
- 1862 March 16**
As the acting Viceroy, he officially informs Dimitri Kipiani that certain opinion has already been formed in Tbilisi district regarding the issues of peasant reform and they wish to convene a general assembly of the nobility of province on April 2, during which various proposals of representatives of other districts will be heard as well, to develop a common idea.
- 1862 March 20**
The State Chancellery, on the basis of his permission as the acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, satisfies Ilia Chavchavadze's official request to publish the Georgian magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe* on the condition that no political articles are published there.
- 1862 March 26**
He sends a letter to the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiya Alexander Stroganov, in which he writes about the conditions of resettlement of the Azov Cossacks to the Western Caucasus.

- 1862 March 31**
He sends a letter to Nikolai Evdokimov, Commander of the Kuban District Troops, informing the latter that only one hunter expressed a desire to move to the Caucasus. One of the reasons for this shortage is the lack of awareness of the Cossacks about the places where they are going to be resettled. They are extremely wary of living near wild Caucasian mountain-dwellers. To convince that such attitude is a mistake, the author deems it necessary to send a Cossack deputation to this area and enable them to clarify in detail all the issues of concern.
- 1862 March**
In magazine *Tsiskari*, he publishes a poem without a title dedicated to now-deceased Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova (“The team of fans...”).
- 1862 April 6**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, in which he writes that he did not understand the concern of the Governor-General of Bessarabia and Novorossiia, Alexander Stroganov, over the offer regarding insufficiently good conditions for the Azov Cossacks in the Caucasus. He also doubts that Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban district troops, who is well acquainted with the life of the Cossacks and has had extensive experience in dealing with these people, would choose places where the Cossacks would not be able to live.
- 1862 April 6**
He receives a letter from the Governor-General of Orenburg and Samara, Mikhail Ladizhensky, from which he learns that Nikolay Bezak has set aside 30000 roubles to encourage hunters willing to move voluntarily from the Ural Cossack Regiment to the Caucasus.
- 1862 After April 24**
He writes a letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, reprimanding her that she has not found out about his illness. He is worried that he will have to miss the dinner with Countess Olga Panina-Levashova.
- 1862 April 26**
Due to the protection of the interests of the Prince of Samegrelo by Dimitri Kipiani, Alexander Baryatinsky reprimands Alexei Kruzenshtern, the head of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, in writing for not dismissing Dimitri Kipiani from the membership of the Viceroy’s Council. He orders to instruct Grigol Orbeliani to appoint Egor Staritsky to the board instead of Kipiani.
- 1862 After April 26**
Alexander Baryatinsky, who is abroad, orders Grigol to dismiss Dimitry Kipiani from the membership in the Viceroy’s Council.
- 1862 After April 28**
He receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, sent from Bendorf, Germany. He informs Grigol that he will not be able to return until the autumn due to his illness.

- 1862 April 30**
He does not attend the provincial assembly of nobility, during which they vote and sign a document on the conditions for the release of the peasants. This document was supported by 135 people. Moreover, in addition to Grigol Orbeliani, the document was not signed by three more people: the head of the nobility of the province, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David), Lieutenant General Ivane Bagrationi-Mukhraneli (son of Konstantin) and Major General David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).
- 1862 May 8**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing him that the Emperor has approved his decree abolishing Cossack posts in Stavropol and Georgiyevsk.
- 1862 May 14**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, stating that the Military Board of the Caucasus Committee approved two of the three projects submitted for consideration: 1) The settlement of the western foothills of the Caucasus Mountains with Russian elements, and 2) On the allocation of additional personnel for military duty and military rule in the Kuban Cossack Regiment.
- 1862 May 15**
Through his adjutant, Lieutenant Kopeev, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to Nikolai Evdokimov, asking him to appoint a holder of the letter in one of the active detachments. Grigol writes that he is delighted with the successful expedition of the recipient in Dakho and hopes that his health will not prevent him from inflicting a final blow on the Western Caucasus.
- 1862 May 16**
He receives an official letter from the Governor-General of Novorossiya and Bessarabia, Grigol Zhukovsky, from which he learns that the Azov Cossacks refuse to settle in the areas designated for them on the shores of the Black Sea for the reason that the land there is stony and unprofitable. However, in order to prevent their forced deportation, he deems it necessary to convince them with the help of an emergency delegation that this is a misconception. They have to explain that the area they want, the right bank of the Belaya River, has been already inhabited by other people. If they are not convinced, then they will have to select 600 families by ballot and relocate them over the next two years. However, he informs that despite the scarcity of their own land, hunters refuse to settle in the Kuban district or in any other place.
- 1862 May 19**
He receives an official letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin from which he learns that it will be difficult to resettle 700 families of state peasants in the Caucasus this year because they will not be able to build housing, stalls and hay stacks until winter. The peasants should be informed about this soon. At the same time, he is instructed to timely inform the Military Ministry about the number of peasants he is planning to settle in the Caucasus by 1863.
- 1862 May 21**
He receives an official letter from Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor approved his decree on the resettlement of 25 people enlisted in the Kuban Cossack Regiment, inciting unrest among the peasants, in the Caucasus.
- 1862 May 21**
He is in Tbilisi and learns from a letter written by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, that he will stay in Germany with his sister, Leonilla Baryatinskaya-Wittgenstein, until the autumn and return to Tbilisi fully recovered.

- 1862 May 23**
He sends a short letter to Konstantine Tarkhnishvili with the courier from Tbilisi informing him that the rumours about the dismissal of Alexander Baryatinsky from the post of the Viceroy of the Caucasus are groundless. He is also pleased to announce that the Russian State Council is writing new laws on both civil and criminal proceedings.
- 1862 May 28**
He receives a letter from the Governor-General, Nikolay Bezak, from which he learns that 33 families from the Ural Cossack Regiment are planned to be relocated to the Caucasus.
- 1862 May 29**
He receives an official letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor approved his views regarding the settlement of Kuban, thanked him, and promised to take these views into account when planning the expenses of 1863.
- 1862 Until May 30**
He addresses Alexander Kruzenshtern with a question, whether it is true that Konstantin Dadeshkeliani, who was shot dead in 1857 for the assassination of the Kutaisi Governor-General, was buried in the Kutaisi Church since according to the law, it is forbidden to bury a person who was sentenced to death with honour.
- 1862 May 30**
He receives an official letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Emperor approved his decrees, on the one hand, to populate the towns of Lysogorsky and other villages in Babukovsky, and on the other hand, to rename Babukovsky – “Nezlobny”.
- 1862 After May 30**
To answer Grigol Orbeliani’s question regarding the burial of Konstantin Dadeshkeliani, Alexander Kruzenshtern writes to Nikolai Kolubakin and receives an answer that he was indeed buried in the church because leaving the corpse in the pit would have offended the custom of the country, as well as Christian morality and would cause great anger of the Prince of Svaneti and his influential relatives.
- 1862 May 31**
He receives a secret letter from Abkhazian leader Mikheil Sharvashidze, from which he learns that the Pskhu community was in Sokhumi on May 25 for a meeting with the Abkhazian leader and that they agree to travel with a special commission from Abkhazia to the northern slope of the Caucasus main ridge. He informs that the commission will be attended by the princes and landlords, who have considerable influence among the people, as well as the 150-member Abkhaz police force. Major Hassan Morgan was appointed as the head of the escort. At the same time, he informs that the Governor of Kutaisi avoided both cooperating with the Commission and providing it with financial resources. He deems it his duty to obediently ask Grigol Orbeliani not to leave the commission without the necessary funds and, if necessary, incentive rewards.
- 1862 After May 31**
He receives a letter from Prince Dimitri Andronikashvili. The latter informs that Dimitri Kipiani refuses to compile a petition on the case of the release of serfs for fear of offending the Viceroy and that it would be difficult to find anyone else to write this petition.

- 1862 June 2**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that his ideas, considered by the Military Council, on the transformation of the military-people's government into a special body of law and order in the Tergi district was submitted to the Caucasus Committee for final decision, which then concluded that this approach was fully consistent with both local circumstances and governance aimed at strengthening the internal order of the conquered regions of the Caucasus. The Emperor has agreed with this view.
- 1862 After June 6**
He receives another short letter from Prince Dimitri Andronikashvili. The latter writes that, unfortunately, he found out late that Dimitri Kipiani refused to compile the petition regarding the release of the serfs and regrets that Dimitri Jorjadze was dismissed and was not asked to compile the petition. He is afraid that they will lose serfs as well as lands on the other bank of Alazani.
- 1862 June 22**
He sends a letter from Kojori to his cousin, famous General Ivane Andronikashvili, and expresses his dissatisfaction with the refusal of Dimitri Kipiani to write the charter of the peasant reform. He sees the solution in having the leaders of the nobility to arrange meetings in the districts and propose to whom they entrust the writing of the charter. He thinks that in the recipient's district, in Signaghi, the situation is the best in this regard, because most of the landowners agree with the reform. He is heartbroken that, according to some, he is in a hurry to settle the matter during his tenure as Acting Viceroy, in order to leave his own name in the history, when in fact he thinks of a result that will be due to the caused delay, which could be disastrous for the nobility.
- 1862 After June 25**
He receives a letter from Signaghi, which shows that the Signaghi nobility asked Dimitri Kipiani to outline the project on the terms of the abolition of the serfdom. The nobility also intended to write their own opinions on the matter separately. The letter states that the nobility of Signaghi is more dependent on manpower than in other regions of Georgia, and therefore, it will suffer the most with the release of serfs.
- 1862 June 28**
He announces to the Caucasus Army that the village of Babukovsky has been renamed Nezlorny by the order of the Emperor.
- 1862 The second half of June**
The letter is written to the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Administration – Dimitri Jorjadze. Grigol instructs the latter to send messages to Katekh and Belakan and warn the local military units that the enemy is still hiding nearby and that they need to strengthen the defense.
- 1862 June**
He has been suffering from gallbladder inflammation for a whole month and cannot go to Tbilisi from Kojori.
- 1862 June**
First in Tbilisi, then in Kojori, he has several meetings with the Patriarch of the Gregorian Church of Armenia, Matteos I, who is dissatisfied with the indefinite freedom of his bishops and wants to amend the law.

- 1862** **Until July 8**
He receives a letter sent by Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky on May 10, from which he learns that the latter has not resigned.
- 1862** **Until July 8**
The Italian ambassador and his entourage are going to Iran via Tbilisi, they ask Grigol to show them the Viceroy's Palace, the hospital, the observatory and other sights.
- 1862** **July 8**
He sends a letter from Kojori to Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky and apologizes for the late reply. Grigol informs the latter of the situation in the North Caucasus, the expectations related to the peasant reform, the content of the talks with the Patriarch of Armenia and his opinions on various political issues.
- 1862** **July 11**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin. At the request of the Emperor, he was provided with data on a preliminary plan for the 1863 resettlements. It is estimated that 3,000 families are expected to settle in the West Caucasus Mountains.
- 1862** **July 13**
Regarding the fact that Konstantin Romanov, the brother of the Emperor Alexander II, the current Viceroy of Poland, was only slightly injured during the attack on him when he was leaving the Warsaw Theatre on June 21, Grigol Orbeliani sends a letter to the courier in Poland, in which he congratulates the survival of the Viceroy on behalf of the Caucasus Army and people.
- 1862** **July 18**
He sends a letter through his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani from Kojori to Tbilisi. He gives his regards to their relatives and asks her to send melons.
- 1862** **July 19**
He approves of the campaign of the Navy Landing Troops to burn down the building of Mejlis in Sochi and orders to continue to carry out similar attacks in the future.
- 1862** **July 19**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, notifying the latter that the recent successful operations in the Kuban region and the large-scale settlement of the Cossack population, which will strike a final blow to all the disobedient tribes of the Western Caucasus, greatly excite the mountain dwellers. At this crucial moment, the tribes living on the east coast of the Black Sea decided to support the Abzakh's vigorously. On June 26, a mountaineering party of about 4000 men secretly attacked the last resort of the Laba line, Psemensk, where, in addition to the locals, there were two 100-soldier units of the Kuban regiment and 90 infantries. The mountain dwellers invaded the village from all sides at once, setting fire to the thatched houses; The spread of fire greatly complicated the view. Consequently, the guards found it difficult to respond quickly. Only the reserve army was able to repel the attackers. The attack left 30 people dead and 24 injured. He also notifies that Nikolai Evdokimov was instructed to help the village affected by the attack with 7500 roubles from the military sum of the Kuban Cossack Regiment.

1862

August 3

He sends a letter to Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, and writes that he considers the large-scale relocation of mountain dwellers to Turkey to be beneficial, but advises to focus on the fact that this measure, although temporarily alleviating their actions in the Kuban district, may cause some complications in future and that these difficulties can be partly seen – every summer, several thousand deportees return to the borders of the country. In addition, the country faces the need to bear additional costs. A bigger problem is that they cannot force Turkey to settle the mountain dwellers in the interior provinces of the country. Consequently, in all likelihood, the Turkish government will resettle people in the border regions, which may even lead to a war on the southern border. With all this in mind, he advises caution when resettling the mountain dwellers in Turkey. The same letter also informs that the people of Natukh are not going to set up hay stacks this year not because they are waiting for migration, but because the Cossacks have settled on the main part of their lands and that it is difficult to get away with the remaining small land. According to Grigol Orbeliani, the state is obliged not to expel obedient people from the borders of the country, but to take care of their living. He asks Nikolai Evdokimov to instruct the head of the Natukh district to allocate land for them on the left bank of the Kuban River and, if deemed necessary, allocate the plains seized from the Shapsugs.

1862

August 11

Andrian Iziumsky, Head of the Kutaisi Governor's Office, reports to Grigol Orbeliani, as the acting Viceroy, about the situation in Guria. He writes that he ordered the military units to block the roads in order not to allow the separate rebel detachments to unite.

1862

August 12

He informs Ivane Andronikashvili that they are going to make a new statute for the abolition of serfdom.

1862

August 14

He sends an official address to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, informing the latter that, this summer, it is necessary to organize an expedition from Sokhumi to Pskhu community, crossing the main ridge of the Caucasus in order to take a detailed look at the environment to finally make sure the direct connection between Sokhumi and Laba line. He also writes that the Chief of Abkhazia, Mikheil Sharvashidze, pledged his support in this case and asked Grigol Orbeliani to set up a commission consisting of experienced officers, engineers and representatives of the General Staff. The officers met in late June with the Abkhaz chief, from whom they received instructions and an escort under the command of Major Hassan Morgan. The commission decided to cross the Dow Pass through the valley of the river Bzyb to reach Pskhu. The expedition coincided with the return of three thousand Ahchipskhos from the Kuban region with 200 corpses and the wounded. The commission avoided meeting with the enraged mountain dwellers and, under the direction of Hassan Morgan, took refuge for several days in the mountainous areas away from the settlements. Due to the fact that the route taken by them was completely occupied by groups of Ahchipskhos, the commission was unable to access the main ridge of the Caucasus and was forced to go to Kyafar by crossing the Tsegerker Pass in the east. Finally, Grigol Orbeliani informs the Military Minister that going to Pskhu by crossing the Dow Pass and the valley of the river Bzyb, which was envisaged by the route of the commission, was neither favourable for the connection with the North Caucasus, nor for the fight against the Ahchipskhos and Ubykhs. It is better to cross the Marukh Pass from Tsebelda to the North Caucasus, and it is much more convenient to take the road from one of the seaside points or from the northern side of the Caucasus against the Ahchipskhos and Ubykhs.

- 1862 Until August 21**
He receives a letter from Grigol Dadiani, from which he learns that the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, intends to leave Wiesbaden in September.
- 1862 Until August 21**
From Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, he receives a photo and a letter written by her daughter Salome, from which he learns that they have met with Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky in London.
- 1862 Until August 21**
David, the son of his cousin Kaplan Orbeliani, dies.
- 1862 August 21**
He sends a letter to Grigol Dadiani from Kojori to Gordi, writes that it has not rained in Tbilisi for ten months and the heat has burnt everything; Grigol tells him that Ekaterine Chavchavadze has met with Alexander Baryatinsky in London.
- 1862 August 27**
He receives a letter from the Great Prince Konstantin Romanov, sent from Warsaw. The latter expresses his respect towards Grigol and thanks Georgian society for the warm welcome.
- 1862 August 30**
He is appointed as the Infantry General with a salary in the amount of 10000 roubles.
- 1862 September 11**
He sends an extensive letter to Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, stating that the deportation of Muslims to Turkey, which began in 1858, was preceded by a long diplomatic correspondence between the two sides. The Ottoman authorities did not welcome this fact, constantly complaining about the problems caused by the numerous deportees and demanding to cease the process. The Russian government then justified itself by saying that it was not an exile and that the population was going to pray in Mecca at its own expense, and the Russian government was simply giving permission to do so. Grigol Orbeliani explains to Evdokimov that this time, when the population is put on the ships not at their expense, but at the expense of the state, the fact of eviction can no longer be hidden. He therefore tells him about his decision not to advertise the rental of ships, to relocate them to Turkey in small groups, and to expel only community families who have been disobedient to Russia at the expense of the state.
- 1862 September 17**
He sends an extensive official address to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin. The case concerns the replenishment of army revenues by selling the houses of Cossacks displaced from the Kuban district on the front line. Grigol proposes that passports of the state peasants, who are purchasing houses, to be issued in the Stavropol Oblast, as this would be more convenient. Along with the letter, he sends a document outlining the rules for buying and selling, decorating and paying taxes on Cossack houses.
- 1862 September 19**
He sends an official appeal to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, and informs him about the number of Cossacks from the Azov and Kuban troops who are going to settle in the new villages.

- 1862 September 23**
He sends an official address to the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, Nikolai Evdokimov. Since the newly settled villages may face the threat of military confrontation, he conveys the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin's opinion that at least one-third of the settlers should be warriors and that these houses should not be sold only to the buyers attracted by newspaper ads who are incapable of fighting.
- 1862 October 13**
He receives an official letter from the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, from which he learns that the Murids are demanding a large ransom for the release of the General and Staff Captain captured on September 20. He writes that Emperor Alexander II is categorically opposed to the ransom payment and hopes that other measures will be taken to secure their release.
- 1862 October 17**
He receives a report from Nikolai Evdokimov, the Commander of the Kuban District Army, stating that the outbursts of the disobedient tribes of the West Caucasus prevented him from conducting a detailed study of the rivers – Bolshaya Laba and Malaya Laba. He asks him to leave the infantry units and topographers under his command until next year in order to be able to study the currents of these rivers and the passes on the main ridge next to their sources.
- 1862 October 19**
He sends a short letter through Omar Mahmado gly to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Administration from Tbilisi, asking him to grant his patronage to the holder of the letter.
- 1862 October 28**
He sends a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, and informs him that the information presented in the Journal of Military Campaigns by the Commander of the Kuban Region Troops, Nikolai Evdokimov, shows that the Shapsugs attacked the Adagum Line and caused damage to the Cossacks camped at the Georgievsky checkpoint. He further adds that these, albeit secondary, but still successfully encouraged Shapsugs decided to attack one of the sections of the Adagum line and thus invaded the Natukhai district. After the autumn works, one part of them gathered at the headwaters of Abin and Afips, and the other part in the Nikolaevsky Fort, where they developed an action plan. He describes in detail how their plan became known through intelligence officers, how they reserved troops, and how they defeated the rebellious mountain dwellers with a loss of 400 men. According to Nikolai Evdokimov, he is ready to allocate 2500 roubles from the sum of the Kuban Cossack Regiment to help the more or less affected population of Nizhnebakansk. He also states that thanks to Nikolai Evdokimov, who personally commanded the troops marching from Maykop to the Kurjips Gorge, peace has recently been established along the Belorechensk line.
- 1862 October**
In the magazine *Tsiskari*, he publishes a poem dedicated to now-deceased Nino Chavchavadze-Grigboedova "N..." ("Oh, beloved, who...").
- 1862 Until November 5**
He is informed that Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky has become ill in Vilno. To find out about his health, Grigol sends a courier to Cherkassk, so that he could find out through telegraph the whereabouts of the Viceroy and his health state.

- 1862 November 9**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze. He informs Dimitri that the Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, has become ill in Vilno and that he has sent a courier to Cherkassk to find out about the Viceroy's health. However, he has not learnt anything so far.
- 1862 After November 9**
He receives a telegram informing him that it is doubtful that Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky will remain in the position of the Viceroy of the Caucasus and that he will return to Tbilisi.
- 1862 November 23**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Kipiani, apologizing that he was not able to answer questions about the terms of the abolition of serfdom.
- 1862 November 29**
He receives a report from the Commander of the Kuban District Troops, Nikolai Evdokimov, regarding the investigation into the case of the captive general and staff captain of the Shapsug detachment that took place on September 20, from which he learns that the captured general died soon after, on November 20, of severe physical abuse and falling off a horse twice. The Chief of Staff was freed in exchange for 6600 roubles.
- 1862 Until December**
He writes a letter to Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky, in which he expresses extreme concern over the information that the latter is no longer going to return to the Caucasus.
- 1862 December 11**
He receives a letter sent by the Military Minister, Dimitri Milyutin, informing him of the resignation of Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and the appointment of Great Prince Mikhail Romanov to replace Baryatinsky.
- 1862 Until December 21**
He sends Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army to Alexander Baryatinsky, to bring him detailed instructions for the duties of the Viceroy.
- 1862 Until December 21**
He is in Tbilisi and is writing a letter to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin. Grigol reports that in the absence of the Viceroy for two years, he has been able to carry out his duties only by corresponding with the Viceroy and following his instructions, but during this time he has accumulated issues that Alexander Baryatinsky should study in more detail and make a decision. Therefore, he is sending the Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army to him.
- 1862 December 21**
He receives a telegram from the Secretary of State of the Russian Empire, Vladimir Butkov, ordering him to subordinate to Mikhail Romanov. Grigol realizes that Alexander Baryatinsky was replaced by a new Viceroy.
- 1862 December 21**
He learns from the newspaper that the Emperor appointed Mikhail Romanov to replace Alexander Baryatinsky as the Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1862 December 22**
He receives a letter from Dmitry Milyutin informing him of the appointment of Mikhail Romanov to replace Alexander Baryatinsky as the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

- 1862 December 24**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Military Minister Dmitry Milyutin, writing that the resignation of Alexander Baryatinsky from the post of the Viceroy of the Caucasus broke everyone's heart, but the Emperor showed great mercy with the appointment of his brother, Mikhail Romanov. Grigol asks to inform him about the time of the new Viceroy's departure from St. Petersburg so that he can properly prepare to meet him.
- 1862 Second half of December**
He is ill in bed.
- 1862 December 30**
The information about the receipt of the Military Minister, Dimitri Milyutin's letter by Grigol Orbeliani and about the appointment of the new Viceroy of the Caucasus is gradually spreading in the Georgian society.
- 1862 December**
He publishes his poems in the magazine *Tsiskari*: "Mirzajana's Epitaph" and "My Epitaph" ("When I was alive...").
- 1862** He is elected Chairman of the Board of the Transcaucasian Women's Institute.
- 1863 January 1**
He receives a telegram from Kutaisi that on behalf of 12 thousand princes and nobles they are going to send a letter of gratitude to Alexander Baryatinsky for establishing peace in the Caucasus.
- 1863 Until January 2**
Upon return to Tbilisi, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who witnessed in Vilnius the illness of the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, tells Grigol Orbeliani about Alexander Baryatinsky's decision to resign.
- 1863 January 2**
He writes a letter to be sent to Levan Melikishvili, congratulating him on New Year and informing that Mikhail Romanov, who was appointed the Viceroy of the Caucasus, is not going to bring his entourage and intends to select people in the Caucasus who will help him manage the country. Grigol thinks that this is a wise decision. While writing the letter, he finds that the mail to Shemakhi has already left and he does not finish his letter.
- Early 1863** As the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, he ensures the laying of the telegraph line – Tbilisi-Vladikavkaz-Stavropol.
- 1863 January 5**
He receives a letter from Tsarskoye Selo sent by the newly appointed Viceroy of the Caucasus, Great Prince Mikhail Romanov. The latter regrets the fact that Alexander Baryatinsky cannot fulfil his duties due to his poor health and thanks Grigol Orbeliani for his distinctive management-governance of the Caucasus and Army during the former Viceroy's absence. Mikhail Romanov also hopes that he will soon study the local affairs and will be able to fulfil his duties with honour.

- 1863 January 5**
He finishes the letter to be sent to Levan Melikishvili stating that Alexander Baryatinsky's health has deteriorated again and that Kutaisi Governor Nikolai Kolubakin will be fired for transferring the body of the executed Konstantine Dadashkeliani to a church.
- 1863 January 5**
He receives a telegram from a Russian writer – Vasily Insarsky, from which he learns that the new Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, will leave St. Petersburg in late January or early February.
- 1863 January 25**
He receives a letter from the Military Minister, Dimitri Milyutin. The latter informs Grigol that a courier will be sent to him the next day and will announce the date of the departure of the new Viceroy of the Caucasus from St. Petersburg. The letter also discusses relations with Turkey and other international issues.
- 1863 Until January 28**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Kipiani and learns that he will not be able to write a charter until the nobility, from whom Kipiani has requested their opinion, fulfils his request.
- 1863 January 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin, Ivane Andronikashvili, and expresses concern over such delays in drafting the charter of the peasant reform. He fears that the new government will hand over this case to those who do not know the relationship between the nobility and the peasants in Georgia.
- 1863 January**
He publishes the poem "Mukhammas" ("United by the spirit...") and a corrected version of "My Epitaph".
- 1863 After February 1**
He receives a letter from Prince Ivane Andronikashvili, in which the latter has formulated his views on the release of the serfs in writing. He made Ramaz Andronikashvili edit them and then sent them to Dimitri Kipiani.
- 1863 February 5**
He travels to Stavropol to meet Mikhail Romanov, the new Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1863 February 12-13**
He arrives in Stavropol to meet the new Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, together with the local authorities and members of the Main Headquarters of the Caucasus and Viceroy's Main Administration.
- 1863 After February 13**
He writes a letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, telling her that he had dinner with the Great Prince, Mikhail Romanov, and that she was given greetings.
- 1863 February**
He publishes a poem "Imitation of Pushkin" ("Vain Life...") in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1863 February**
He publishes the poem "Mukhammas of the Drunken" in the magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe*.

- 1863 After March 20**
He writes a speech to be presented at the assembly of the provincial nobility on the issue regarding the release of the peasants. Although he does not oppose the Emperor's decision on the peasant reform, he calls it a "fall" of Georgia's old way of life. Nevertheless, he appeals to the public not to condemn those who oppose the proposed project.
- 1863 March**
Anton Purtseladze expresses his admiration for Grigol Orbeliani's poem "Mukhammas" ("Even if I am asleep...") in the letter "Georgian Literature, Georgian News, Books of January and February 1863", published under the pseudonym "Kereli Beka" in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1863 After April 27**
He is in Tbilisi and receives a letter sent by Alexandre Saginashvili on April 27, in which Alexandre asks him to help his nephew, Ivane Saginashvili, start the service as a senior adjutant of the Tbilisi Military Governor's Administration.
- 1863 After April 27**
He sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Alexandre Saginashvili, advising him that it is not worth taking his nephew, Ivane Saginashvili, out of the regiment and giving him a job at the chancellery.
- 1863 May 16**
On Grigol Orbeliani's advice, Ramaz Andronikashvili writes to Dimitri Kipiani that the Georgian nobility, like in Russia, should submit the address to the Great Prince, Mikhail Romanov.
- 1863 May**
Giorgi Tsereteli mentions that Grigol Orbeliani perceives the real life very well in his poetry in an article published in the magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe* - "What made *Tsiskari* cluck?".
- 1863 Until June 3**
Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi accuses Grigol Orbeliani of making Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, change his mind to appoint his brother as the Governor-General of Kutaisi.
- 1863 Until June 3**
Grigol Orbeliani goes to Tetrtskaro to visit Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, where the latter reads him a letter by the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, about the escalation of the situation in Poland.
- 1863 June 3**
He sends a letter to Levan Melikishvili from Tbilisi, telling the news of the city and complaining that the nobility blindly trusts Dimitri Kipiani and signs the project for the liberation of the peasants drawn up by the latter without even reading it.
- 1863 June**
The government of the Caucasus orders to establish peace in the Zaqatala district. The riot was sparked by an uprising arranged by the Staff-Captain of the Russian Army Haji Murtuz, as well as the assassination of Major General Simon Shalikashvili and an attack on the Zaqatala Fortress. Grigol Orbeliani soon takes appropriate measures, issues orders, draws up an action plan, and sends it to the government for consideration. The plan is approved.

- 1863 July 13-15**
He approves the decisions of the military court regarding the investigation of crimes committed in the Zaqatala district and ensures their execution.
- 1863 August 19**
From Tetrtskaro he receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, in which he asks for the organization and running of the meeting of the heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, Nikolai (son of Alexander).
- 1863 August 24-26**
He meets with the heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, Nikolai Romanov, in Poti and travels to Kutaisi with the escort.
- 1863 August 25-27**
Together with the heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, Nikolai Romanov, and escort, he arrives in Surami and spends there a night.
- 1863 August 26-27**
He organizes a ceremonial welcome for the heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, Nikolai Romanov, in Gori. Then he goes to Mtskheta and spends a night there.
- 1863 August 27-29**
Together with the heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, Nikolai Romanov, and escort, he solemnly enters Tbilisi in the morning, attends a service at the Sioni Cathedral, and goes to the banquet arranged in honour of the guest.
- 1863 August 30**
Together with the heir to the throne, Nikolai Romanov, he arrives in Tetrtskaro, where the christening of the son of the Viceroy, Giorgi Romanov, takes place.
- 1863 September 22**
He receives a telegram informing him that the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, had left Poti on a small ship for Sokhumi, where the whole royal family was going to gather.
- 1863 Until September 23**
He attends a ballet performance at the Tbilisi Theatre and likes it very much.
- 1863 Until September 23**
He presents a dagger, Kabardian whip and bashlyk to the heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, Nikolai Romanov (son of Alexander).
- 1863 September 23**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Nikoloz Chavchavadze, congratulating with the rank of the Colonel and informing him about the conditions of the legal divorce of the spouses according to the law.
- 1863 September**
He publishes the poem “Imitation of Savatnava” (“Chianure, play loudly, sweetly...”) in the magazine *Tsiskari*.

- 1863 October**
He publishes a poem dedicated to his cousin Salome Orbeliani-Chavchavadze on behalf of the tailor Bezhan Umikov “To Sal... on behalf of Bezhan” in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1863 November 12**
He feasts with Isak Tumanishvili and writes a short letter to Barbare Saginashvili. He asks her to let her husband, Alexandre Saginashvili, come to Tbilisi from Koda if she herself does not want to.
- 1863 Until November 16**
He learns about the death of his cousin Ivane Andronikashvili’s son – Archil Andronikashvili, and he feels sorry for the father of a young man who left so untimely.
- 1863 November 16**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Administration – Dimitri Jorjadze, letting him know that there are rumours about the religious wedding ceremony of Alexander Baryatinsky and the rise in price of bread. He also writes that Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhranskiy is preparing to travel to St. Petersburg and convince the rulers of the empire that money and estates should remain with nobility during the execution of the peasant reform. He is worried that a large part of the authoritative Murids flock into Turkey and thus, pose a threat for the future.
- 1863 December 11**
He receives a letter from Alexander Nikolai, head of the Caucasus Main Administration of the Viceroy, and learns that Viceroy Mikhail Romanov wants to appoint Grigol Orbeliani chairman of the commission that reviews projects submitted for the reorganization of the Tbilisi City Police. The letter is accompanied by a list of potential members of the commission.
- 1863 December 14**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Alexander Nikolai, Head of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, stating that he is honoured with the chairmanship of the Committee for Tbilisi City Police Reorganization Project and fully agrees with the list of candidates submitted for membership, but asks members to add Ivan Abesalomov, who serves with him on special assignments and is familiar with the details of city governance.
- 1863 December**
In addition to the project on behalf of the majority of landlords related to the peasant reform, Grigol Orbeliani, along with 13 other nobles, develops a “minority project” and presents it independently to the Transcaucasian Central Peasant Committee. This document does not differ much from the majority project. According to this one, peasants had to be released without lands and with the only right to own movable property.
- 1863** He is awarded the Order of the Red Eagle of the Kingdom of Prussia.
- 1863** He is awarded the Order of the Cross of the Eagle.
- 1863** He is awarded the Italian Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which has the shape of a large cross and is decorated with a ribbon.
- 1863** He is granted with 10600 dessiatina of land.

- 1863** He dismisses Dimitri Kipiani from the membership in the Council of the Viceroy but officially announces that this resignation was made based on Kipiani's request.
- From 1864** He writes an explanation about the tenants.
- From 1864** He advises his cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani-Eristavi not to send her grandchildren to the gymnasium because there is a bad environment in terms of morality. He cites an example, when a student in the gymnasium kidnapped a girl, also a student of the gymnasium.
- 1864** **Until January 5**
He learns that Nikolai Ivanov, the husband of his cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani, a former Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army, has been accused of something, and receives materials on how he has thoroughly denied the allegations made in front of the Investigative Commission.
- 1864** **January 5**
He sends a letter to Vladimir Levashov, the head of the temporary Civil Administration Department of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and sends his testimony to the Investigative Commission to prove that Nikolai Ivanov was falsely accused in front of the Viceroy.
- 1864** **February 6**
Baron Alexander Nikolai, the head of the Main Administration of the Caucasus, on behalf of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov writes that his experience and knowledge of the local situation would be of great use to the Central Committee for solving peasants' affairs. He asks Grigol to attend sessions with the participation of landlords to discuss the issues regarding the peasant reform.
- 1864** **February 16**
During the assembly of the nobility of the province, when it is announced that Dimitri Kipiani is a candidate for the leader's position, Grigol Orbeliani protests and says that the election of the noble to this position, especially the one who was dismissed from his job, is an insult to the society. In connection with this accusation, Dimitri Kipiani explains that he was fired by the acting Viceroy Grigol Orbeliani himself the previous year, as if by the will of Dimitri Kipiani. Therefore, he cannot be considered dismissed. Grigol Orbeliani and about thirty of his associates refuse to vote, and Dimitry Kipiani is elected by 273 votes against 4.
- 1864** **After February 16**
He is worried about the results of the election of the leader of nobility and gets ill.
- 1864** **After February 16**
He receives a letter from Dimitri Kipiani, in which the author writes that he is already the leader of the nobility and asks him for help in public affairs.
- 1864** **February**
He publishes poems dedicated to the deceased Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova in the magazine *Tsiskari*: "To N..." (You, dazzlingly beautiful, you yourself should explain...) and "Oh, how it suits you..."

- 1864 March 14**
On behalf of the St. Nino Charitable Society, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani asks Grigol in writing for help in distributing 100 lottery tickets in favour of the school of the same name.
- 1864 Until the end of March**
He has been ill for a month and a half. Viceroy Mikhail Romanov goes to see him and reassures him that Dimitri Kipiani will not be approved as the leader of the nobility. However, Dimitri Kipiani is confirmed for the post in early April.
- 1864 May 20**
The son of a Muslim religious judge, Cadi of Akhty visits him and complains that their family has been deprived of this title. Grigol tries to explain that the issue is to be decided by the rulers of Temirkhanshura or Derbent, but when he fails to do so, he sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, the head of the Dagestan Civil Chancellery, asking him to clarify the situation.
- 1864 May-June**
He expresses his views on the expected peasant reform in writing in the following text: “My opinion on the case of serfdom”.
- 1864 After June**
He expresses his views on the expected peasant reform in writing in the following text: “To release the peasants from slavery and improve their state”.
- 1864 July 11**
He goes to the banquet and grand name-day party of Olga Baden-Romanova in Tetrtskaro, attended by a distinguished community from various regions and which lasts until 3 p.m.
- 1864 July 20**
He is awarded the diamond sign to be attached to the Order of Alexander Nevsky.
- 1864 Until July 21**
He travels to Manglisi and Tetrtskaro in connection with the regimental holidays.
- 1864 Until July 21**
In Kojori, he visits his cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani-Ivanova and admires how her children speak German, French and English fluently.
- 1864 Until July 21**
He is awarded the Star of St. Alexander Nevsky with diamonds.
- 1864 Until July 21**
He sends money twice to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, once with the help of General Ivan Kolosovsky and the second time with the help of Charlotte Giytkh, the wife of the Trade Advisor to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov.
- 1864 July 21**
He is in Koda and receives a letter from his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina, informing him that Levan Cholokashvili, who went to Borjomi for treatment, is in critical condition.

- 1864 July 21**
He sends a letter from Koda to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, writing that he likes Koda, has already chosen a place, and if there was water, he would be happy to build a house there. He tells her news of their relatives and friends in detail and adds that his cousin's son, Grigol (Gigo) Orbeliani, is going to marry a married woman – Nino Abashidze-Maisuradze. He writes that polygyny is still allowed with Muslims, while polyandry is considered a complete horror.
- 1864 July 27**
Before leaving for the Crimea, the children of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov visit him in Koda, rest and continue their journey.
- 1864 July 28**
Before leaving for the Crimea, the Viceroy and his wife visit him, but this time he is waiting for them in Tbilisi and thus fails to meet them in Koda.
- 1864 August 4**
While in Koda, he is visited by a grandson of an old Chechen acquaintance, Saki, who asks him to help him find a job.
- 1864 August 5**
He sends a letter from Koda to the head of the Dagestan Civil Administration Chancellery – Dimitri Jorjadze and informs him that he was visited in Koda by the grandson of his old Chechen acquaintance – Saki. His grandfather was an opponent of Shamil and lost both of his sons in a battle with the latter. He raised his fatherless grandson, but then died himself. Grigol asks the recipient to find a job for this young man. He writes that he is tired of city life and affairs and wants to rest a bit in Koda.
- 1864 August 7-11**
He is in Kojori with his cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani-Ivanova to bid farewell to Alexander Kartsov, a former aide to the Viceroy and his family, on his way to St. Petersburg. Every day he attends picnics and visits musical evenings in different families.
- 1864 August 11**
He returns from Kojori to Koda, where he finds the letters of his sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and nephew – Giorgi Orbeliani. He learns that she has moved to Geneva and has hired Russian teachers for Giorgi.
- 1864 Until August 12**
Olga Panina-Levashova, wife of Vladimir Levashov, the head of the temporary Civil Administration of the Caucasus Main Administration visits Grigol on her way from Tetrtskaro to the Crimea.
- 1864 August 12**
He sends a letter from Koda to Geneva to his sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He is pleased that they have moved to Geneva and have hired Russian teachers. He advises his nephew to learn all subjects in one language, Russian, which he knows as his mother tongue, and to master other foreign languages during special language lessons. He asks her to take care of her son's spiritual upbringing, which is the most important thing. He promises to send money according to a certain schedule.

- 1864 August 28**
He sends a short letter from Koda to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and thanks uncle Alexandre for the watermelons.
- 1864 September 7**
He is in Koda, at Alexandre and Barbara Saginashvilis' house. He writes a letter to Alexandre Saginashvili and mentions the situation in Alexandre's house during his visit in a form of a funny business report.
- 1864 September 8**
He makes a note for Barbare on the letter written for Alexandre Saginashvili on September 7 and sends the letter.
- 1864 September 8**
He sees off his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and his niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili, to Tbilisi.
- 1864 After September 8**
He arrives in Tbilisi from Koda.
- 1864 After September 8**
He writes a letter to his brother-in-law, Alexandre Saginashvili, in Koda notifying him that he will return to Tbilisi from Koda the next day and visit him.
- 1864 September 9-11**
Martha Tarkhan-Mouravi-Eristavi informs him about the death of her husband Giorgi Eristavi (son of David) (Glukharich) and asks him to attend the funeral on September 12 in Gori. Grigol Orbeliani writes on the letter that he untimely lost his beloved and kind-hearted friend and that Georgia should also feel this loss forever.
- 1864 September 18**
From Tbilisi to Geneva, he sends 200 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and 340 roubles to her son, Giorgi Orbeliani, through General Ivan Kolosovsky.
- 1864 October 4**
He receives a letter from Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that she and her son Giorgi are in Geneva.
- 1864 After October 8**
He learns from Baron Alexander Nikolai that Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani was in Paris on September 8 and is surprised that his sister-in-law did not tell him about it.
- 1864 Until October 18**
He finds out from Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze, who arrived in Tbilisi that her sister Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani is going to move to England.
- 1864 October 19**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and is surprised that she has left Geneva for Paris and is now planning to move to England. Grigol does not want the last funds of his deceased brother's only son to be spent on travel and not on the purchase of a suitable house and educational opportunities. He delicately points this out to his sister-in-law.

- 1864 November 27**
From Tbilisi to London, he sends 840 roubles of pension to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and 250 roubles to her son, Giorgi Orbeliani, through General Ivan Kolosovsky and Giorgi Ervie.
- 1864 November 28**
In a letter to his father Dimitri Kipiani, sent from St. Petersburg, Nikoloz Kipiani expresses his surprise that during the announcement of the release of peasants, Grigol Orbeliani and Ivane Bagrationi-Mukhraneli acted as if they had contributed anything to this case.
- 1864 Until December 10**
He receives two letters from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from London, and learns that she and her son live with her sister, Nadezhda Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia) in the capital of England.
- 1864 December 10**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to London to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and is pleased with her stay in London, as she will be there with her sister. Grigol tells her that the Viceroy with his wife and relatives often remember her.
- 1864** He receives a letter from Baron Alexander Nikolai, in which he shares his views on the Muslim clergy.
- 1864** He sends a letter to Baron Alexander Nikolai informing the latter of his opinions on the Muslim clergy. According to Grigol Orbeliani, Muslims have opened schools in almost every mosque and the aim of the government is not to multiply them, but to open schools that will teach Russian language. Grigol considers it reasonable to open a Muslim theological high school in Tbilisi, where the students will also master the Eastern languages along with the faith. He believes that the position of Alexander Baryatinsky, which provided for the extermination of the Muslim clergy, was extreme and ineffective. Another extreme issue was the opinion of Nikolai Khanikov, who advocated granting more rights than necessary to the clergy. According to Grigol Orbeliani, the problem is that the Muslim clergy are equated with justice, and if it were abolished, the population would remain in the hope of a civil law that was corrupt, routine, and completely unattractive. He therefore does not support the abolition of this rank, but believes that their rights should be restricted to a certain degree. He considers the opinions presented by the recipient are best in this regard.
- 1864** He publishes the poems “Mukhammas of the Drunken” and “To Iarali” in the collection “Chonguri”.
- 1864** He is in Koda and translates Goethe’s poem “Wanderers Nachtlied” from the translation of Mikhail Lermontov’s “Торные вершины”, entitled “Tops of the Mountains”.
- 1864** He receives the Order of St. Giorgi, the Second Class.
- 1864** He writes a letter to his brother-in-law, Alexandre Saginashvili, attaching his poorly translated statute document, asking him to re-translate and send it back.
- 1864** He is awarded a portrait of the Shah of Persia, the Second Class, decorated with diamonds.
- 1864** He writes his own opinion on serfdom and displacement.

- 1865 January 11**
He writes a letter to his sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to London. He informs her that he has sent her and her son, Giorgi Orbeliani, a pension for three months. He also tells her about the Italian theatre, the evening spent with the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, the charity performances, and the hunting on gazelles with Lord Hamilton, during which his dogs distinguished in particular.
- 1865 January**
He publishes a translation of Goethe’s poem “Wanderers Nachtlied” with the title “Tops of the Mountains”, which he accomplished from the interim translation of Mikhail Lermontov’s “Горная вершина”.
- 1865 March 1**
He writes a letter to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to England. He is worried about her health problems and regrets that he cannot send enough money. He writes that his financial situation is poor due to the negligence of his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani. He tells her that his horse has won in horsemanship. Grigol expresses his joy that his nephew Giorgi is going to continue his studies in England. He believes that a child’s upbringing system, mental and physical development, proper order in practical life is nowhere as perfect as in England. He promises that he will not let her feel all the hardships no matter how much it will cost him.
- 1865 March 5**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to a sister of his sister-in-law, Gaiane Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya and sends her the money for her sister – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani in England. He informs her that the Great Prince, Mikhail (son of Nikolai), is planning to go to St. Petersburg and advises her to make their brother Grigol appear before the Great Prince and explain why he was forced to leave his job. Grigol writes about the Italian opera, horsemanship, meetings, performances, and horse races held in Tbilisi. He asks her to give his regards to her sisters and sends the Coat of Arms of the Orbelianis.
- 1865 March 15**
He writes a letter to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and notifies her that he sent her sister Gaiane Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya 1000 roubles on March 5. He writes that this is the addressee’s three-month pension and Giorgi’s money, which he himself added a little to round up the amount. He tells her the news in Tbilisi and gives her hope that he will be able to send more money next month.
- 1865 April 19**
As the Governor-General of Tbilisi, he presents a report to the Viceroy of the Caucasus on the introduction of new taxes in Tbilisi and the details of disseminating this information to the people.
- 1865 April 23**
He writes a letter to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to London. He asks her to lecture her son that Giorgi Orbeliani must be educated, wise, kind, and have a strong character. He also tells her that despite his refusal, he has still been appointed the Acting Viceroy, which is why he will not be able to go far from the city and will have to stay in Kojori in summer.
- 1865 April 23**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Gaiane Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya in Moscow. He sends 1600 roubles and asks her to send this money to her sister Barbare in London.

- 1865 May 14**
He sends a telegram from Tbilisi to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, in Tsarskoye Selo. He writes that everything is fine in the region: the troops are deployed to work along the railway; The committee has finally discussed the project regarding the issue of the peasantry of the Kutaisi province; The renovation of the palace has already begun.
- 1865 May 28**
He sends a telegram from Tbilisi to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, in St. Petersburg. He informs the Viceroy that Baron Alexander Nikolai is coming to visit him and will arrive on June 1. He also tells him that the memorial service for the peace of the soul of the Viceroy's nephew, untimely dead Prince, Nikolai Romanov (son of Alexander) will be held in Tbilisi Cathedral that day.
- 1865 June 3**
He sends an extensive letter from Tbilisi to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, in St. Petersburg. He mentions that everything is peaceful, all attention is drawn to the railway works; civil servants have gone to the districts of Tbilisi province to open agricultural management offices; the resettlement of Chechens has begun and he assumes that it will be accomplished without any unrest.
- 1865 June 9**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Dagestan to Dimitri Jorjadze, telling him to ask Levan Melikishvili to intercede for him and to settle his devoted servant Kelesa Mahmada with Levan, who is returning to his homeland. He also tells him the news: troops have been deployed from Tbilisi to Poti to build the railway and lay the Karayaz canal. He believes that Georgia will benefit from both cases; St. Nino's school has been flooded and students there had a narrow escape; he asks to make Shamkhal Shamsudin repay the debt to Ivan Mirzoyev.
- 1865 June 9**
He writes a letter to General Mikhail Loris-Melikov from Tbilisi to Chechnya. He asks for the protection of their common acquaintance, the son of a loyal servant of Russia – Tashtemir, who was accused of a bad case but was acquitted later. He describes this fellow as a good man, fighter, and shooter, and wants him to get rid of a circle that could have a negative impact on him. He tells him about Tbilisi news and hopes that the construction of the highway from Dilijan to Julfa will attract trading transit shipments.
- 1865 Until June 26**
The rumours spread in Tbilisi about the increase in taxes. Merchants and artisans make written requests to the head of the city, the Viceroy, and Emperor Alexander II himself, but to no avail.
- 1865 June 27**
10000 people armed with stones and sticks gather in front of the main police building, Yerevan Square, Tbilisi, to protest against the tax increase. After Deputy Governor Niko Chavchavadze and Chief of the Police Mikhail Roslavlyev fail to reassure the people, Grigol Orbeliani addresses them. He initially addresses the rebels warmly and tries to convince them that the law is the same for everyone and that they will not be able to achieve results in this way. When he sees their negative reaction, he begins to threaten them, which led to shouting, catcall, and throwing stones. The rebels loot the house of the head of the city and kill Bashbeuk-Melikov, a tax collector.
- 1865 After June 27**
He writes notes about the unrest in Tbilisi, mentioning people who were spreading the rumours about the taxes by their surnames and names.

- 1865 June 28**
Grigol Orbeliani decides to use force to stop the insurgents. The leaders of the uprising are arrested and blood is shed in the clash. According to various reports, from 4 to 20 people die.
- 1865 June 28**
About 40000 rebels are marching towards Alexandre's garden. One Kazakh starts shooting to stop them here and kills two men. Grigol Orbeliani, who arrived to alleviate the situation, arrests the Kazakh for shooting without an order. He tries to stop the conspiracy but fails. They go to the house of the head of the city, Shermazan Vartanov, and ravage it. Grigol Orbeliani does not allow the police to intervene.
- 1865 June 29**
The rebels do not calm down and Grigol Orbeliani and Niko Chavchavadze go to negotiate with them. Niko Chavchavadze promises people that they will not increase taxes, while Grigol Orbeliani promises to release the arrested chief guildsmen. Indeed, they are released the same night.
- 1865 Until July 1**
He sends a message to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, regarding the statement of the guild in Tbilisi on June 27-28.
- 1865 July 1**
The Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, sends a rescript in relation to the riots that took place in Tbilisi on June 27-28. He thanks Grigol for taking urgent actions. He hopes that the Inquiry Commission will determine the causes of these events and will soon quell the unrest in the city by identifying the needs of the people of Tbilisi.
- 1865 July 1**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, in St. Petersburg. Grigol informs him of the unrest in Tbilisi, praises the generals and colonels who helped to quickly quell the anxiety. He asks, before the decision of the fee in the city is made, to allow the population to pay the tax as usual, because they will not be able to afford everything at once.
- 1865 July 10**
Grigol Orbeliani, as the acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, receives a petition of the deputation elected from the citizens of Tbilisi, demanding the abolition of the new taxes introduced in the city. The petition states in detail the difficult situation of the population of Tbilisi and the fact that the introduction of a new tax of five types will be an especially heavy burden for them, in particular, 25% additional tax for beverage traders. They ask Grigol to intercede with the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov.
- 1865 July 12**
Grigol Orbeliani, as the acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, receives the petition of the Tbilisi guilds of wine merchants, inn-keepers, and guest-masters regarding the additional tax imposed on July 1, which is a particularly heavy burden for the alcohol retailers, most of whom are using credits. They ask Grigol to intercede with the authorities.
- 1865 July 15**
The Russian Emperor Alexander II thanks him for the suppression of the 1865 uprising.
- 1865 July 20**
He writes a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and asks her to tell his servant, Ninika Bakradze, to send bread to the servant boys.

- 1865 July 21**
The Department of Public Affairs of the Viceroy of the Caucasus requests to give his opinion as to whether to take into account the demands of the petition filed in his name by the citizens of Tbilisi.
- 1865 July 23**
He writes a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in Tbilisi. He is worried about Kaplan Orbeliani's illness and advises Alexandre Saginashvili to change his mind regarding the construction of a new house, which is associated with high costs.
- 1865 July 30**
He writes a letter from Kojori to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, in St. Petersburg, informing him that Mikheil Amirejibi, despite his illness, arrived in Tbilisi and fulfilled his order: he introduced the inevitable will of the Viceroy to the honorary citizens and seniority of the guild. He also reports that several honorary citizens have been arrested and that everything is calm in Tbilisi.
- 1865 August 4**
He sends a letter from Kojori to Mikhail Romanov in St. Petersburg. He writes that as soon as he has received his rescript, the very next day he gathered honorary citizens, and in the presence of General Yuliy Minckwitz and Governor Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri), read a letter about the immediate withdrawal of new taxes from the population. He assures that the unrest had no political purpose or ethnic grounds. He writes that Georgian Armenians are loyal to the government, but rumours are circulating about them. In particular, he cites the fact that the head of the city, Galust Shermazan-Vartanov, is driven by a sense of revenge when he blames the honourable citizens who opposed him during the elections. The charges against them are insufficient to convict them. He assures that it is peaceful everywhere, the resettlement of Chechens is on, as has been planned, etc.
- 1865 August 7**
He writes a letter from Kojori to Barbare Saginashvili in Koda, reprimanding her for not sending food and drink offerings. He tells her who is resting in Kojori and what they are doing. He writes that the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, will go abroad and then will return to Tbilisi via St. Petersburg.
- 1865 August 8**
The Viceroy of the Caucasus Mikhail Romanov sends a written report regarding the announcement of his rescript to the public. He informs Grigol that the very next day after receiving the rescript, he had summoned the leadership of the Tbilisi guilds of merchants and craftsmen and announced that the Vicegerent did not consider it possible and necessary to reduce the treasury tax. He writes that the city dwellers expressed deep regret over their actions and promised wordless obedience to the Viceroy.
- 1865 August 9**
He receives a telegram from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov. The telegram states that Emperor Alexander II did not comply with the petition of Tbilisi publicans regarding the reduction of taxes.
- 1865 August 10**
He writes a letter from Kojori to Mikhail Romanov, congratulating him on the birthday of his son – Nikolai.

- 1865 August 12**
As the acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, he receives a report of the Committee, established to investigate the riots in Tbilisi on June 27-28 1865, regarding the case and circumstances identified at this stage.
- 1865 August 15**
The Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, has issued the rescript, thanking the Adjutant General Grigol Orbeliani for quelling the uprising in Tbilisi.
- 1865 August 16**
As the Governor-General of Tbilisi, he receives a report of the Chief Police Officer: more than 7000 copies of the rescript of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, have been distributed to the population.
- 1865 August 19**
He receives a letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, in which the latter hopes that the prudent citizens will reveal the instigators of the riots on June 27-28 1865 and thus, prove their sincere obedience to him. He asks Grigol to hand over the content of the letter to the residents of Tbilisi.
- 1865 August 19**
He receives another letter from the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, stating that the riots on June 27-28 1865 left him with an unpleasant impression, which can be dispelled by the reveal of instigators.
- 1865 August 23**
As the Acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, he receives a report from the Committee, established to investigate the riots in Tbilisi on June 27-28 1865, regarding the case and circumstances identified at this stage.
- 1865 August 29**
As the Acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, he receives a report from the Committee, established to investigate the riots in Tbilisi on June 27-28 1865, regarding the case and circumstances identified at this stage.
- 1865 September 3**
As the Acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, he receives a report from the Committee, established to investigate the riots in Tbilisi on June 27-28 1865, regarding the case and circumstances identified at this stage.
- 1865 September 4**
Grigol Orbeliani, as the Acting Viceroy of the Caucasus, refers in writing to Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri), as the Acting Governor-General of Tbilisi, to submit a list of chief guildsmen of the guild, documents on convened meetings and tax collection, at the request of the Viceroy.
- 1865 September 25**
He sends a written report to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, on the events that followed the riots of June 27-28 1865, as well as the public places where his rescript has been announced, the distribution of printed copies of the same document to the population, and the collection of taxes.

- 1865 September**
In the letter “A few words about Changuri” published in the magazine *Tsiskari*, Akaki Tsereteli refers to Grigol Orbeliani and other members of the previous generation as talented writers, but notes that they did not care much about people and enjoyed only feasting.
- 1865 October 13**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, congratulating him on his birthday.
- 1865 October 19**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze in Dagestan, expressing his concerns about the death of his former serf Kakala, who accompanied him to Dagestan and stayed there. Grigol asks Dimitri not to deprive Kakala’s son of his help and informs him that Alexandre Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy died and that cholera is reigning in Tbilisi. He also asks Dimitri to tell Levan Melikishvili, Niko Chavchavadze, and Ilia Cholokashvili to write him in detail how they have met the Great Prince – Mikhail Romanov.
- 1865 October 25**
He sends an extensive letter from Tbilisi to Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David) in St. Petersburg. He informs Alexandre that the information in Moscow and other newspapers regarding the fact that Georgia has become a hotbed of unrest and that political parties are trying to gain independence is not true. He thinks that the author of these rumours, Mikhail Katkov, assists Georgians to be considered traitors. Grigol Orbeliani is outraged that the Poles, Germans, and others residing in Russia, are being reviled and that Muslims are threatened with baptism as Orthodox. He believes that the Great Prince will not be able to deserve the loyalty of the people whose religion is threatened with destruction. He is sure that this is either to arouse hatred in different people or is the result of the stupidity of people for whom swearing represents freedom of speech. He assures Alexandre that the unrest was only due to introduction of new taxes, it does not have a political nature, no one has been insulted, nor have the guilds brought the Tush and the Khevsurs; Grigol explains that the head of the Telavi district Mikhail Grigorov has spread the word as if the local nobility, led by David Chavchavadze, has conceived a conspiracy against the government. Grigol considers such rumours and denunciation to be a great evil and asks the addressee not to pay attention.
- 1865 October 30**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani in London, expressing his concern regarding the fact that she has not received the money he has sent. Therefore, he has decided to send it directly to London and not to Moscow. Grigol tells her about the news of their relatives and that on the first of November, they are awaiting the arrival of the Great Prince. He also informs her that Alexandre Gruzinskiy was buried and that there is cholera in Tbilisi as well.
- 1865 November 4**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Baron Alexander Nikolai, informing him that cholera has broken out at the Women’s Institute and one student died. Grigol asks him to notify the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, about it.
- 1866 Until November 5**
He receives a telegram from the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov. The latter informs Grigol of his appointment as a member of the State Council.

- 1865 November 27**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Baron Alexander Nikolai, informing him that diplomat Konstantin Lel has returned to rectify the political situation.
- 1865 Until December 10**
He is awarded 7800 dessiatina of land.
- 1865 December 10**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in London. He is worried that she cannot receive the money, which he has sent, on time. Once again, he specifies when and how much he has sent. He thinks that this amount is not enough to raise her son and promises that he will send another 1000 roubles every year from Giorgi's capital, and over time, these expenses will be covered from his estates that were bestowed by the Viceroy in Pyatigorsk. He informs her of all news about Tbilisi, their relatives, and acquaintances.
- 1866 Until December 18**
As a result of the abolition of the Governor's Chancellery, he nominates Ivan Abesalomov and others, who were left unemployed, for awarding.
- 1865 December 29**
Along with a short letter, he sends Nikolai Bliudov's letter to Baron Alexander Nikolai.
- 1865**
He is granted an annual pension in the amount of 7000 silver roubles.
- Until 1866**
He addresses the Main Administration of Communications with a request to send from St. Petersburg the diagrams of all telephone lines in the Crimea in order to connect Stavropol and Simferopol with each other via Kerch.
- 1866 January 8**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in London. He is worried that she cannot receive the money on time again. He agrees that Giorgi should not stop his education. Grigol suggests moving to Germany or Switzerland (but not to France) if they cannot afford to stay in England. He wants his nephew to be the best Georgian, imbued with religious beliefs, educated in Europe, and not defiled with French philosophical ideas.
- 1866 Until January 12**
He meets Nino Tchilashvili-Kipiani at the Georgian Theatre and asks her to give his regards to Dimitri Kipiani in St. Petersburg.
- 1866 Until February 18**
He attends the wedding ceremony of Ivane Amilakhvari and Anna Eristavi. The groom's best man and matron of honour are the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, and his wife, Olga Baden-Romanova, and from the bride's side – Grigol himself and Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina.
- 1866 Until February 18**
He attends the performance at the Viceroy's palace, in which his cousin's daughter Nina Opochinina plays amazingly.

- 1866 February 18**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in London. He informs her of all news about Tbilisi, their relatives, and acquaintances. He is happy that his nephew Giorgi has started learning Russian because he has to live in Russia in the future and work with the Viceroy's wife Olga Baden-Romanova.
- 1866 March 26**
He delivers a speech at a dinner in honour of Mikhail Vorontsov.
- 1866 April 2**
He writes a letter to Kaplan Orbeliani, congratulating him on Easter, and attaches a letter from Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from London.
- 1866 April 4**
He is summoned by the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov. The latter informs him that his brother, Emperor Alexander II, was attacked at 4 o'clock in the afternoon but survived.
- 1866 April 4**
He calls on military and civilian officials to attend a prayer of thanksgiving at the Sioni Cathedral the next morning to commemorate the rescue of Emperor Alexander II, who was wounded while walking in the summer garden.
- 1866 April 4**
He writes a letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, notifying her regarding the attack on the Emperor and asking her to attend the Thanksgiving Service for the Emperor's survival the next day in Sioni.
- 1866 April 4**
He attends the Thanksgiving Service for the survival of Emperor Alexander II at the Sioni Cathedral in Tbilisi.
- 1866 April 5**
He writes a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, notifying her of his plans to go to Astarabad and the news in Tbilisi but he cannot finish the letter and sends it 4 days later.
- 1866 April 5**
He attends a prayer of thanksgiving at the Sioni Cathedral to commemorate the rescue of Emperor Alexander II from attack.
- 1866 April 9**
He finishes the letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, notifying her of the news of their relatives and sends the letter to London.
- 1866 April 12**
He is going to Astarabad for a month to meet Shah-Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran. The Shah expressed the desire to see the Caspian Fleet and at the same time try himself whether or not he could travel by sea to Europe. Grigol Orbeliani is very pleased, believing that a mortal rarely has had the luck of such hospitality.

- 1866** **Until May 7**
He hands over an agreed with the Viceroy list of those who should be awarded the Order of the Lion and the Sun to the ambassador of Russia to the Persian Courtyard, Nikolay Girs, and with his intercession, Grigol receives the consent of the Shah.
- 1866** **Until May 7**
On the way to Tbilisi, he sees the Salyan fish farm and admires the order that is established there.
- 1866** **May 7**
He returns to Tbilisi from a trip to Iran.
- 1866** **May 17**
He sends a letter and 2000 roubles, which he borrowed to travel in Iran, to Baku Military Governor Mikhail Kolubakin and expresses his satisfaction with the visit to the city.
- 1866** **June 17**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Baron Alexander Nikolai, informing him that the future transformation of the Main Office of the Viceroy of the Caucasus may cause Zakaria Avtandilov's loss of the position, as the head of the Council. Grigol asks him to intercede so that Zakaria could be appointed Emergency Officer of the Viceroy.
- 1866** **Until July 1**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his relatives in Paris – Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani and her daughter Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina. He tells the story of his visit to Shah Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran. Grigol describes in detail the reception ceremony and the 12-day voyage with Shah and Russian Ambassador Nikolay Girs.
- 1866** **July 2**
He sends a letter from Kojori to Alexander Nikolai, notifying him that he has made an official nomination for the highest award for two women from the Transcaucasian Women's Institute. He asks to intercede with the Acting Director of this Institute – Alexandra Zhultsniskaia, whose care should be thanked for the achievements of this institution.
- 1866** **No later than July 5**
He writes a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in Tbilisi, suggesting her to go to Kojori as the air is wonderful there.
- 1866** **July 10**
He sends a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Wiesbaden. He is concerned that he has barely found the means to send money to London through the Siemens Trading house and with the help of the Prussian Consul, while she has already moved to Wiesbaden. He asks her to let him know which subjects her son Giorgi is studying in order to compare them with the admission program at the Russian University, which he sends as a guide.
- 1866** **July 13**
He writes a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in Tbilisi, asking her to go to Kojori and take his niece, Nino Baratashvili, with her children as well. He notifies her that he will leave for Borjomi in five days because the doctors have told him that the baths in Borjomi water will completely cure him.

- 1866 July 14**
He writes a letter from Kojori to Mikhail Romanov in St. Petersburg, congratulating him on the birthday of his daughter Anastasia.
- 1866 July 15**
He writes a letter from Kojori to Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab) in Dagestan, asking him and Dimitri Jorjadze to help Hitivan Mohhammad and Aitber's grandson from Khunzakh, as they have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and self-sacrifice. Grigol also tells him who is resting in Kojori.
- 1866 July 18**
He is going to Borjomi because doctors have advised him to bathe in Borjomi water in order to be completely cured.
- 1866 Until August 4**
In Borjomi, he visits the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, and finds out that he is expecting the arrival of Mikhail's brother, Konstantin Romanov (son of Nikolai).
- 1866 August 4**
He writes a letter from Kojori to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Paris. Grigol wonders why they have decided to go to Germany for winter and whether frequent moving hinders Giorgi's studies. Giorgi must prepare for university and remember that Georgia expects a lot from him.
- 1866 August 7**
He sends a short message to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, stating that he will send an emergency courier the next day with a report in relation to the rescript. Grigol reports that there is peace all over the country.
- 1866 September 14**
He writes a letter to Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab) in Dagestan, notifying him of his plan to travel to Koda. Grigol sends an Ossetian stableman, who expressed his desire to work with him.
- 1866 September 24**
He writes a letter to be sent to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He advises that they should stop traveling in Europe and that Giorgi should complete the course in the gymnasium in order to continue his studies at the university. If there is no Russian gymnasium in Germany, he offers them to travel to Moscow or Odessa.
- 1866 September 30**
He makes an inscription on the letter written to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on September 24 that their common relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Ioane (John)), died. He sends the letter to Wiesbaden later.
- 1866 October 28**
He is elected a member of the Russian State Council.
- 1866 November 5**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Mikhail Romanov in St. Petersburg, thanking for notifying him by telegram of his appointment as a member of the State Council.

- 1866 November 23**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Wiesbaden. He advises if it is possible to get Russian education at the Geneva Gymnasium, her son should continue to study there; He thinks that Giorgi will grow up fretful and sissy under the supervision of his mother and nanny, but if he shares his opinions with his friends, he will become a thinker and a practical person.
- 1866 After November 27**
He receives a letter from the Great Prince, Konstantin Romanov, sent from St. Petersburg, in which the latter expresses his deep respect and benevolence towards Grigol, and he sends his photo as a keepsake of his visit in the Caucasus this year.
- 1866 Until December 15**
He nominates Ivane Abesalomov and others, who were left unemployed as a result of the abolition of the Governor's Chancellery, for the award.
- 1866 After December 15**
He receives a letter from Baron Alexander Nikolai, in which the latter informs Grigol of the problem with the awarding of Ivan Abesalomov.
- 1866 December 18**
He writes to Baron Alexander Nikolai explaining why he wanted to nominate civil servants Ivane Abesalomov and others who had lost their jobs as a result of the abolition of the Governor's Chancellery for awarding. However, he writes that since his wish has been met with great resistance, he will no longer prepare a report to the Viceroy on their nomination.
- 1866 Until December 26**
He sends a short letter to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili in Koda, notifying her that her uncle and aunt – Dimitri Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) and his wife Mariam Orbeliani – will visit her the next day.
- 1866** Due to his efforts, the telephone lines of the Caucasus are connected to the Crimea through Kerch. It is noteworthy that Simferopol at that time already had a telegraphic connection with Moscow and St. Petersburg.
- 1867 January 23**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Wiesbaden. He reproaches her for not telling him her news. Grigol sends her 700 roubles through the Siemens Company. He also adds that he cannot send the gymnasium program because it has not been drafted yet.
- 1867 Until January 26**
Together with Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, he helps Ioseb Eristavi to preserve his ancestral land.
- 1867 January 30**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab) in Dagestan. He apologizes for not having time to write a letter because of the opera, the Russian theatre, the evenings, the opening of a new club, and other entertainment.

- 1867 Until March 1**
Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz) comes to him and tells him about the hopeless situation of the deceased Tikhon Baratashvili's family and the help provided by Alexandre Orbeliani to them.
- 1867 March 1**
He writes a letter to Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang). Grigol tells him that he has heard about the hopeless situation of Tikhon Baratashvili's family and the help provided by Alexandre. He expresses a desire to participate in this good deed and sends 30 roubles.
- 1867 March 1**
He feels bad and has pain in the heart and a toothache.
- 1867 March 25**
He attends the opening of the monument to Mikhail Vorontsov, the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, near the Mikhailov's Bridge, and dinner at Mikhail Romanov's palace after the ceremony.
- 1867 March 26**
Along with 150 other people serving with Mikhail Vorontsov, he attends a gathering at the Mushtaid Garden and makes a speech, in which he emphasizes the former Viceroy's modesty, military achievements, merits for bringing European education to the Caucasus, and reviving the region's culture. The public is delighted and applauds for a long time.
- 1867 April 26**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Dimitri Jorjadze in Dagestan. Grigol asks him to help Amirchoban solve the dispute with the children of Jamov-Beg Utsmiev. He is worried that Tsebelda unites and goes to the Ottoman Empire, as well as other Abkhazian villages and that this constructed area is threatened to be turned into a desert.
- 1867 May 4**
During the meeting of the nobility of the Tbilisi Province, he is elected the Honorary President of the Committee, which had to draft a charter on the basis of a draft project regarding the establishment of the Nobility Bank, submitted by Dimitri Kipiani.
- 1867 After May 4**
He writes his thoughts on the establishment of the Nobility Bank in connection with the project, submitted by Dimitri Kipiani.
- 1867 Until May 7**
He writes a letter to the Russian Ambassador to the Persian Courtyard, Nikolay Girs. Grigol reminds him that a year ago he handed over a list of individuals who should be awarded the Order of the Lion and the Sun. He sends the list again and asks him to find out why the awarding has been delayed.
- 1867 March – May 11**
His niece Sophio Baratashvili lives with him, which makes Grigol very happy. However, he is worried that he has not been able to find a worthy fiancé for her so far.

- 1867 May 11**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Geneva. He approves her decision to enrol his nephew Giorgi in Lausanne college since the school is famous for its discipline and good teaching of sciences. Napoleon III studied in Lausanne and this will be a good example for Giorgi. He sends a program for VII-grade students to enter the University and intends to write to the Page Corps that Giorgi is abroad where he is receiving treatment. Grigol is glad that the addressee has found friends from Tbilisi in Geneva so that she will no longer be bored.
- 1867 June 20**
From Tbilisi to Vladikavkaz, he sends a letter to General Mikhail Loris-Melikov, informing him that an honest and dignified man, Prince Alexander Oldenburg, will appear before him in the Tingin Regiment. Grigol asks him to grant Prince with his patronage.
- 1867 Until June 24**
He sends 1700 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, in Geneva through the Siemens company.
- 1867 Until June 24**
He pawns the estates of Koda and Mukhati and buys land in Tbilisi for his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani.
- 1867 Until June 24**
He gives his lands near Zheleznovodsk to the colonists under contract.
- 1867 June 24**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Geneva to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and informs her that he is going to Koda. He writes that there is an amazing progress in terms of entertainment in Tbilisi: there are Russian theatres in Mushtaid and Sansusi, and promenade in Montplaisir.
- 1867 July 12**
The case initiated by the colonists who left Bolnisi during the rule of Aleksey Yermolov for illegal occupation of the lands of the Orbelianis in Borchalo is sent from the court chamber to the Viceroy – Mikhail Romanov.
- 1867 August 15**
He sends a letter to Nikolai Baranovsky, director of the Caucasus Viceroy's Main Administration, informing him that the case initiated by the colonists over the illegal occupation of the Orbeliani's lands in Borchalo has been sent from the court chamber to the Viceroy. He explains that he has not obtained justice in this regard for 40 years and asks if it can be resolved on the spot, without sending it to the Senate.
- 1867 After September 1**
He receives a letter and a photo from the former Viceroy, Alexander Baryatinsky, sent from Geneva.
- 1867 Until September 15**
He attends performances of the Russian Theatre in Tbilisi and likes them very much.

- 1867 Until September 15**
He attends Tbilisi Italian Opera performances. Grigol admires the performance of the new prima donna, but does not like her appearance and whistles.
- 1867 Until September 15**
He receives a letter from Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani sent from Geneva and learns that his nephew, Giorgi, has passed the entrance exam in the 3rd grade.
- 1867 September 15**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Prince Alexander Oldenburg. Grigol is worried that he could not help him get a job and that he had to travel to Turkistan. He tells him about Koda and Tbilisi and writes that his nephew, Giorgi, has passed the entrance exam in the 3rd grade in Lausanne. He also informs him that Elisabeth Orbeliani-Baryatinskaya, the wife of the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, is expected to arrive in Tbilisi from Switzerland.
- 1867 September 24**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Switzerland to the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky, thanking him for the letter and photo; Grigol praises him for the peace established in Georgia, the construction of roads and canals and other good deeds. He informs him that the arrival of his wife in Tbilisi caused great joy, but the visit was short. He hopes that they will visit Georgia at least once a year.
- 1867 October 5**
He sends 600 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Geneva.
- 1867 October 18**
He sends 1200 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Geneva.
- 1867 October 18**
Along with the leaflet on the opening of the monument to Mikhail Vorontsov, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to Geneva to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, expressing satisfaction that his nephew has passed the exams well, because he believes that a man without science is nobody. Among other news, he writes that Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili was diagnosed with a tumour in her chest, the addressee's niece, Salome Chavchavadze, got engaged to Baron Maximilian Sacken and Vakhtang Orbeliani's son, Nikoloz, passed the exam at the University of Odessa.
- 1867 Until November 21**
He receives a letter from a local priest from Nuha, asking him to transfer him to a Tbilisi hospital as a confessor. In addition, the Chief Inspector of Caucasus Educational Institutions, Ianuar Neverov provides him with recommendations.
- 1867 November 21**
He writes a letter to the head of the Tbilisi Civil Medical Unit, Andrei Libau, asking him to transfer the priest from Nuha to the Tbilisi Hospital as a confessor.
- 1867 November 21**
He writes a letter to Fokion Bulatov, the Deputy Director of the Department of Public Affairs of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, asking him to grant Kuzma Mulin, a loyal official, with his patronage.

- 1867 November 21**
He sends a letter to the Tbilisi Commandant, Major-General Aleksei Opochinin, informing him that he is donating two guard booths and one guard, which are left near his house, as a remnant of his old glory. He writes that he will need guards only at night.
- 1867 December 23**
Through the Siemens company, he sends 920 roubles from Tbilisi to Lausanne to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and her son Giorgi.
- 1867 December 25**
After 10 years of service, he leaves the position of Chairman of the Chancellery of the Viceroy's Council.
- 1867 December 25**
He informs Baron Alexander Nikolai in a letter that he has resigned from the post of the head of the Chancellery of the Viceroy's Council. Grigol sends a list of his subordinates and asks him to consider their employment when rearranging the Main Administration. He is especially worried about the fate of a real civic advisor, Zakaria Avtandilov, because he has seven children to raise.
- 1867 End**
He writes a letter to Senator Egor Staritsky, who is to be appointed chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber. Grigol asks to employ Leonide Baratashvili, who remained without a job, while creating new jobs in the reorganized court after the abolition of the post of the Governor-General.
- 1867** He is awarded the Portrait of the Shah of Persia, the First Class decorated with a ribbon.
- From**
- 1868** The case of the division of the Orbelianis' estates, which was resolved during the reign of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, is re-submitted to the court. Grigol Orbeliani writes a statement to be submitted to the court in this regard and, together with the letter, sends Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili, a lawyer and brother of his sister-in-law, for verification.
- 1868 From January**
He cannot receive his salary because his surname is missing in the payroll. Grigol cannot resolve the issue on the spot and lodges a complaint to the State Council of the Russian Empire. They give him a loan of 2000 roubles until the salary issue is resolved.
- 1868 January 8**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that her son, Giorgi, was seriously ill but has recently recovered.
- 1868 January 8**
From Tbilisi to Lausanne, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, congratulating her on New Year and thanking the Lord that the recipient's son has recovered. Along with Tbilisi news, he talks about judicial reform. Grigol also informs Barbare that the wedding of her niece, Salome Chavchavadze, will take place in Tsinandali on January 14 and the foster parents will be Manana Orbeliani and Baron Alexander Nikolai.

- 1868 January 27**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Lausanne to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her that according to a new rule, money can be taken out only from the treasury and asking her to send a certificate certified at the consulate and a power of attorney drawn up in the name of Grigol Orbeliani, which Grigol will need to receive the pension of the recipient and her son.
- 1868 Until February 22**
From Tbilisi to Dagestan, he sends a letter to Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab), notifying him that his cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani, has been appointed Assistant to the Chief of the Grenadier Division, instead of Alexander Svechin, while Svechin has been transferred as Commander of the 38th Infantry Division instead of Theodore Radetsky, and Radetsky has been appointed Commander of the 21st Infantry Division instead of Lazarev. The Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, has expressed his dissatisfaction with the governor and civil servants who carelessly executed their duties; Baron Alexander Nikolai also had to make excuses and no one knows whether he will stay in his position or not. Grigol thinks that Alexander Kartsov, the Viceroy's assistant, will be replaced by Dmitry Mirsky, while Baron Nikolai, the head of the Viceroy's Main Administration, will be replaced by Vladimir Levashov. He gives his regards to Levan Melikishvili with his family and Dimitri Jorjadze.
- 1868 February 22**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Lausanne to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, telling her about current events. Grigol expresses his worries that Baron Alexander Nikolai is not returning to Georgia and that old, experienced figures are being replaced by those who have done nothing for the welfare of Georgia. He writes that the courts and the province of Elisabethpol were opened with great fanfare. Mamia Gurieli married the daughter of Korkhmaz Melikishvili; Salome Chavchavadze left for Kutaisi, where her husband, Baron Maximilian Osten-Sacken, is serving as a governor. Grigol informs that, according to the law, she cannot stay abroad for more than 5 years. Therefore, he advises to take notice from the embassy that due to her son's illness, it is necessary to stay for another 2-3 years and send it to the Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1868 Until February 23**
He is the best man at his cousin's daughter, Mariam (Makalo) Melikishvili and Mamia Gurieli's religious wedding ceremony.
- 1868 February**
He publishes his poem "My Epitaph" in "The Ecclesiastical Herald of Georgia" under the title "The Epitaph" ("When I was alive...").
- 1868 March 15**
The State Council of the Russian Empire considers the issue of salary of Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1868 After March 15**
He receives late salary and pays off debt.
- 1868 March 23**
He feels bad and informs Dimitri Kipiani in writing that he has returned the materials about the bank to Baron Alexander Nikolai.
- 1868 March**
The Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, appoints him as the Chairman of the Commission for the Examination of the Charter of the Nobility-Land Property Bank of the Tbilisi Province and sends the relevant rescript together with the Charter.

- 1868 March**
He has been ill for a whole month; he is weak and that is why he refuses to chair the commission examining the Charter of the Nobility-Land Property Bank of the Tbilisi Province.
- 1868 March**
He writes to Baron Alexander Nikolai that he is very weak after illness. Grigol asks him to explain the situation to Viceroy Mikhail Romanov so that the latter could elect someone else as the Chairman of the Commission examining the Charter of the Nobility Bank of the Tbilisi Province.
- 1868 April 18**
The Head of the Main Office of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Baron Alexander Nikolai informs Grigol Orbeliani that his annual income constitutes 9800 roubles and that a corresponding loan has been opened in his name in the Transcaucasian treasury.
- 1868 April 22**
He sends a letter to the Viceroy's adjutant, Dmitry Filosofov, regarding the Charter and membership of the Council of the Society for the Restoration of Orthodox Christianity in the Caucasus. Grigol offers to introduce a one-time deposit of 100 roubles instead of 20 roubles per year. He also believes that members of other creed should not be denied membership in society, as they too can make a material contribution to the spread of Orthodoxy. He writes that the promise to the members of the society that the money will be returned after 37 years is embarrassing and hard to believe, because not everyone might be alive after 37 years.
- 1868 Until May 11**
He receives two letters from the monks of the Georgian monastery on Mount Athos, in which they ask the government to protect them from persecution by the Greek clergy. They write that the Russian ambassador to Constantinople, Nikolai Egnatyev, the Synod and the abbot of the Russian monastery are aware of their plight.
- 1868 May 11**
Along with the letter to Baron Alexander Nikolai, he sends 2 letters received from the monks of the Georgian monastery on Mount Athos. Grigol asks for a response, and warns him not to tell Platon Ioseliani about the letters, according to the monks' wish.
- 1868 May 18**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Baku to the military governor of Baku, Mikhail Kolubakin's wife, Maria Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina. He apologizes for not being able to respond to the letter in time due to a long illness. Grigol thanks her for 260 roubles donated to the victims of starvation, about which he intends to write in the newspaper *Kavkaz*. He tells her about the news of common acquaintances and relatives. Grigol writes that Ekaterine Dadiani married off her daughter Salome to Prince Murat, which he does not like because, in his opinion, the Jesuits and the Murids are the enemies of Orthodoxy. For him, it would have been better if she had married in Russia. Grigol informs that Viceroy Mikhail Romanov is delighted with the sights of Baku and that soon the Grand Prince, Aleksei Romanov, will visit Georgia.
- 1868 Until May 23**
Grigol Orbeliani attends the meeting of the Council, during which the issue of allocating lands to help the families of the distinguished and already deceased high-ranking military officials, working in the Caucasus, is discussed.

- 1868 Until May 23**
Along with the letter addressed to him, he receives a written request from the Lieutenant General Kluke von Klugenau's widow, Anna Vinogradskaya-Klugenau, to the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov. The wife of a successful Commander of Dagestan expeditions asks to be included in the list of widows who are rewarded with lands for the merits of their dead husbands. Grigol Orbeliani is very sorry that in its time, when approving these lists, he did not remember the widow of a worthy general.
- 1868 May 23**
He hands over the letters, sent to him by Anna Vinogradskaya-Klugenau for the Viceroy, to the Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District, Alexander Svistunov together with his own letter, requesting to award her with a plot of land. Grigol expresses his concern that he has not recalled the bravest warrior during the heavy clashes in Dagestan, General Klugenau, whose family deserves the Emperor's mercy. He hopes that Viceroy Mikhail Romanov will find some way to restore justice.
- 1868 May 25**
Together with Ivane Andronikashvili and Dimitri Kipiani, he arranges a ceremony to welcome Viceroy Mikhail Romanov.
- 1868 June 1**
He is elected an Honorary Member by the common consent of the participants of the session at the opening of the Caucasus Department of the Russian Technical Society.
- 1868 June 10**
Mikheil Garsevanov, Chairman of the Caucasus Department of the Russian Technical Society, informs Grigol that he has been elected an honorary member of the Society. He writes that Grigol Orbeliani's experience and knowledge of the local situation will be significant for the Society, which studies the environment in advance for the development of the technical industry. The letter is also signed by the members of the Local Council of the Society.
- 1868 June 16**
He writes a letter to Anna Vinogradskaya-von-Klugenau and gladly informs her that because of the dedicated service and merits of her spouse in Dagestan, by the order of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, her surname was added to the list of persons to be given free lands in Kuban Oblast.
- 1868 Until June 26**
Grigol Orbeliani's statement regarding obtaining the right to sell the land on Madatov Island, owned by him and his young nephew under his guardianship, is sent from the Conciliation Court to the District Court.
- 1868 June 26**
He writes a letter to the Chairman of the Tbilisi District Court, Niko Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri), informing him that a request has been sent to him for obtaining a permit to sell the land on Madatov Island. Since he and his young nephew, Giorgi, under his guardianship are the owners of the land, he further substantiates why the sale of this land is favourable not only for him but also for Giorgi. At the end of the letter Grigol asks him to take all this into account and give permission for the sale of the land.

- 1868 After June**
Despite the well-grounded arguments provided by Grigol Orbeliani and submission of the power of attorney by his sister-in-law and his nephew, the court refuses to sell the land owned by him and his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, on Madatov Island.
- 1868 July 27**
From Lausanne, he receives letters from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi. He learns that they are fine and that Giorgi has successfully passed the end-of-year exams to move to the second grade (according to the educational system of the Russian Empire – sixth grade).
- 1868 Until July 28**
He goes to Koda to relax.
- 1868 Until July 28**
His relatives traveling by a cart to Kojori, including: Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani-Ivanova, cousin Konstantine Orbeliani’s widow – Khoreshan Vachnadze-Orbeliani, cousin’s children: Sophio Orbeliani-Cholokashvili, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and her two daughters, stay in Koda overnight, have dinner with Grigol the next day, and then continue their journey by the cart. A terrible rain begins and Grigol is very nervous but they arrive in Kojori in peace.
- 1868 Until July 28**
From Koda, he sends a letter to Alexandre Saginashvili in Tbilisi and informs him about the condition of his house in Koda. He writes that his servant, who is in charge of the place, had his house destroyed by the rain. Grigol describes the environment and asks the recipient and his wife – Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili to go there soon.
- 1868 July 28**
He sends a letter from Koda to Tbilisi, through his servant boy, Solomonka, to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol tells her the news about Koda and writes that Alexandre Saginashvili sent him cheese and eggplants. He asks her to join him in Koda for at least a few days.
- 1868 Until August 20**
He is in Koda and finds out that his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, whom he was looking forward to see in Koda, has returned to Tbilisi and has become ill.
- 1868 August 20**
He sends a short letter from Koda to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol is worried about Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili’s health state; He gives his regards to Alexandre Orbeliani and Anastasia Cherkezishvili.
- 1868 August 20**
From Koda, he sends a letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, in Tbilisi and writes that everyone is looking forward to seeing her. He asks to let him know how she is and when she will be able to go to Koda.
- 1868 August 23**
He receives a letter from Tbilisi sent by Alexandre Saginashvili through the servant, from which he learns that the addressant’s wife, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, is still ill.

- 1868 August 23**
Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleks-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and her niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili, go to Koda to visit Grigol. His cousin Kaplan Orbeliani with his wife, Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, are also there with Grigol. They play backgammon.
- 1868 August 23**
He sends a short letter from Koda to Alexandre Saginashvili in Tbilisi. He hopes that the recipient's wife, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, will recover soon and will come to Koda. He also writes that if they are late, he will arrive in Tbilisi himself.
- 1868 August 28**
He sends a letter from Koda to Alexandre Saginashvili in Tbilisi and informs him that it has started to rain and it is very cold. It is therefore recommended that he no longer take Barbare in Koda without a doctor's recommendation.
- 1868 After August**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Koda to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili. He asks her to bring the book "History of Philosophy" when returning to Tbilisi, which he left at her house in Koda. Grigol tells her that Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani is expected in winter with her children and son-in-law.
- 1868 September 10**
He writes a letter to Mikheil Garsevanishvili, the chairman of the Caucasus section of the Technical Society of the Russian Empire, informing him that he could not respond to his election as an honorary member due to illness and being in the countryside. He writes that he appreciates their attention and honours this title, because he thinks that the technical industry is the foundation of public welfare and its development is extremely important in Georgia.
- 1868 September 19**
His cousin, famous general Ivane Andronikashvili, who, like Grigol, was the grandson of Erekle II and also the grandson of the sister of the last King of Imereti, Solomon II, dies. Grigol Orbeliani suffers a lot from his death.
- 1868 After September 24**
His relative, Lieutenant-General Dimitri Orbeliani (son of Tamaz (Thomas)) dies and his wife, Barbare Bagrationi-Orbeliani, who was not in Tbilisi at the time, nearly missed the funeral. Grigol Orbeliani feels sorry for the deceased and his wife.
- 1868 Until November 9**
A famous painter, Ivan Aivazovsky, and violinist, Henryk Wieniawski, visit Tbilisi. Grigol Orbeliani attends exhibitions of the artist's works and concerts of the violinist. He is delighted with both events.
- 1868 November 9**
Along with 1000 roubles, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and is pleased that she and her son, Giorgi, have returned to Moscow, where they will feel better surrounded by Barbare's sisters and mother, Anastasia Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya. Grigol promises to take measures in order to transfer their pensions to Moscow. He tells her news about relatives and culture of Tbilisi in detail.

- 1868 November 16**
In the morning, Grigol Orbeliani is visited by an old acquaintance, Janka Abdul Aziz, an impoverished warrior from Dzhungutai. He begs Grigol for help.
- 1868 November 16**
He sends a letter to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, a member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus through Janka Abdul Aziz from Dzhungutai. Grigol writes about the merits of this person and asks Dmitry to intercede with the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, to give 100 roubles a one-time allowance for loyal service to the government.
- 1868 November 18**
He sends a letter to the governor of Elisabethpol, Fokion Bulatov, asking to forgive young Adilbek Ibrahim Beg Ogly, accused of having connections with the robbers. Grigol writes that this young man is a descendant of the ancient generation of the Ugurlubegs and that his ancestors and relatives had good relations with Russia. One of his uncles was awarded the Diamond Star by the Emperor, Nikolai I. Therefore, he asks Bulatov to find four years in prison sufficient for Adilbek and not to deport him from the Caucasus.
- 1868** He is elected the Chairman and Vice-President of the Tbilisi Committee on Prison Supervision.
- 1868** He is elected an Honorary Member of the Caucasus Medical Society.
- 1869 January 5**
Along with the text of the first chapter of his poem “The Toastmaster” (“The Toast”), he sends a letter to his uncle, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), asking him to remove whatever he does not like and send it back to continue working on the other chapter.
- 1869 January 29**
He sends a report to the Head of the Derbent Regiment Evgraf Kovalevsky about Officer Leshchnikov. Grigol writes that he does not know him personally, but he once saw him yelling at a soldier in the street.
- 1869 January**
The Tbilisi Treasury Chamber has failed to include his pension in the budget and he is unable to receive the money. Therefore, he files an application with the local administration of the Chamber.
- 1869 February 10**
He sends a letter to Nikolai Baranovsky, director of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that last year they left out his surname in the payroll and that he had been able to receive a salary only since May after much effort. Grigol worries that the same thing will happen again this year and asks to settle the case and not to leave him without a living allowance.
- 1869 February 12**
He sends a letter to Nikolai Baranovsky, director of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, stating that he is ready to wait a week for a response from St. Petersburg regarding his salary, but if the decision is delayed, he agrees to receive his salary as a monthly loan and repay this loan upon the receipt of the assignments of the Ministry of Finance.

- 1869 Until February 20**
He comes out with the initiative to raise money for the publication of old books and appoint Platon Ioseliani in charge of the publication.
- 1869 February 25**
He writes a letter to his uncle, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), and sends him his poem with the letter, which this time has the title “The Toast” instead of “The Toastmaster”. Grigol asks to read and return it with his notes soon.
- 1869 February**
The Tbilisi Treasury Chamber considers his statement and enters his pension into the budget.
- 1869 February 24 – March 2**
Theatrical performances and crowded banquets are held at the Viceroy’s Palace and at Ekaterine Chavchavadze’s house on the occasion of Shrovetide.
- 1869 Until March 15**
He holds a grand party, which is attended by Ekaterine Chavchavadze with her daughter, Salome Dadiani-Murat, and her husband, Ashil Murat, and all relatives.
- 1869 Until March 15**
He receives several letters from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. A photo of a young woman falls from one of the letters. Grigol thinks that this is an image of his sister-in-law and is extremely happy that she looks so good and young. Then, it turns out from the letter that this is a photo of the addressant’s younger sister – Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, and he laughs at himself.
- 1869 March 15**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, apologizing for the delay in replying and telling the news of Tbilisi. He writes that at the end of March, Grand Prince Nikolai Romanov (son of Nikolai) is going to visit Tbilisi. He is glad that the railway will connect Rostov with Vladikavkaz and hopes that in just two years he will be able to visit Moscow often. Grigol agrees that Moscow University is a wonderful choice. After completing the course, the recipient’s son will be able to continue his studies at one of the European universities and listen to subjects of interest to him. He is concerned that despite the submission of the power of attorney of his sister-in-law and his nephew, the court refused to sell the land they own on Madatov Island.
- 1869 March 15**
He receives a letter sent from St. Petersburg by Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova, the wife of Adjutant General Alexander Kartsov, the former assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1869 March 15**
He begins to write a reply letter to Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova, wife of the former Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Adjutant-General Alexander Kartsov, but fails to complete it. Before he stops writing, he has time to say who had religious wedding ceremonies, who was appointed to which position, and which women shone the most in high society of Tbilisi.
- 1869 March 26**
He meets Nikolai Romanov (son of Nikolai), the brother of Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, who has arrived in Tbilisi.

- 1869 Until March 29**
He attends the meeting on road construction issues to discuss railway projects from Rostov to Mozdok, from Caucasus Mountains to Tbilisi, and from Mozdok to Baku.
- 1869 Until March 29**
He learns that his relative, Nikoloz Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), who was involved in the deputation of young people during student speeches at the University of St. Petersburg, was expelled from school and is deeply saddened that a talented and promising young man has thus buried his future.
- 1869 March 29**
He finishes the letter to Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova, wife of the former Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Adjutant-General Alexander Kartsov, to St. Petersburg. Grigol describes the paintings of Ivan Aivazovsky, which have been exhibited in Tbilisi and expresses his admiration. He thinks it is desirable to dedicate a separate section to the views of the Caucasus in the Hermitage. He writes that Aivazovsky also wants to paint Ararat and Kakheti before leaving for the Crimea. He thinks that the fog will not allow him to draw the mountain and it would be good if he still manages to paint the Alazani Valley. Grigol tells her about the arrival of the Grand Prince, Nikolai Romanov (son of Nikolai), without getting in a carriage from St. Petersburg to Orpiri and the prospects of expanding the railway network in the Caucasus. Grigol gives his regards to recipient's spouse and their children, expressing his great respect as well.
- 1869 May 1**
Together with Baron Alexander Nikolai and others, he takes part in the picnic and party, accompanied with the musical instrument Zurna, songs and dances, from 4 to 8 o'clock.
- 1869 May 1**
He sends a letter to Baron Alexander Nikolai informing him in detail of what they have planned for their picnic.
- 1869 May 1**
Petre Umikashvili publishes an article in the newspaper *Droeba* regarding the publication of old books and especially in this case, together with the young people, he emphasizes the active involvement of the representatives of the old generation: Grigol and Alexandre Orbelianis and Dimitri Kipiani.
- 1869 Until May 12**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in which the addressant expresses her heartache over the fate of the young people expelled from the University of St. Petersburg and asks to help them.
- 1869 May 12**
Before his final deportation to Turkey, the former Sultan of Elis, Daniel-Beg, goes to say goodbye to Grigol.

- 1869 May 12**
From Tbilisi to Moscow, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and once again, insists on sending photos of her and Giorgi. He informs that the Viceroy and his wife have arrived in the Crimea, and from there they will arrive in St. Petersburg. Ekaterine Dadiani's family travelled to Samegrelo, Taso Orbeliani-Gagarina – to the Crimea, Lev Wittgenstein and his wife, a sister of former Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky – Leonila Baryatinskaya-Wittgenstein – to Rhein-Barre, and Barbare Tamamsheva – abroad via St. Petersburg. Grigol writes that over time he will do everything in his power to alleviate the just sentence, rendered by the University against the rebellious students.
- 1869 Until June**
Together with Platon Ioseliani, he begins taking care of publishing old Georgian books.
- 1869 June 4**
With 1000 roubles, he sends a short letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her that her niece, Mariam (Kako) Chavchavadze, is getting married to Zakaria Chavchavadze in church.
- 1869 June 9**
He sends a letter to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, through the editor of the magazine *Tsiskari*, Ivane Kereselidze, asking for the material assistance for the magazine. Praising Kereselidze's merits, he writes that he was born for this purpose and it is necessary for the government to support him.
- 1860 June 15**
He goes to Koda to spend the summer. First, he goes to the house of Alexandre and Barbare Saginashvilis, where he is met by the servants. There he enjoys the coolness, fresh air, beautiful environment and fresh fruit.
- 1869 After June 16**
He receives a letter from Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani sent from Gordi. She informs Grigol that her son Niko has not arrived from Borjomi yet, and Salome is going to leave soon.
- 1869 June 16-18**
He sends a letter from Koda to his cousin in Tbilisi, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, and brother-in-law, Alexandre Saginashvili. He writes that he arrived in Koda on June 15. He describes the situation there and tells them about his conversations with the servants.
- 1869 June 27**
He is in Koda and starts writing a letter to be sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani in Gordi. He tells her that all their relatives and friends have slowly left Tbilisi for the summer. He is outraged by the behaviour of Pavel Smitten, the prosecutor of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, who first offered a contract to Ekaterine Chavchavadze and then withdrew. He writes that no one justifies him and some even think that his behaviour is the result of pressure from the government. Grigol writes that Smitten has gone abroad for a certain period.
- 1869 Until July 1**
Due to the death of the mother of his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, he has to return to Tbilisi from Koda and attend the funeral.

- 1869 July 1**
He attends the liturgy in Anchiskhati temple and listens to Georgian chants, which he admires very much.
- 1869 July 1**
He completes the letter to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani in Tbilisi, which he started on June 27 in Koda and sends it to Gordi. He asks Ekaterine and her children – Salome, Niko and Andria Dadianis – to contribute materially to the printing of old Georgian books, because the Georgian script, which existed 300 years before the birth of Christ, has survived so many routs and should not be destroyed now. He gives his regards to the recipient’s children and her son-in-law.
- 1869 Until July 30**
He is arguing about something with his cousin Ekaterine Eristavi-Orbeliani’s daughter, wife of Ivane Orbeliani – Sophio.
- 1869 July 30**
Ekaterine Eristavi-Orbeliani’s daughter, Ivane Orbeliani’s wife – Sophio holds a special dinner to reconcile with him, which is attended by her husband and Elizbar Eristavi.
- 1869 July 30**
His cousin Kaplan Orbeliani, Kaplan’s sister’s, Ekaterine Orbeliani-Eristavi’s son – Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva) and grandson – Alexandre, visit him for dinner.
- 1869 July 31**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Koda to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili. He writes that he is happy to return to the city, because, despite the dust and polluted air, Tbilisi is still the best. Grigol writes about their relatives and asks her not to continue reading “Genesis” without him.
- 1869 August 11**
From Tbilisi to Kiev, he sends a letter to the Governor-General of the south-western part of the Russian Empire – Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov. Grigol recalls the period of fighting together in the Caucasus wars and asks to pay attention to his cousin, Alexandre Eristavi (son of Revaz), who is going to continue his studies at the Kiev Military Gymnasium. He tells about the ongoing peaceful reconstruction in the Caucasus and writes that the road to Khunzakh and Gunib was laid in Dagestan; The road works from Poti to Tbilisi have been launched; Kutaisi has been filled with British and Germans, who study the region to boost trade, and discussions have been under way to build the railway from Mozdok to Tbilisi via Vladikavkaz and Kazbegi.
- 1869 Until September 17**
He suffers from a long and severe illness, first with inflammation of the gallbladder and then with fever.
- 1869 September 17**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Koda to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, informing her that he has hardly recovered, but he still does not leave the house. Grigol writes that the recipient’s husband, Alexandre Saginashvili, had left for his military unit the previous morning; He tells the news about relatives and asks her to return to Tbilisi from Koda as it has become cold there.

- 1869 October 18**
 Along with the text of the poem “The Toast”, he sends a letter to Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), writing that this is what he was able to write and asks him not to tell him new stories to add to the poem. Grigol sends a notebook in which, on the advice of the recipient, he adds the names of the persons and asks him to put their identities in the footnotes.
- 1869 October 26**
 He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, telling her that he has been very ill. He could not send her a telegram because the telegraph was entirely occupied by post to England and India. Grigol congratulates his nephew with the birthday and wonders how he studies, which science he is attracted to; He thinks that staying at home, surrounded only by women, is harmful to him, because if women win over him, he will become a slave in his nature, and if he wins – a despot. Only in the circle of men, when confronted with opposing thoughts, is the nature of a man asserted and therefore, Grigol advises to enter the gymnasium. He informs her that Viceroy Mikhail Romanov will travel to St. Petersburg with his wife and children and asks that Giorgi be introduced to them at the railway station or at the palace.
- 1869 November 6**
 Along with 1000 roubles, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and reprimands her for not sending letters and photos. Grigol tells her the date when Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, will arrive in St. Petersburg with his family and asks her to introduce Giorgi to him.
- 1869 No later than autumn**
 Nikolai Ivanov, the husband of Ekaterine Orbeliani, demands that Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Giorgi), pay 40 to 150 thousand roubles to resolve the estate dispute.
- 1869 Autumn**
 He writes a letter to Nikolai Ivanov, the husband of his cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani, who has a dispute over the division of estates with his second cousin – Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Giorgi), explaining that the amount proposed by him will not be the basis for a good settlement of the case, as it will severely harm Alexandre, who was acquitted by both the District Court and the Senate. Therefore, on behalf of Alexandre, he offers other conditions: lands on Madatov Island, Kveshi, Tashtikulari, Mukhati, Ghoubani, Shindisi and Bevreti, the total price of which constitutes at least 14335 roubles.
- 1869 Autumn**
 Nikolai Ivanov, the husband of Ekaterine Orbeliani, submits new calculations to Grigol Orbeliani regarding the disputed estates with Alexandre Orbeliani, demanding 39251 roubles from him.
- 1869 Autumn**
 He writes a letter to Nikolai Ivanov, the husband of his cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani, informing that part of the money from his last calculations should not be attributed to the plaintiff, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Giorgi). Grigol explains that Alexandre’s fair dispute with the treasury over the lands of the Orbelianis saved the estates and among them the lands of the recipient’s wife. According to Ivanov, Ekaterine Orbeliani owned 1619 dessiatinas of land, which was unrealistic. Grigol Orbeliani writes that as a result of the split, all heirs received no more than 700 dessiatinas. Once again, he advises to agree to the amount offered in the previous letter, which is three times more than the actual loss, and asks that this correspondence does not adversely affect their relationship.

- 1869 Until December 4**
He receives a letter from Moscow from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that she and her son Giorgi are fine and that they have decided to prepare Giorgi for the university at home.
- 1869 December 4**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, congratulating her on Saint's Day. He doubts that the recipient's son will be able to study without friends, without competition, in order to be admitted directly to the university. According to him, the relationship with students and professors will make him eager to study and work. Grigol informs Barbare that Manana Orbeliani's son, Alexandre, died in Yalta.
- 1869 Until December 9**
He receives a letter from Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang). It turns out that he has already been ill and that is why the letter is written by his daughter, Daria. Alexandre, who was extremely upset by the subsequent exile and terror of the 1832 conspiracy, complains about his fate, saying why if something came to light for him, his mouth had to be shut. He addresses Grigol as his only living companion. He praises Grigol's poetry and refers to it as "excellent" and "high".
- 1869 Until December 18**
He receives a letter and expensive tea from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, sent from Moscow.
- 1869 December 18**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and announces with great sorrow that a highly honest and principled man, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), died. Grigol writes that Mariam (Makalo) Melikishvili-Gurieli was betraying her husband and that her husband, Mamia Gurieli, has beaten her lover and divorced his wife. In addition, he says that a wife of some Korghanov asks to be married to another man, Arghutinsky. Grigol is astonished by such facts and believes that strange time has come.
- 1869 Until December 25**
Since Platon Ioseliani could not handle the publication of old books due to his busy schedule, Grigol Orbeliani appoints Nikoloz Berdznishvili, Petre Umikashvili, and Giorgi Tsereteli to publish old books.
- 1860-1869**
He funds and organizes the celebration of the Keenoba Festival in Tbilisi.
- 1870 No later than 1870 Early January**
He feels bad and congratulates his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, who feels also bad, on the New Year.
- 1870 Until January 20**
He meets relatives returning from the Crimea – Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani (daughter of Mirmanoz), and her daughter – Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina. He gives his condolences for the death of their son for one and brother for another – Alexandre Orbeliani.
- 1870 January 20**
He is in Tbilisi and receives a telegram sent from Moscow by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, about the problems related to receiving a pension.

- 1870 January 20**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her that the grief over her son's death took Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani to bed. He asks Barbare, if she does not know her, to get acquainted and get closer to the wife of the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani – Evdokia Somova-Orbeliani, whose kindness and wisdom are praised by all. Grigol explains in detail how to receive his pension from the Moscow Treasury Chamber. He adds that if she needs additional documents from Tbilisi, he will send them immediately.
- 1870 January**
He publishes a poem "To Iarali" in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1870 Until February 29**
He writes a letter to his cousin – Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili. He jokingly advises her to visit him and confess her sins committed during the Shrovetide to him.
- 1870 March 22**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, expressing his concern about the situation in which the recipient found herself due to the Moscow Treasury Chamber. He thinks that they mistakenly did not allocate her pension in the budget. Grigol advises her to rest in Feodosia.
- 1870 March 30**
He is invited to dinner at Viceroy's palace and because of this he cannot go to some meeting with Dimitri Kipiani.
- 1870 March 31**
He sends a letter to Tbilisi Civilian Governor Konstantin Orlovsky, respectfully asking to appoint Leonid Baratashvili, the husband of his niece, Nino Baratashvili, as a conciliation judge in Akhaltsikhe District. He writes that by doing so, he will employ a worthy servant and at the same time save Leonid's family from starvation.
- 1870 April 30**
He writes a letter to Platon Ioseliani, asking to inform him where the city of Carnu was historically located and what it was called at that time. He writes that he needs this information for his poem "The Toastmaster" ("The Toast").
- 1870 No earlier than April 30**
He receives a letter from Platon Ioseliani informing him that Carnu was an Armenian city called Erzurum by the Turks.
- 1870 Until May 15**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani's sister, Gaiane, informing him that Barbare and her son Giorgi still cannot take their pension.
- 1870 May 15**
He writes a letter to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to Moscow, notifying her that the Tbilisi Treasury Chamber has addressed St. Petersburg to issue an ordinance on the allocation of pension funds to the recipient. Grigol asks her to find someone who will speed up this case. He is surprised that there was no one in her family to find out the reason for the non-issuance of the pension.

- 1870 From January 30 to May 17**
 He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Senator Giorgi Mukhransky in St. Petersburg, notifying the latter that Baron Alexander Nikolai is going on vacation abroad and people are dreaming that he will never return to the post of Head of the Viceroy's Main Administration. He writes that he would be glad if the recipient would take his place, as it would be good for the country. Grigol adds that the impoverished nobility does not know how to meet the Emperor because they do not have suitable horses, weapons and clothes. He also asks to help Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Giorgi), who could not even find a lawyer to resolve the dispute.
- 1870 May**
 He writes a letter to Zakaria Chavchavadze, asking him to send 20-20 bottles of freshly bottled Yessentuki water in three batches, which doctors recommend drinking after a long illness in the winter.
- 1870 Until June 1**
 He receives a short letter from Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani, who asks him to inform her of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili's health state.
- 1870 June 15**
 He receives a letter sent by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on June 4, from which he learns that she has been in Germany for treatment and is getting better.
- 1870 June 15**
 He writes a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow, notifying her that Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina with her husband and son is leaving for St. Petersburg and they will tell her all the news of Tbilisi. He hopes that the pension case will be settled soon, but asks that if it is delayed again, to let him know as soon as possible. Grigol advises her to rest at the seaside to gain strength for the winter and adds that Erekle Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy has arrived in Tbilisi with his young wife, Tamar Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya.
- 1870 July 3**
 He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, telling her of the deaths of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David) and Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani. Grigol also writes that they expect the arrival of the Grand Prince, Konstantin Romanov. He talks about the rising of the Mtkvari river and the damage to the people residing nearby. Grigol also informs her that the Chamber overturned the verdict of the district court in the case of Mamia Gurieli and sentenced him to 8 months imprisonment instead of sending him to Siberia, which caused great joy to the attendees.
- 1867-1870 July 10**
 He writes a letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tetrtskaro, telling her that the attached letter belongs to Dr. Adolf Remmert and should be sent either directly to him or through Dr. Machavariani.
- 1870 July 13**
 He falls ill with inflammation of the gallbladder.

- 1870 July 14**
He writes a letter to Nikolai Baranovsky, Director of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. Grigol notifies him that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, cannot receive pension because it has to be transferred from the Civil Administration of Transcaucasia to the Moscow Treasury Chamber. He asks him to help expedite this case as his relatives are left penniless in Moscow.
- 1870 After July 25**
He receives a short letter from his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili. The addressee informs him that the guest is a Karabakh poet and philanthropist Gavkhar-Agha and asks him to come because, due to his lack of knowledge of the Tatar language, he cannot speak to the guest and has difficulty communicating.
- 1870 After July 25**
He sends a short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, telling her that her husband, Alexandre Saginashvili, is outraged by the situation with Zeulistan. He apologizes for not being able to accept the invitation because he is too busy.
- 1870 Until August 21**
He is invited to Olga and Vladimir Levashovs' but falls ill and cannot visit them. He is disappointed and sends a letter about it to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili,
- 1870 Until August 21**
He sends a short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, in which he jokes that she does not need Dr. Andrei Libau's treatment because she was visited by her relatives from the upper districts in Tbilisi.
- 1870 Until August 21**
He sends a short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, reprimanding her for not seeing the ill person.
- 1870 Until August 21**
He sends a short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, telling her that their cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, is at his house.
- 1870 Until August 21**
He sends a short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, asking her to come to church all dressed up to attend the service so that her viewers can be filled with pride.
- 1870 Until August 21**
He sends a short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, writing jokingly that he understood the hidden meaning of the invitation.
- 1870 Until August 21**
He writes a humorous short letter to his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, in Koda and informs her about the conditions for attending dinner.
- 1870 August 21**
His cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, dies after a long illness.
- 1870 After August 21**
His cousin, Barbara Orbeliani-Saginashvili, is buried in Kumisi Church.

1870 July-August

He spends two months in Tsavkisi, from where he often visits his cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk Mirskaya's family in Kojori. He also attends the birthday of his cousin's daughter - Maria Sviatopolk-Mirskaya (daughter of Dimitri).

1870 Until September 10

He sends a letter from his country house to Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Writes that there are terrible rains and the harvest has remained uncollected. He gives his regards to uncle Alexandre and the recipient's niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili.

1870 Until September 10

After a long illness, his elderly uncle Alexandre Orbeliani dies, leaving his estates to Grigol's nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani (son of Ilia), and at the same time instructing him to take care of his unwed wife and four illegitimate children. Giorgi is the heir of Grigol Orbeliani's property, but Grigol Orbeliani is in charge of managing the entire inheritance until Giorgi reaches adulthood.

1870 September 10

He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow, expressing his concerns that, despite his efforts, she has not received a pension for the entire year. He asks her to inform him of the circumstances of the case so that, if necessary, he can take actions. Grigol writes that Alexandre Orbeliani bequeathed the property to Barbare's son, Giorgi Orbeliani, but until the dispute over the Orbelianis treasury lands is resolved, he has no right to declare the will legal.

1870 September 25

He receives a message from Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli that the request for the pension of his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, was sent by the Main Administration Department to the Moscow Treasury on September 9.

1870 September 26

He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to Moscow, informing her that her retirement case is over for good and tells her how to act.

1870 December 2

He writes a letter to Nikolai Baranovsky, Director of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, asking for the timely transfer of the pensions of his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and her son, Giorgi Orbeliani, to the Moscow Treasury Chamber.

1870 December 28

He attends the performance of Zurab Antonov's play "Solar Eclipse" in which children of Georgian nobility participate, including his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio. Performance was organized to support free schools,

1870 He finishes writing the poem "A Toast, or A Post-War Feast near Yerevan".

1870 He is elected Chairman of the Caucasus Department of the Russian Imperial Society for the Acclimatization of Animals and Plants.

1870 He is elected President of the Main Committee of the Horse Racing in the Caucasus and abroad.

- From**
1871 Along with the business letter drawn up by him, he sends a short letter to the head of the Chancellery of the Dagestan Civil Division, Dimitri Jorjadze, from Tbilisi, requesting that the letter be completed, put in order and sent back for copying.
- From**
1871 He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and invites him to dinner (Georgian Chikhirtma) the next day.
- 1871** **Until January 15**
He attends a banquet of the Viceroy of the Caucasus at the Palace of Mikhail Romanov, at which the daughters of prominent families, including their relatives: David Chavchavadze, Sophio Orbeliani Sviatopolk-Mirskaya and Vakhtang Orbeliani's daughters showed up.
- 1871** **January 15**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow, telling her that he is settling her current year pension case in advance. He also tells the news of Tbilisi and gives advice regarding the education of her son.
- 1871** **January**
He publishes the poem "Lopiana's Sorrows" in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1871** **January**
His poem "The Toast" is published as a book.
- 1871** **January**
He publishes the poem "A Toast, or a post-War Feast near Yerevan" dedicated to Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) in the magazine *Krebuli*.
- 1871** **February 27**
Nikoloz Kipiani, under the pseudonym "Dimitridze N.", publishes a letter "Bibliography" in the newspaper *Droeba*, in which the first and second volumes of the magazine *Krebuli* are discussed. The author highly appreciates the poem "The Toast" published in this magazine. He writes that some readers consider this text to be an imitation of a rather weak poem by Vasily Zhukovsky, but argues that this is not the case. In his opinion, Orbeliani's poem is similar to Zhukovsky's poem only in form, but unlike it, it is full of both thought and feeling, and places even trigger the desire to be learnt by heart.
- 1871** **February**
Lavrenti Ardaziani, under the pseudonym "Uncle Donike", highly praises the "Toast" published by Ivane Kereselidze. He notes that 800 years have passed since the writing of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and nothing worth has been created since then. He praises Orbeliani's previously published poems and mentions the author of "The Toast" as a great poet and a crown of Georgian poetry.
- 1871** **Until March 4**
He receives a letter and a parcel sent by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Moscow, in which the addressee's sister Alexandra Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya sends him hand-embroidered handkerchiefs and linen. He is so happy that he shows them to his relatives and friends as well.

- 1871 March 4**
He writes a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow, in which he talks about the results of the National Assembly held in France on February 8 1871, and about Napoleon III. He tells the stories of the recipient's sister Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Chavchavadze's family. He writes that her niece Elene has already been engaged to young Nikolai Astafiev. Grigol gives his regards to the recipient's mother, Anastasia Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, and sisters.
- 1871 April 8**
He sends a letter to General Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi, asking him to send a certified copy of the list of services of his deceased brother, Major General Ilia Orbeliani. He writes that his nephew – Giorgi Orbeliani is going to study at Moscow University and will need this document.
- 1871 April 22**
He writes a letter to Baron Alexander Nikolai and with gratitude returns the magazine, which positively evaluates their initiative to bring Arabian breeding horses to improve equestrianism in Georgia.
- 1871 April 30**
He sends a letter to Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Zurab) from Tbilisi through Trazhkovsky, who worked in the court before. He writes that this young man goes to Dagestan to be a shopkeeper and takes his wife with him. Grigol asks Nikoloz to help young people. He also describes in detail the news of Tbilisi and acquaintances. Grigol writes that Emperor Alexander II intends to arrive in Tbilisi if European affairs do not interfere as they did in the previous year.
- From**
1871 May 1
He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and invites him to a home dinner the next day.
- 1871 May 21**
He writes a letter to the head of the Caucasus Military Staff, Alexander Svistunov, from Tbilisi. He asks to intercede with the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, for his niece Barbare Baratashvili's husband, Dimitri Vezirishvili, to appoint him as Commander of the Line Battalion, as this person deserves it with his knowledge and experience.
- 1871 June 7**
The 50th anniversary of his military service is being celebrated in the Garden of the Summer Theatre in Tbilisi. Viceroy Mikhail Romanov arrives from Borjomi. Speeches and toasts are uttered at the dinner and he receives greeting telegrams from all over the Caucasus.
- 1871 June 7**
While in Borjomi, Viceroy Mikhail Romanov and his wife Olga Baden-Romanova congratulate Grigol on his 50th anniversary of being in public service.
- 1871 June 8**
He writes a letter to the wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Olga Baden-Romanova, from Tbilisi to Borjomi. He thanks her for her kind words dedicated to the 50th anniversary of his military service and expresses gratitude for the arrival of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov.

- 1871 June 11**
Kavkaz newspaper publishes information regarding the arrangement of the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's being an officer in public service, as well as congratulations on this remarkable date on behalf of the public.
- 1871 June 12**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow. Grigol expresses his surprise that her son, Giorgi, was not allowed to take the entrance exams at Moscow University in August. He writes that he will inform about the possibility of enrolment in Odessa University after the return of Nikoloz Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) to Tbilisi. Grigol also says that it is not worth arriving in Tbilisi for two weeks and asks her to postpone the visit for the winter in order to escape the frosts of Moscow. He tells her about the 50th anniversary of his military service. Grigol notifies her about the sale of their common plot of land on Madatov Island to Ivane Mirzoyev because the land could not bring more than 200 roubles and that he could not even build shops. He asks Giorgi to sign the attached documents.
- 1871 June 21**
He writes a letter to Baron Alexander Nikolai. Grigol fulfils the request and sends him a speech on the 50th anniversary of his military service. He shares that at that moment he did not think that this speech would be printed, because he thought it is awkward to express sincere feelings in public.
- 1871 Until June 25**
He informs the peasants living on the lands he owns that he also needs hay to feed the horses. He therefore asks that the mowed grass from the plots they used to enjoy again be used, but no more than that. His request caused controversy among the peasants.
- 1871 June 25**
He writes a letter to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, from Tsavkisi in Koda. He sends a contract concluded with the peasants and asks him to call them and discuss mowing issues. Grigol asks Kaplan to tell them that he will only need to feed the hay to 12 foals and will give the rest to them. He also informs Kaplan that Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani will arrive in Tbilisi from Moscow in early July and he is busy preparing an apartment for her in Tsavkisi.
- 1871 June 27**
He writes a letter to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, from Tsavkisi to Koda, informing him of the disagreement with the village Amamlo regarding the lands. He asks Kaplan to take the estate manager Ninika Bakradze, when he goes to the mountains, to talk to the peasants of Amamlo and he will agree to whatever Kaplan decides. He is afraid that the forest will be sold and destroyed now, otherwise they have always taken it for firewood and building houses, and he has never interfered and opposed it.
- 1871 July 14**
He falls ill with gallbladder inflammation.

1871

August 8

From Tsavkisi, he sends a letter to Alexander Svistunov, the Commander of the Caucasus Military Staff, asking the latter to inform the generals and wing-adjutants to arrive to Petrovskoye in relation to the Emperor's visit if they are unable to take part in the solemn meeting due to the lack of horses. He is greatly worried that the sovereign intends to arrive during the cholera epidemic. Grigol takes into account a huge number of people who will flock to Tbilisi to meet the sovereign from cities near Iran, where the disease is raging. Grigol wonders who will stand as a guarantor for not bringing the disease to Tbilisi and whether anyone has informed the Emperor about it.

1871

August 31

He is in Tsavkisi with his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani (daughter of Ilia), and receives grapes and peaches as a gift from his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani.

1871

August 31

He writes a letter to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani and his wife, Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, from Tsavkisi to Koda, thanking them for taking good care of his horse. He tells them that he wanted to go to Koda, but the time of the Viceroy's arrival is approaching and he and his brother Ilia's wife and children, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and Giorgi Orbeliani, are going to return to Tbilisi.

1871

Until September 19

In connection with the forthcoming visit of the Russian Emperor, Alexander II, to Tbilisi, a commission has been set up to compile the address to the Emperor. The commission includes representatives of the old generation (Grigol Orbeliani, Mikheil Tumanishvili (son of Birtveli), Dimitri Jorjadze, and Revaz Andronikashvili), as well as the new one (Ilia Chavchavadze, Ivane Tarkhnishvili, Besarion Ghoghoberidze, and Niko Nikoladze). At the insistence of the young people and with the majority of votes, they write the request to open the university in Tbilisi in the address to the Emperor. However, Besarion Ghoghoberidze goes over to the older generation and they change the content of the address, asking for the opening of the cadet corps instead of the university.

1871

September 20

Along with other generals and officers, he meets Emperor Alexander II, who visited Tbilisi with his sons – Alexander and Vladimir Romanovs. While in Saburtalo camp, the Emperor greeted him warmly and introduced him to his children. Then on horseback he inspected the troops, who were well trained. Behind them the hills were full with people. After the ceremony, the Emperor appointed the rank of Adjutant-General to Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi and rode to the city on horseback. The nobles were leading the Emperor and a huge field was full of people. The head of the city held a big party in Tbilisi. Then they visited Sioni, but Grigol could not enter the temple because of the multitude of people. The Patriarch of Armenia and the Exarch of Georgia appeared before the Emperor. Marshall made a splendid toast at the dinner of nobility in the New Theatre.

1871

September 20-21

On behalf of the Georgian people, Emperor Alexander II, who is visiting Tbilisi, is presented with an address compiled by Grigol Orbeliani with a request to open a military academy (Cadet Corps) in Tbilisi.

- 1871 September 21**
 In the morning he introduces himself to the heir to the Russian throne Alexander Romanov. Then the entire retinue of the Emperor enters the palace church. Before the service begins, Viceroy Mikhail Romanov tells him that the Emperor wants to see him. The Emperor personally congratulates him on his 50th anniversary of military service, thanks him for his dedicated service, and presents him with a ribbon and a chain from Andrew the First-Called. A large reception is held after the service, where the Emperor greets everyone and thanks them for their loyalty. Then the address of the nobility is read aloud, the purpose of which is the request to open a military gymnasium at the expense of the state and to admit two hundred children of the poor nobles to the school. The Emperor said that he will gladly fulfil the request. In the afternoon, Grigol Orbeliani attends a manoeuvre on Lisi Lake, where the whole city is gathered; Then there is a dinner at the new theatre and finally – a theatrical performance. After the performance, Grigol Orbeliani goes to the Viceroy and tells him that he is very tired and surprised that the Emperor can bear such a load.
- 1871 September 21**
 He is awarded the Order of St. Andrew the First-Called.
- 1871 After September 21**
 He goes to the editorial office of *Tsiskari*, to Ivane Kereselidze. Akaki Tsereteli happens to be there as well but he avoids meeting Grigol.
- 1871 September 22**
 He attends an examination of rifles and shotguns at the military camp arranged by the Emperor, a dinner hosted by the Grand Prince, Mikhail Romanov, and a stroll in the Mushtaid Garden. He dances Quadrille at the party.
- 1871 September 22**
 Together with the Russian Emperor and his retinue, he visits various institutions, attends a meeting with the ambassadors of Iran and Turkey, a party arranged by the Governors General and a performance.
- 1871 September 22**
 Mikheil Tumanishvili informs Giorgi Tumanishvili that Grigol Orbeliani has been awarded the Order of St. Andrew the First-Called.
- 1871 From September 25**
 He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin's daughter Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, informing her that Emperor Alexander II has gone to Borjomi, from where he will leave for Crimea via Kutaisi. Grigol tells her about the events from September 20 to September 25 in detail.
- 1871 Until October 4**
 He receives a letter from Baron Alexander Nikolai announcing the desire of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, for the Penitentiary Committee to meet with Vladimir Sologub, who is in Tbilisi and has an important project for the reorganization of prisons. Grigol notes that at the latter's initiative a congress on the above subject was held in London.

- 1871 October 4**
He writes a letter to the Civilian Governor of Tbilisi Konstantin Orlovsky and attaches a letter of Baron Alexander Nikolai regarding the organization of a meeting with Vladimir Sologub. Grigol asks to invite the governors of Baku, Yerevan and Elisabethpol – Mikhail Kolubakin, Nikolai Karmalin and Fokion Bulatov, employees of the department of Baron Alexander Nikolai, prison supervisors, and others to the meeting of the Committee of Prisons, where Sologub's report will be presented.
- From 1871 October 7**
He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze together with the newspaper *Kavkaz*, informing the latter that, according to the published announcement, the fisheries will be leased from the confluence of the Khrami and Mtkvari to Mtskheta. Grigol thought the case was settled, but now fears that the complaint will be renewed again and the case will be re-assigned to the Senate.
- 1871 October 10**
He sends a letter to Rashid-Khan of Mekhtuli from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, in which he expresses condolences over the death of his mother, Nokh-Bek, and reminds him of his responsibilities in front of his glorious family. He reprimands him for leaving the house of his ancestors, for the reason that he is not a Khan anymore. As an old friend, he advises him to leave Temirkhanshura and return to Dzhungutai. He writes that peasants were released in Georgia as well, but the nobility did not leave their lands for this reason. He hopes that if he wants the happiness of the family, he will return to his village, otherwise he will destroy himself and bring disaster upon his own family.
- 1871 Until October 27**
He receives a telegram from the former Commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division, Alexander Svechin, congratulating him on the award granted by the Emperor.
- 1871 October 27**
He sends a letter to Alexander Svechin, former Commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division from Tbilisi to Riga, thanking him for the congratulations. He writes that the recipient and his wife left good memories about themselves in Tbilisi. Grigol adds that during the arrival of the Emperor, while visiting the Grenadier Division, his name was recalled repeatedly; Grigol also describes the Emperor's visit to Tbilisi in detail. He sends his regards to Alexander's beautiful wife.
- 1871 Until November 5**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Poti, and her telegrams from Kerch and Odessa, telling him that she is sound and safe.
- 1871 November 5**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, notifying her that while leaving Tbilisi, the recipient's mother, Anastasia Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, left Georgian books, and her son Giorgi – a coat. He sends 1000 roubles to buy warm clothes. Grigol writes that Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy and his wife, Tamar Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, have invited him to play card games and do not give him a chance to finish the letter.
- 1871 December 7**
Ilia Chavchavadze writes a pamphlet called "The Riddles" and accuses the old generation of the fact that they asked the Emperor to open a Military Academy instead of a University. There are nine puzzles in total, one of which is about Grigol Orbeliani (He is a Sullen Old Man...").

- 1871 Until December 12**
From Kuznetsk he receives a letter from Major-General Kirill Godlevsky, who he served in Dagestan with.
- 1871 December 12**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Stavropol to Giorgi Vlastov, apologizing for the late reply and thanking for congratulations with the Order of St. Andrew the First-Called. He recalls the half-century war in the Caucasus and says that it is so calm there now as if the war has never taken place.
- 1871 December 12**
He sends a letter to Kirill Godlevsky from Tbilisi to Kuznetsk, thanking him for the greetings. Grigol recalls the service with him and the battles in Dagestan. He talks about the visit of Emperor Alexander II and his successors to Tbilisi, the beautification of the city, the construction of the guardhouse, new theatre, military district court, hospital, and military temple. Grigol sends a poem by Vladimir Sologub that he read out during the Emperor's visit to Kutaisi.
- 1871 Until December 19**
The dispute over the separate lands of Madatov Island, held in the Main Administration of the Viceroy, ends with the victory of the Orbelianis.
- 1871 December 19**
He sends a letter to the Tbilisi Civilian Governor, Konstantin Orlovsky, informing the latter that the dispute over land ownership on Madatov Island is over, but only on paper. He asks Konstantin to order the architect to mark and certify the boundaries of the central street approved by the former Viceroy, Mikhail Vorontsov, soon since the wooden fences are being constructed and there is an attempt to appropriate the lands owned by the Orbelianis.
- 1871 December 22**
He sends a letter to Ekaterine Kartsova, the wife of Alexander Kartsov, the former assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus from Tbilisi to Kharkov, in which he describes the visit of Emperor Alexander II to Tbilisi and the new constructions in the city. Grigol writes that the railway from Poti to Kvirila has already been laid and will reach Tbilisi soon.
- 1871 Until December 28**
He receives a letter from his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, from the village of Botlikh in Dagestan, who accompanied her husband when he was transferred to work there. She claims that she feels happy.
- 1871 Until December 28**
He often visits the family of Irakli Bagrationi-Grusinskiy. He likes the relationship with his mother, Mariam Aghamalyan-Bagrationi, and wife, Tamar Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya.
- 1871 December 28**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow, informing her that almonds bloom prematurely due to warm weather in Kumisi, which is detrimental to agriculture and crops. He writes that he often visits Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy and his wife and smiles when his middle-aged sons-in-law, Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy and Baron Maximilian Sacken, call David Chavchavadze "father". Grigol tells her how Niko Chavchavadze successfully rules Western Dagestan and how he coped with the uprising caused by the assassination of Shamil's former governor, Khajiyav from Karati.

- 1872 Until January 5**
He translates Vladimir Sologub's poem "Alaverdi". In his opinion, the literal translation was not suitable and therefore, he takes only the meaning from it and gives it a Georgian hue.
- 1872 Until January 5**
He attends the lecture of the famous scientist Ivane Tarkhnishvili in physiology and likes it very much.
- 1872 January 5**
Along with the letter, he sends a translation of Vladimir Sologub's poem "Alaverdi" to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani and asks her to share her impressions. He also tells her about nephews, artistic circle and physiology lectures.
- 1872 Until January 12**
He receives a letter from Nikolay Bezak, who was married to Grigol's distant relative, Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ioane), and who he was engaged to as a child. The addresser expresses his dissatisfaction with the consequences of the division of the estates between the Orbeliani branches and formulates his views in six paragraphs. He expresses claims on the lands owned by the descendants of David Orbeliani (son of Revaz): Elene Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab), Ivane and Alexandre Orbelianis (sons of David) and Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of David).
- 1872 January 12**
He sends a reply letter to his distant relative and betrothed Sophio Orbeliani's husband, Nikolay Bezak, and refutes his claims about the consequences of the division of the lands between the Orbeliani branches 17 years ago. He is surprised that the recipient in his letter rejects the document by which Nikolay Bezak won the dispute with the descendants of David Orbeliani (son of David) some time ago and appropriated one of their estates. He writes that the representatives of the branch of the Orbelianis should be dissatisfied with him and not vice versa. Grigol explains that the lands are already divided between the descendants of four brothers (Aslan, Vakhtang, Tamaz and Giorgi Orbelianis (sons of Kaplan)) and the conversation can only be held between each of these branches regarding the division of lands among their descendants and not among the descendants of different branches. He advises to maintain mutual respect and to avoid baseless accusations.
- 1872 January 19**
From Kutaisi he receives a portrait of Countess Olga Levashova, the wife of the local governor Vladimir Levashov, and kisses it with pleasure.
- 1872 January 19**
He finds out about the death of the Military Governor of Baku, Mikhail Kolubakin, and informs Olga Levashova about it.
- 1872 January 19**
From Tbilisi to Kutaisi, he sends a letter to the wife of the city governor, Vladimir Levashov – Countess Olga Levashova, thanking her for sending the portrait. He talks about Tbilisi dances, young beauties, Russian opera, and the construction of the railway. Grigol also tells her that a strong earthquake occurred in Shamakhi, and adds that they were very frightened of spreading cholera in Tbilisi, but so far, they have survived.
- 1872 Until January 28**
Due to "The Riddles" and "More Riddles", Grigol Orbeliani writes the poem "The Reply to Sons" and distributes it in the form of a manuscript.

- 1872 January 28**
 Ilia Chavchavadze writes “The Reply to the Reply” in response to Grigol Orbeliani’s poem “The Reply to Sons” and distributes the pamphlet in the society.
- 1872 Until February 7**
 In response to Ilia Chavchavadze’s satirical riddles, he writes the poem “The Reply to Riddles” (the second version of the text is called “The Reply to Unworthy Sons”).
- 1872 February 7**
 Akaki Tsereteli writes a satirical poem “To the General of Dung Beetles” (You General of Dung Beetles, straight by word, humpy by action...) in response to Grigol Orbeliani’s poem “The Reply to Unworthy Sons”.
- 1872 Until February 11**
 He learns from Daria Eristavi that after the death of her niece, Ekaterine Baratashvili, her daughter, 27-year-old marriageable Elene, is living in poverty and does not even have suitable clothes.
- 1872 February 11**
 He writes a letter to his cousin, Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva) and encloses a hundred roubles, asking him to buy suitable clothes with the help of his mother – Ekaterine Orbeliani-Eristavi, to niece of Grigol Orbeliani, daughter of Ekaterine Baratashvili – Elene Eristavi, who has to live in poverty.
- 1872 After February 20**
 He receives a short letter from Alexandre Saginashvili. The latter writes that they have not had a cook for two days and that he and Lisa are hungry. So, with Grigol’s consent, they are planning to come for dinner.
- 1872 After February 20**
 He sends a letter to his cousin’s daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, telling her about the party that she and her sister, Sophio, did not attend.
- 1872 March 10**
 He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow.
- From 1872 April 25**
 He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and Vasily Zolotarev with a request that at least one of them visit with him immediately.
- 1872 June 10**
 He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Moscow. Grigol expresses his concern over the fact that the eighth grade has been added in the gymnasiums and her son, Giorgi, will not be able to enter university until he passes this grade, but, on the other hand, shares his view that education has the greatest power in the modern world.
- 1872 June 17**
 He sends a letter through Mikheil (Arzakan) Sharvashidze to Ianuar Neverov, the Head of the Caucasus Educational District. Grigol asks the addressee to help the young poor Abkhazian nobleman who has graduated from the gymnasium and wishes to continue his studies at the Medical-Surgical Academy.

- 1872 June 29**
He sends a letter through his servant to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani from Tsavkisi to Kojori. He wonders whether his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantin), arrived with his fiancée, if they arranged the wedding and when they plan to return. He wants the estate manager to take his salary and bring him food.
- 1872 July 28**
In the satirical "Obituary", "Akhmed-Pasha Kakha-Ber" Akaki Tsereteli compares Grigol Orbeliani to the ruler of Lazistan – Ahmed-Pasha Khimshiashvili, who supported the secession of Adjara from Turkey before the Russian-Turkish war in 1828, but then changed his position. The same text includes the poem "The Peacock", in which Grigol Orbeliani is compared to a peacock that suddenly turns into a bear.
- 1872 Until August**
He sends a letter to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani from Tsavkisi to Dagestan, telling her that Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantin) left for Russia again with his newlywed wife, but before that the feasts were held every day, which he was extremely tired of. He writes that Tbilisi railway will be opened in August. Grigol is worried about terrible droughts. Since the recipient has a lot of free time, he recommends reading the books of the German writer, Carl Fulborn: "Isabella or the Secrets of the Court of the Palace of Madrid" and "Eugenia or the Secrets of the Court of the French Palace".
- 1872 August 6**
He receives a letter from his relative, Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, who sends him a power of attorney asking him to stop selling the house of his father, David Orbeliani.
- 1872 August 8**
He sends a letter to the Chairman of the Tbilisi Credit Bank, Napoleon Amatuni, from Tsavkisi, informing him that Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina has granted him a power of attorney asking him to help stop the sale of David Orbeliani's house, which would save her brother, Ivane Orbeliani (son of David), from poverty. She promises to sell her lands in the Crimea and pay off debts.
- 1872 Until August 18**
He finds out from the newspaper *Kavkaz* that due to the debt, three estates owned by his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, are being sold through public trade.
- 1872 August 18**
He sends a letter to his late cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili's husband, Alexandre Saginashvili, from Tsavkisi. He writes that he has learned from the newspaper about the public trade of the lands of his deceased wife and asks to give these estates to him, at a higher price than paid.
- 1872 Until August 31**
In accordance with the will of the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani and for the approval of Giorgi Orbeliani (son of Ilia) as the owner of his inheritance, he is asked to submit a description of all the estates by September 5.

- 1872 August 31**
He sends a description of the estate of the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani and his income and expenditure documents until 1872 from Tsavkisi to Tbilisi together with a letter to his sister-in-law Ketevan's brother, lawyer Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili, asking to give the documents an acceptable form for submission to the court and to take care that the fulfillment of the conditions required by the will is not met with opposition. He also asks to return the money spent on the funeral from the income of the property of the deceased.
- 1872 September 2**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law Ketevan's brother, lawyer Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili from Tsavkisi to Tbilisi, writing that if all of the documents of the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani sent by him cannot be settled by September 5, he should initially prepare only the description of the estate and send it on September 3 for signature. If the court requires income-expenditure documents, it will be possible to postpone their preparation.
- 1872 Until September 7**
He receives a letter sent by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Moscow. He learns that she and her son Giorgi are going to move to St. Petersburg.
- 1872 Until September 7**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in which he recommends that Giorgi enter the Medical-Surgical Academy, where there are relatively easy entrance exams and after a year he can go to any university. If this fails and he chooses a military profession, he can get an academic education there as well and build a successful career.
- 1872 September 7**
Upon his return to Tbilisi from Tsavkisi, he finds a letter sent by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on August 29, informing him that she is moving to St. Petersburg, where her son, Giorgi Orbeliani, intends to continue his studies at an artillery school.
- 1872 September 8**
He writes a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, to be sent to St. Petersburg. Grigol worries that she is going to move to this humid and damp city. He gives advice on Giorgi's education, recommending to prepare for the exams privately and pass directly to the higher class of the artillery academy. If Giorgi makes it, he can even apply directly to the academy. Grigol wishes to attend the day when Giorgi becomes an academician. Only then can he die peacefully. He asks that if she settles the issue of her son's education, she must leave him alone and come to Georgia, because her health will not be able to withstand the climate of St. Petersburg.
- 1872 September 11**
He sends a letter, written on September 8, and 500 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, to St. Petersburg.
- 1872 September 29**
Kaplan Orbeliani's wife, Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, sends Nazuki and jujube from Koda through a servant, which he gladly enjoys with his relatives.

- 1872 September 30**
He meets Duke Peter of Oldenburg, who is in Tbilisi to inspect the Transcaucasian Women's Institute.
- 1872 September 30**
He writes a letter to his cousin Kaplan Orbeliani's wife, Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Koda, thanking her for the gifts. He writes jokingly about their sisters-in-law, because they always rival the recipient.
- 1872 September**
In the article "Ten to Enemies, One to a Friend" published in the magazine *Mnatobi*, Anton Purtseladze criticizes Nikoloz Kipiani's review of the works published in the magazine *Krebuli*. He agrees with the assessment of Grigol Orbeliani's "The Toast", but believes that the unjustifiable criticism of Zhukovsky is wrong.
- 1872 Until October 2**
He receives a letter from Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, from which he learns that the addresser is going to travel to Paris with her daughter, Salome Dadiani-Murat, who has given birth to a second son, Napoleon Murat.
- 1872 Until October 2**
He receives 100 roubles from Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani to print Georgian books and is waiting for the printing to start.
- 1872 Until October 2**
He sends a Dagestani dagger with a letter to his sister-in-law Barbare's sister, Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, from Tbilisi to Moscow. Grigol complains that he does not know the news about his sister-in-law because she has not responded to three letters. He sends his regards to the recipient's mother and sisters.
- 1872 October 2**
He sends a reply to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani. He is grateful for not forgetting him. Grigol informs that the previous day the population travelled by train from Tbilisi to Mtskheta for the first time. He also tells her the news about their relatives and friends.
- 1872 October 10**
Through Vasil Machabeli he sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He worries that she does not write about herself, especially when she moved to the hearth of cholera – in St. Petersburg. He advises to take care of her health, to house Giorgi in a good family and return in Tbilisi herself for the winter.
- 1872 October 15**
He finds out about the death of General Alexandre Tumanishvili, son of Mariam (Maia) Orbeliani-Tumanishvili, from Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, and sends a letter of condolences to the sister of the deceased – Barbare Tumanishvili-Andreevsky.

- 1872 Until October 25**
He finds out that the Tbilisi Theological Seminary intends to ban the teaching of the Georgian language and introduce the Greek language instead. The reason for this is that Georgian does not have rich literature. He also finds out that the teacher of the Theological Seminary, Iese Sul Khanishvili, did not like this decision and was fired as a result. He suffers so much from this news and the death of Alexandre Tumanishvili, who was growing up in front of him, that he becomes ill.
- 1872 October 25**
He sends a letter to General Levan Melikishvili from Tbilisi to Dagestan, sharing the feelings about the death of Alexandre Tumanishvili and the attempt to ban Georgian in the Theological Seminary. He does not understand why Georgians are forbidden to worship and chant in their own language, when Tatars, Jews, Armenians and Frenchmen pray freely in their own language in Georgia. He says that Georgians are obedient to the Russians, they are more Russians than the Russians themselves and he cannot understand what else they need. He adds that he intends to meet with the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, to discuss this issue.
- 1872 November 1**
The manager of the Council of the Society for the Restoration of Christianity in the Caucasus informs Grigol of the possible versions of the sale or lease of the Karayazi's estate, owned by the society, and asks for advice in order to make a final decision.
- 1872 November 6**
He sends a letter with 1000 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He reprimands her for not writing where she is and what she has decided about the education of her son, Giorgi Orbeliani.
- 1872 Until November 10**
He receives a letter sent on November 1 by Dmitry Filosofov, Adjutant to the Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, talking about the lands of Karayaz.
- 1872 November 10**
He sends a reply to Dmitry Filosofov, Adjutant of the Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, and writes his views on the lands of Karayaz. As long as there were few who wanted to buy or rent the land, he offers to wait for the completion of the construction of the Rostov-Vladikavkaz railway and then publish a new announcement on the sale and lease of Karayaz. Then it will be more commercially attractive. He also writes that he does not consider the rent conditions offered by Ivan Khatsov acceptable.
- 1872 November 15**
He begins writing a letter to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, telling her about the attempt to expel the Georgian language from the Georgian Theological Seminary and the Church, which was followed by the visit of the Auditor of the Control Department of the Holy Synod, Ignatiy Zinchenko, to the seminary. The plan is also supported by the Synod, but Grigol Orbeliani hopes that the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, is going to talk to them about this issue. Nikolai Ivanov, husband of Ekaterine Orbeliani-Ivanova, and Isak Tumanishvili interrupt him from writing the letter. He goes with them to Ivanov's family, where they celebrate the engagement of their daughter.

- 1872 November 16**
He finishes a letter to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, telling her the news of the previous day and writes that Mariam Ivanova's engagement was also attended by the recipient's brother with his daughter, Anastasia.
- 1872 Until December 11**
He receives letters from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in which she informs him that she feels well and that her son, Giorgi, intends to pass the graduation exams in the Corps of Officers to obtain the rank of officer.
- 1872 December 11**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg with 300 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, thanking her for remembering him. He does not approve Giorgi's decision to take direct graduation exams in the Corps of Pages, as he will have many new subjects to prepare for, and to do so in 6-7 months requires a great deal of effort and a phenomenal talent. He advises to pass the last, special class of the Corps of Pages and then prepare for the graduation exams. He writes that there are two ways for Giorgi: to be a simple officer like millions or to have an academic education in the military sphere and be the best.
- 1872 Until December 14**
To celebrate that Grigol Orbeliani has interceded with the Emperor and procured 110000 roubles for the core capital to establish the Bank, the grateful nobility is holding an event.
- 1872 December 14**
He receives a letter from the Management of the Society for the Restoration of Orthodox Christianity in the Caucasus. It lists some of the issues on which they are interested in his opinion.
- 1872 December 16**
He forms his views on the issues to be discussed at the Council of the Society for the Restoration of Christianity in the Caucasus.
- 1872 December 16**
He writes a letter to the Head of the Field Chancellery of the Viceroy, Sergei Trubetskoy, and shares his views on issues to be discussed by the Society for the Restoration of Orthodox Christianity in the Caucasus. As for the demand for 700 roubles as a reward by Nikoloz Zakharov, the director of the educational institute, he writes that this person spent more than 300 roubles from the public funds for his own treatment and if this amount was not allocated for this purpose, then it should be excluded from those 700 roubles. Regarding clerk Nikoloz Tsiskarishvili, he believes that Nikoloz, like last year, should be given 120 roubles. In the letter, Grigol Orbeliani pays special attention to the issue of Abkhazia and conducting there the priesthood in the local language. He believes that with Russian worship, which is in the Slavic language, the population will not be able to learn Russian. For this purpose, Russian schools are opened in this region, and in the absence of worship in the mother tongue, a prayer will not reach the hearts of the people and they will never be able to convert to Orthodoxy. He therefore agrees with Bishop Gabriel that the graduated seminarians sent there for the priesthood should be familiar with this language. Moreover, he considers it necessary to enrol more students sent from Abkhazia to the Theological Seminary.
- 1872 December**
Akaki Tsereteli publishes a poem in the magazine *Krebuli* entitled "Mukhammas" (I have passed half of my life), which has Grigol Orbeliani's phrase from "Mukhammas" (Even if I am asleep...) as an epigraph: "I have thoughts, your face comes first!".

- 1872** In response to Grigol Orbeliani's poem "The Reply to Unworthy Sons", Akaki Tsereteli writes satirical poems "The Patriot's Confession" ("You, a Mosquito-Fly! An Ant!/Bareheaded! Bare-foot!...") and "The Reply of Mosquito-Flies" ("A passer-by, go in peace!/It is time for you to leave us...").
- 1873** **January 3**
He asks Dimitri Jorjadze, a member of the Council of the Viceroy's Main Administration, to hire his acquaintance, loyal Muslim Mirza Raimi in a Muslim court.
- 1873** **January 4**
He sends a letter through Mirza Raimi, a well-known and loyal Muslim, to Dimitri Jorjadze, a member of the Viceroy's Main Administration. He recalls the conversation of the previous day and asks to give the person who delivers this letter, a man with experience of teaching the Tatar language in the gymnasium, a place in the Muslim court or to promise to employ him when vacancies appear.
- 1873** **January 11**
He sends a letter to the Head of the Tbilisi Treasury Chamber, Dimitri Shmakov, writing that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani (daughter of Ilia), and nephew Giorgi Orbeliani will face problems every year in obtaining their pension in Russia. Therefore, he asks for the transfer of money allocated to them from the Tbilisi Treasury Chamber in time and inform him if there is anything, they should undertake.
- 1873** **February 8**
He writes a letter to the Chamberlain of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Stepan Talizin, informing that Baron Alexander Nikolai is against the nomination of Karl Zisserman, Chairman of the Equestrian Development Commission in the Caucasus for the reward. Therefore, this submission will be delayed until the return of the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, from St. Petersburg, as the latter will not be able to personally present it to Emperor Alexander II.
- 1873** **Until March 20**
He is twice visited by the colonel's wife, Emilia Saburova, at home, but he is asleep and cannot hear her knocking. The woman therefore sends a letter asking for a petition to the wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Olga Baden-Romanova.
- 1873** **March 20**
He sends a letter to the colonel's wife, Emilia Saburova, apologizing for missing out the opportunity of meeting her twice. He writes that her fears are premature, because the case she is worried about would not be resolved until the arrival of Viceroy's wife, Olga Baden-Romanova. Therefore, he advises to wait for the development of events.
- 1873** **Until March 27**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg sent by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in which the addressee asks him to sell the estate inherited by her son Giorgi from Prince Alexandre, and to help their indebted relative, Ivane Orbeliani (son of David). Barbare blames his wife's parents, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan), and her husband, Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz), for not helping Ivane materially and for constantly controlling him.

- 1873 Until March 27**
His cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani, brings him a letter from their relative, Ivane Orbeliani (son of David), from which he learns that the addresser is in extreme distress due to debts. Since he has no cash at all, he decides to send Ivane a card worth 4 thousand roubles, which he kept to pay for his niece, Sophio Baratashvili, as a dowry, but Ioseb does not take the card because it is still not enough.
- 1873 March 27**
He takes a loan in the amount of 11 thousand roubles from the Tbilisi Commercial Bank and informs Ivane Orbeliani about it by telegram. That was the only way to get rid of the latter's debts, otherwise it was very difficult for Grigol to get a debt at an old age. He had given 26 thousand to Ivane Orbeliani before, but then he had that amount, and this time he was borrowing it.
- 1873 March 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He writes that the estate bequeathed by Alexandre to her son, Giorgi, has not been registered in his name yet, but even if it was, it could not be sold so promptly, because almost entire Georgia is for sale and no one buys anything. He writes that he does not agree with Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) blaming his wife Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani's parents for the debts. They loved their daughter and had the right to demand decent behaviour from her husband, and he in return says that if they do not pay the debts, they can take their daughter back. At the end of the letter, he sends regards to his nephew, Giorgi, and wishes them the Lord's protection.
- 1873 April 14**
He receives a letter from the Great Prince, Nikolai Romanov, in which the latter thanks him for his attention and expresses his concern that their meeting failed due to the addressee's illness.
- 1873 Until April 17**
In connection with the church wedding of Olga Sviatopolk-Mirskaya and Anatoly Baryatinsky, he is visited by the families of his cousins: Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina and Ekaterine Orbeliani-Ivanova, Dimitri Jorjadze, Isak Tumanishvili and the entire neighbourhood. It is at this time that he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and immediately drinks a toast dedicated to Barbare. Lopiana then enters the hall accompanied by the sound of a zurna and places a huge live fish at the feet of the bridegroom and drinks the toast dedicated to the married in church.
- 1873 Until April 17**
He learns that Dimitri Orbeliani adopted the son of a priest, Tebro Arjevanidze, whose entire family was killed in 1853 during the attack of the Murids on Kakheti. Captive Tebro was rescued by Dimitri Orbeliani who then took care of her. Grigol Orbeliani does not like his decision, because he thinks that it was better for Dimitri to provide material support for his nephews and nieces rather than someone else.
- 1873 April 17**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter with 300 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He is pleased that Giorgi has changed his mind about taking direct graduation exams in the Corps of Pages and is going to enter the last, special class. Grigol writes that the behaviour of Dimitri Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) caused a great deal of controversy, because despite the fact that he had brothers, nieces and nephews, he chose some Tebro Arjevanidze as his successor. He tells her news about their relatives and friends.

1873 Until April 24

He receives a letter from Ivan Sarando from the Poltava Province, from which he learns that he has married and has had a son. He asks Grigol to find out if it is possible for him, after 39 years of service in the Caucasus, to receive a plot of land as a reward, just as it was given to others.

1873 April 24

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Poltava Province to Colonel Ivan Sarando, congratulating on starting a family because it is so important for a peaceful life. He tells about the news in Tbilisi and writes that in order to receive a plot of land as a reward, he must send a report card, a list of services and a certificate that he is alive to Dimitri Sviatopolk-Mirsky or to the headquarters of the Caucasus Army. He promises to take care of the rest himself. Before finishing the letter, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky enters the room, informs him that he has also received a letter from Sarando, and has sent it to the headquarters of the district, and will discuss it as soon as the Chief of Staff, Svistunov, arrives from St. Petersburg.

1873 Until June

Petre Umikashvili publishes a collection of poems by Grigol Orbeliani. It includes the following texts: “To Anton”, “Small Poems”, “To Ek. Chav...dze”, “To Crying N...”, “Mukhammas” (“Don’t make me drink wine”), “To M...” (“You, dazzlingly beautiful, you yourself should explain...”), “A Farewell to S...”, “Mirzajana’s epitaph”, “To Davit (From Zhukovsky)”, “Feast (Imitation of Pushkin)”, “The Night”, “To Iarali”, “The Donkey and the Nightingale (From Krylov)”, “The Peasant and the River (From Krylov)”, “The Animals Sick of the Plague (from Krylov)”, “Mukhammas” (“I do not care for anyone today”...), “In Imitation of Savatnava”, “To Sal... on behalf of Bezhan, the tailor”, “N...” (“Oh, beloved, who...”), “To my Sister Ephemia”, “Mukhammas” (“United by Spirit...”), “To S...”, “To M...”, “My Epitaph”, Untitled (“When I see you, dazzlingly beautiful...”), “In the Album to Countess Op...”, Untitled (“Anyone who sees you...”), “The Farewell Evening”, Untitled (“Hey, My Mind...”), “Imitation of Pushkin” (Vain Life), “Recollection”, “Dimitry On...’s Sorrows”, “Mukhammas” (“Even if I am asleep..”), “Tops of the Mountains” and the poem “The Toast”.

1873 June 6

Along with the documents to be signed, he sends a letter to Elisabeth Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli, the daughter of his relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab). He reprimands her for her arrogance and not writing letters to Grigol. However, this time she will be forced to do it if she wants to travel to Europe. He sends his regards to her husband, Konstantin Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli.

1873 June

The “*Sasoplo Newspaper*” publishes an advertisement about the release of Grigol Orbeliani’s collection of poems for sale and the price.

1873 After June

Niko Nikoladze, under the pseudonym “Skandeli”, evaluates Petre Umikashvili’s publication of Grigol Orbeliani’s poems in the review “Our Writing”.

1873 July 1

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dagestan to his cousin’s son Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab) through children of his former salesmen, Tebelo and Aldam, living in the village of Karata in Dagestan. Grigol asks Niko to grand patronage to the holders of the letter who have committed some crimes there. He asks Niko to forgive them, if the crimes are insignificant.

- 1873 July 1**
A phaeton comes to take him to Tabakhmela to rest at the house of his cousin's (Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab)) daughter – Elisabeth Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli and Konstantin Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli.
- 1873 After July 1**
He rests in Tabakhmela and goes to Kojori for dinner on Sundays to his cousin's daughter – Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya.
- 1873 Until July 12**
A lawsuit is filed in court alleging that in 1847 the dispute between the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani and the peasants residing on his land was incorrectly investigated and a retrial was requested.
- 1873 Until July 12**
From Tabakhmela, he sends the documents to be submitted to the court in Tbilisi to his sister-in-law Ketevan's brother, lawyer Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili.
- 1873 July 12**
From Tabakhmela, he sends a letter to Tbilisi to his sister-in-law Ketevan's brother, lawyer Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili, informing him that a trial will be held on July 19 in connection with Alexandre's legacy and asking him to be his official lawyer. He also asks to draw up a power of attorney in his own name and send it for signature, but if the recipient plans to go to Kakheti before July 19, then ask someone he trusts to take up this case and draw up a power of attorney in his name.
- 1873 July 12**
A caricature dedicated to Grigol is published in the newspaper *Droeba* among other caricatures of other figures. This is an excerpt from Ilia Chavchavadze's "The Ploughman": "The words describing my woe, my anxiety, / the boiling of the heart of my human dignity / are born in my heart, / but they die silently in my heart."
- 1873 July 18**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, asking her to find out from her brother, Mikheil, whether the case against the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani's estate will be discussed the next day.
- 1873 July 19**
He arrives from Tabakhmela in Tbilisi to attend a court hearing on the legacy left by Prince Alexandre Orbeliani.
- 1873 After July 25**
He receives a letter from Adjutant-General Mikhail von Kaufmann, dated July 25, from which he learns that the newly-deceased Major-General Peter Printz's daughters are left penniless and asks Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky to help them.
- 1873 Until July 26**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagratiuni-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from St. Petersburg, in which she expresses regret over his mistrust and explains in detail why her son Giorgi is taking the exams in such an inverted sequence.

- 1873 Until July 26**
He baptizes Mamuka (Makar), the son of his cousin's daughter, Mariam Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, and Ivan Orbeliani (son of Mamuka).
- 1873 July 26**
From Tabakhmela to St. Petersburg, he sends a reply to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, thanking her for the letter, which provided complete answers to his questions regarding the sequence of exams. He tells the news about relatives and gives his regards to Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantin), who is in St. Petersburg and who he has not met for a long time.
- 1873 August 3**
He writes a letter to Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy from Tabakhmela to Borjomi, reprimanding that the latter has not asked after him even once. Grigol complains that he is alone in Tabakhmela like a reclusive monk. He likes the local climate and is not surprised that this village was a favourite vacation spot of Queen Tamar. Moreover, Lasha-Giorgi was born there as well. Grigol informs that the Shah of Iran, Naser-ad-Din Shah Qajar, will be happy to visit Tbilisi for three days and Grigol will have to arrive in Tbilisi during the intense heat. He is worried about what he might do to entertain Shah when the latter saw all the wonders in Europe.
- 1873 August 3**
Vasily Zolotarev visits him in Tabakhmela and Grigol Orbeliani is forced to spend the whole day on welcoming and entertaining him.
- 1873 August 8**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Kojori to Dimitri Kipiani. With great modesty and respect Grigol asks him to return the borrowed money. Being aware of the material condition of the whole of Georgia, he offers to pay the amount not immediately, but, for instance, before September 25, and not the whole amount, but at least 3 thousand roubles. He writes that this amount is needed to cover part of the 11 thousand roubles withdrawn from a commercial bank as a loan.
- 1873 August 9**
Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's husband, Ivan Oklobzhio, arrives in Tabakhmela and his mother-in-law, Khoreshan Vachnadze-Orbeliani, is having a party.
- 1873 August 10**
He writes a letter to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, telling how they celebrated her husband's arrival in Tabakhmela. He is heartbroken that the recipient will not be in Tbilisi on September 14 when Shah arrives. He jokes that they were going to present her on a golden throne to Shah, but her husband did not agree. He sends a Russian song of Tbilisi Kintos, which made him laugh a lot.
- 1873 August 10**
He sends a letter to Kaplan Orbeliani from Tabakhmela to Koda, writing that he has heard about the illness of his wife, Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, and advises him to take her to Tbilisi immediately and treat her properly.
- 1873 August 12**
He returns to Tbilisi from Tabakhmela, because Shah-Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran must arrive there on August 14 and he must meet him.

- 1873 August 17**
He meets Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran, who has arrived in Tbilisi for a visit, and in the evening, they attend a performance at the Summer Theatre, where he introduces the distinguished ladies of Tbilisi to Shah.
- 1873 August 18**
He attends a party hosted by Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, arranged in honour of the Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran. He is pleased that Shah is not very different from the rest: he is shaved, drinks and behaves like a European.
- 1873 August 19**
He sees off Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran in the direction of Elisabethpol, on his way to Baku, and returns to Tabakhmela the same day.
- 1873 August 24**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, through his cousin's son, Petr Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and writes that he is very sad without them. Grigol also tells her about the visit of Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran to Tbilisi.
- 1873 August 25**
From Tabakhmela, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, in Tbilisi, recommending that her niece, Anastasia, who has been ill for a long time, is taken immediately to Dr. Ivan Teliafus, who brought some new remedies from Paris and successfully treats various diseases.
- 1873 August 31**
From Tabakhmela, he sends a letter to Alexandre Saginashvili, a returnee from Pyatigorsk, together with his wife Elisabeth Chavchavadze-Saginashvili, congratulating him on his spouse's recovery. He jokes that now no one will leave them in peace and endless visits and games will begin.
- 1873 Until September 11**
In Tabakhmela, he receives a letter from Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani.
- 1873 September 11**
He sends a letter through Mikhail Sabinin, a recent returnee from St. Petersburg, to historian Dimitri Purtseladze, informing the latter that the holder of the letter is a student of the Theological Academy, who has collected jewellery in Russia for poor Georgian churches. Grigol asks to receive a gifted young man who has devoted himself to the study and publication of the history of the Church with usual kindness. Since he is very poor, Grigol wants them to make a list of people who can make a donation to do good for the country.
- 1873 Until September 16**
The dispute between the Orbelianis and the Treasury over land ownership, which was settled in favour of the Orbelianis 53 years ago, is being returned to the district court for consideration by the Senate. The reason for this is the statement submitted to the Senate by Baron Alexander Nikolai, as if there are documents that unequivocally confirm the ownership of these lands to the Treasury. The Orbelianis are taking Luka Isarlishvili as a lawyer, who argues that decades ago the trial was conducted in full compliance with the law and now the Senate has no other choice but to approve the decision of both the court and the court chamber.

- 1873 September 16**
From Tbilisi to Dagestan, he sends a letter to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani. He shares heartache over Georgia's dire situation and harassment of the Georgian language. Once, Exarch Eusebius Ilinsky expelled the Georgian language from the gymnasium, and now the Head of the Educational District, Ianuar Neverov, is trying to ban it in the seminary as well. Grigol then recounts the 53-year dispute between the Orbelianis and the Treasury, wondering why the Orbelianis have so many enemies, and recalls judge Vasily Prokopenko threatening not to be Prokopenko if the Orbelianis did not lose lands on Madatov Island.
- 1873 Until September 18**
He learns from Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky that by the order of Emperor Alexander II, three daughters of Major-General Peter Prinse will receive their father's income.
- 1873 September 18**
He sends a letter to Adjutant-General Mikhail von Kaufmann informing him that his request has been fulfilled and the daughters of deceased Major-General Peter Prinse, at the request of Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, will receive income.
- 1873 Until October 9**
He barely managed to collect 5000 roubles to pay to the commercial bank, when he received a telegram from St. Petersburg from Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani asking him to send 1000 roubles. He falls into despair, but Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky helps him and he manages to send first 500 and then 300 roubles to his sister-in-law.
- 1873 October 9**
He writes a letter to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg. He informs that the case of the pension of her son, Giorgi, has not been decided yet, but even among the rich he should not be ashamed of poverty. Giorgi should not despair of getting into a special junior class of the Page Corps, he has already achieved a lot in a short time and he is sure that he will achieve everything in the future.
- 1873 October**
Under the pseudonym "Old Seminarian", the magazine *Tsiskari* publishes a critical analysis of Giorgi Tsereteli's short story "Kikoliki Chikoliki and Kudabzika" under the title "Discussion".
- 1873 November 2**
He sends a letter with 400 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, asking to inform how they survived the floods in St. Petersburg, whether the water reached their street or not. He wonders if they have moved to a new house and how her son Giorgi got used to the school.
- 1873 Until December 3**
From St. Petersburg, he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in which she describes in detail their daily life
- 1873 December 3**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter with 300 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and thanks her for such a scrupulous letter. He writes that life is made up of small things and before his nephew will start struggling with big things, he will gladly listen to the small things of his life.

- 1874 Until January 1**
He presents his views to the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus on the introduction of universal military service in the Caucasus.
- 1874 Beginning**
The *Sasoplo Newspaper* publishes an advertisement about the release of Grigol Orbeliani's collection of poems for sale, as well as the price.
- 1874 January 6**
He sends a letter to the Head of the Department of the Viceroy's Main Administration – Nikolai Baranovsky. He writes that with the arrival of the New Year, he, as always, has a request that the pensions of his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, be sent in time from the Tbilisi Treasury to St. Petersburg, where they are currently residing.
- 1874 January 7**
Nikolai Baranovsky, Head of the Department of the Viceroy's Main Administration, informs him in writing that the pension of Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani will be sent to the St. Petersburg Treasury.
- 1874 January 8**
He sends another letter to the Head of the Department of the Viceroy's Main Administration, Nikolai Baranovsky, writing that the message received from him refers only to the pension of Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and does not say anything about her son, Giorgi Orbeliani, which amounts to 1000 roubles a year. Grigol asks to clarify whether he will be able to get his money in St. Petersburg.
- 1874 February 11**
He sends a letter to the Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District, Alexander Svistunov, informing the latter that the Captain of Cavalry of the Kutaisi Equestrian Regiment, Petre Kopiashvili, who has been awarded many times, will be dismissed after 29 years of work, which will lead to the starvation of his family. Grigol asks him to grant a well-deserved pension to Kopiashvili after his dismissal.
- 1874 February 23**
Niko Dadiani visits Grigol Orbeliani and announces that he will travel to St. Petersburg, where he will marry Maria Adlerberg, the daughter of Alexander Adlerberg (the Minister of the Court of the Imperial Palace), on the Easter holidays.
- 1874 Until February 24**
Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Konstantine Orbeliani's wife, Khoreshan Vachnadze-Orbeliani, dies.
- 1874 February 24**
He frequently catches cold and gets ill.

- 1874 February 24**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi with 300 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. Grigol gives his regards to Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine) and his wife, Sasha. He writes about Nikoloz Dadiani's visit to him and complains that the trees had begun to bloom when suddenly a terrible winter returned. Grigol tells her the news of the recipient's nieces: Tamar Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya and Mariam (Kako) Chavchavadze-Chavchavadze have given birth to daughters, and Elene Chavchavadze-Astafieva had a son, who died soon and Elene herself fell ill. A three-year-old son of Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina's daughter, Nina Opochinina-Stankowskaya, also dies.
- 1874 February**
He forms his views on the legalization of the ownership of the lands of Muslim Beys.
- 1874 March 13**
He sends a letter to Alexander Nikolai and expresses concern that he will not be able to go to a party due to health reasons, where he would have the opportunity to meet people he loves and respects.
- 1874 Until March 17**
The illness lingered on for a long time. He is at home and has depression. Grigol cannot go to the theatre, clubs or parties.
- 1874 March 17**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Botlikh to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, apologizing for not being able to write to her before, due to illness. Grigol writes about the hollowness and vanity of everything. He tells her that the bank case is still frozen, but they console him that it will soon be discussed in the State Council. He thinks it is a good thing, but it still will not help Georgians. If before "Prikaz" was selling the lands, now the bank will sell them. There are no buyers except the Armenians, all the lands will pass into their hands and the Georgian nobility will remain destitute.
- 1874 Until April 13**
An old acquaintance of Grigol Orbeliani, Archimandrite Daniil Popruzhenko, moves to Russia and sends a farewell letter.
- 1874 April 13**
He sends a reply letter to Archimandrite Daniil Popruzhenko, who was a priest during Grigol's service in Dagestan. He reminds Daniil of the time 30 years ago, dedicated fighters and huge sacrifices and asks him not to forget and to mention him in prayers as one sinful man.
- 1874 April 22**
He sends a letter to Kutaisi Military Governor, Vladimer Levashov, asking for help for Luka Isarlishvili, who has a problem using his own land in the region under the addressee. Grigol writes about Dmitry Mirsky's illness and gives his regards to the addressee's wife.
- 1874 Until May 19**
Relatives, including Grigol Orbeliani, often gather in connection with the arrival of Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine) in Tbilisi.

- 1874 May 19**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, congratulating her on passing the exam by her son, and telling her that he is heartbroken that he cannot send money to congratulate him on the news. He wonders if Giorgi is satisfied with his success or he sets greater goals, for example, to enter the academy and specialize in any field. Grigol also informs Barbare that Isak Tumanishvili's mother died at the age of 95.
- 1874 Until July 2**
From Pyatigorsk he receives a letter from his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), informing him that taking mineral water baths helped him a lot. Therefore, from there he is going to move to Yessentuki and finally to Zheleznovodsk.
- 1874 Until July 2**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, talking about the future of her son, Giorgi. The mother worries that he needs 11 thousand roubles first to start the service and then 6 thousand every year.
- 1874 July 2**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and shares his thoughts on Giorgi's future. He writes that 11 thousand roubles that he needs to start his service represents a quarter of his total property, and in such military units as the Cavalry Guards, the Guards and the Life-Hussar Regiment, no one can guarantee that he will spend 6 thousand a year and will not need 60 thousand more. He writes that the situation is better in the artillery regiments, where the rich also serve, but the focus is on other values and 4 thousand per year is enough. He writes that he wants to talk to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky and get his opinion before giving advice. Grigol recommends the recipient to visit the wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov – Olga Baden-Romanova, because she also thinks a lot about her elder sons' future. He writes that Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani is on vacation in Borjomi, and she is going to go to Tabakhmela in the nearest future. He writes that her brother-in-law, David Chavchavadze, looks very good, and her nephew, Alexandre, participates in Tbilisi parties for the first time and dances tirelessly. He also adds that the son of the former governor of Derbent, Yuli Minkvitz, killed his friend during a duel while being drunk and was sentenced to 4 years in prison.
- 1874 Until July 10**
He attends concerts of singer Anna Bichurina at Tbilisi Opera House.
- 1874 July 10**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Borjomi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, joking that the water of Borjomi does not help old age and that she has followed the wisdom of her niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili, in vain.
- 1874 July 31**
Some official Shchukin and Zhdanov's widow get married in the Tabakhmela Cathedral. After the ceremony, Grigol invites them and their accompanying acquaintances: Sophio and Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Ioseb and Kaplan Orbelianis, Ivan Oklobzhio and others to his house, where he treats them with sweets, coffee and champagne. Some of them stay for dinner as well.
- 1874 July 31**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Borjomi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol tells her about the news of their relatives, gives his regards to her niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili, and writes that it is time for them to return.

- 1874 Until August 18**
He goes to Kojori to attend the birthday parties of his cousin's husband Alexei Opochinin and their daughter, Mariam. He spends a great time and plays "Yaralash" and "Boston".
- 1874 Until August 18**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, sent from St. Petersburg on July 19, in which the addressant tells Grigol about an officer who has paid only 3500 roubles for a job in the cavalry.
- 1874 August 18**
From Tabakhmela to St. Petersburg he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her of the news of relatives and friends. He provides the recipient with the calculations regarding the future service of her son, where and what amount of money he needs and how much he has. Grigol writes that if someone serves in the Cavalry at only 3500 roubles, he is a unique person and knows how to save money because, in fact, there are very large expenses in this regiment. He therefore advises Giorgi to go to either the Artillery Regiment or the Preobrazhensky Regiment, but if the recipient decides that her son, with the income he has, will be able to serve in the Cavalry, Grigol will have nothing against it.
- 1874 August**
He publishes the poem "The Reply to Unworthy Sons" under the pseudonym "The old Seminarist" in the magazine *Tsiskari*.
- 1874 October 5**
Sergei Meskhi sends Grigol Orbeliani's poem "The Reply to Sons", which has been written in response to Ilia Chavchavadze's "The Riddles", to Akaki Tsereteli, asking him to give a usual for him "sharp and vicious" reply.
- 1874 Until October 6**
He learns that his nephew, Giorgi, has served in the security of the wife of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov in St. Petersburg, and that he and his mother have moved into a new apartment.
- 1874 October 6**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, reprimanding her for not telling their news. Grigol writes that the recipient's relative, Baron Alexander Nikolai, with his daughter Mariam (Maka), left for Rome for almost a year, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirsky are planning to arrive in St. Petersburg in early December. He adds that Tbilisi enjoys an unusual autumn and he is surprised what makes her stay in St. Petersburg, in the kingdom of rheumatism and tuberculosis.
- 1874 October**
He sends a letter to Tbilisi Governor Konstantin Orlovsky, asking him to forgive her niece's husband, Leonide Baratashvili, and transfer him to Tbilisi as a conciliation judge, as his innocent wife and children are living in extreme poverty.

- 1874 December 1**
He sends a letter to Niko Chavchavadze from Tbilisi to Botlikh, asking him to help the holder of the letter, Staff-Captain Mohammad Dibir, who has served with him earlier and who has been wounded many times, and help him to get 120-rouble pension. Grigol also tells Niko that the Caravanserai and Theatre burnt down in Tbilisi. They learnt that day that the city did not have a fire brigade. He informs that Ilia Chavchavadze went to St. Petersburg to settle a banking case and the society is looking forward to the opening of the bank because they believe that the debts will disappear immediately. Grigol also explains that the old court rule could not be expelled yet because of the ignorance of the people and advises to establish a new court in Dagestan in order to ban the custom of barbarism, for it is the nineteenth century and it is time to wake up.
- 1874 Until December 7**
Due to death of Ioseb Mamatsashvili (September 6 1874), the place was vacated in the provincial office dealing with agricultural issues, and two people went to Grigol Orbeliani, Luka Isarlishvili and Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili, with a request to help them in taking up this position.
- 1874 December 7**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, writing that Luka Isarlishvili and Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili want to take the place of Ioseb Mamatsashvili in the provincial agency dealing with agricultural issues. He knows that there will be many of those who wish to be appointed and asks Dimitri to be the first to offer one of these two people to the Governor of Tbilisi, Konstantin Orlovsky.
- 1874 Until December 11**
His cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani (son of Konstantine) and friends advise him to sign an agreement with Anton Korghanov to increase his nephew Giorgi's monthly income. Korghanov wants to borrow 30000 roubles for a year and will give Giorgi 1800 roubles a month and a full repayment a year later. Grigol Orbeliani likes this deal and compiles documents to send to St. Petersburg and introduce to Giorgi.
- 1874 December 11**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and offers to make a financial deal with a businessman, Anton Korghanov, to increase Giorgi's monthly income. This person has a large state order, to supply Dagestan with food and needs extra money. If Giorgi lends his capital, 30 thousand roubles, for a year, he will repay this amount in full and give an additional 1800 roubles a month. Grigol writes that he knows this person and he is trustworthy. The only thing that will make him break the promise is death, and even in this case, the court will be able to return the money from his family. But, on the other hand, he is young and why should they think about his death. He advises Giorgi to take an advantage and ask Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky for advice, because he is in St. Petersburg.
- 1874 December 27**
He receives a telegram from his cousin's son, Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva) and learns that the addressee's mother, Ekaterine Orbeliani-Eristavi, died.
- 1874 December 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani-Eristavi's son, Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva) and expresses his condolences on the death of his mother. Grigol is worried that he could not attend the funeral.

From

- 1875** He sends a letter to Barbare Tumanishvili-Andreevskaya informing her that the lending from the bank has been suspended again. In addition, he apologizes for recklessly agreeing to be a guarantee for the loan the day before. He writes that he cannot do this, but will help two friends to buy her things at a good price. If that also fails, he recommends that the things be pledged to the Tbilisi Nobility Bank for three years. Grigol convinces her that it is more convenient than taking a loan.
- 1875** **January 8**
Akaki Tsereteli publishes the article “The Patriot’s Confession” written in response to Grigol Orbeliani in the newspaper *Droeba*, which includes satirical poems “The Pointless Talk of Big Wigs” and “The Reply of the Mosquito-Flies”.
- 1875** **January 21**
Mikheil Tumanishvili sends a letter to his son, Giorgi Tumanishvili, advising him to read the critical letter “Discussion” published in the magazine *Tsiskari* under the pseudonym “Old Seminarian”, because its author seems to understand philological issues no less than Alexandre Tsagareli.
- 1875** **February 7**
During the meeting of the nobility of the Tbilisi Province, he is thanked for the intercession with the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, regarding the affairs of the Bank.
- 1875** **March 3**
He sends a letter to the Secretary of State, Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, and informs that Shirkhan Agha, a descendant of Karabakh Khans, whose wife has been sentenced to exile in Siberia, wishes to visit him. Grigol writes that this woman is accused of assisting banditry, but cannot believe that if she had sheltered the robbers, it would have been done by the woman and not her husband. He asks if he can do anything to help.
- 1875** **March 4**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his cousin’s son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantin), informing the latter that the district court has received an order to consider the dispute between the Orbelianis and the Treasury regarding the lands together with the Sakhaltutan case. He writes that these cases have nothing to do with each other, besides, all the documents of the Orbelianis’ case have already been sent a year ago and they will save a lot of time if it is considered separately. Grigol asks to put forth every effort to make this happen. He also adds that a local bank has been opened in Tbilisi, but they cannot get loans yet. He writes that David Eristavi (son of Giorgi) married Mariam Sarajishvili; General Korsakov opens a military gymnasium in Tbilisi and a pro-gymnasium in Vladikavkaz, but he believes that the country and the whole of Russia need a polytechnic school more than those gymnasiums. Universities and academies raise sufficient officials, while Georgia does not have a developed agriculture, livestock, fruit growing, horticulture, as well as production of iron, marble, bronze, kerosene, coal, and silk. Only a polytechnical institution can help in this case and not the Greek language. Grigol informs Ivane that Elizbar Eristavi has left for Russia to marry Akaki Tsereteli’s wife’s sister.
- 1875** **March 22**
He sends a short letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and asks him to visit him for dinner.

- 1875 April 4**
He attends literary music evening at Tbilisi Theatre. He does not like the poems read by Raphael Eristavi and Dimitri Kipiani, but he likes the speeches of David Eristavi, Ilia Chavchavadze and Akaki Tsereteli. Ilia Chavchavadze reads Grigol Orbeliani's "Onikov's Sorrows".
- 1875 Until April 7**
He receives a letter from Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili
- 1875 April 7**
He writes a letter to Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili, thanking him for the mulberry grafts.
- 1875 April 15**
He writes a letter to Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili and talks to him, as a good connoisseur of the Georgian Language, regarding the issues of Georgian spelling. Grigol explains his attitude towards the use of the postpositions "on" and "in" in the dative case to maintain the final consonant of the word stem.
- 1875 April 16**
He has dinner with the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, and during the event, they receive a message from the Emperor regarding the approval of the railway directions: Tbilisi-Baku and Tbilisi-Julfa.
- 1875 April 17**
He completes the writing of a letter to be sent to Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili, adds news regarding the decision to build two railway lines in Georgia and congratulates the latter on Easter.
- 1875 April 19**
Ilia Chavchavadze reads Grigol Orbeliani's poem "To Iarali" along with other works at the literary evening.
- 1875 April 22**
Ilia Chavchavadze reads Grigol Orbeliani's "Onikov's Sorrows", along with other poems by Georgian poets, at the literary-musical evening held on the stage of the Tbilisi Summer Theatre.
- 1875 Until May 14**
Grigol Orbeliani learns that his nephew, Giorgi, is ill in St. Petersburg.
- 1875 May 14**
From St. Petersburg he receives a letter, sent by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 4, in which she writes about herself and her son, Giorgi.
- 1875 Until May 16**
Leonide (Levan) Baratashvili, husband of Nino Baratashvili, niece of Grigol Orbeliani, dies.

- 1875 May 16**
Through Alexandre Onikashvili, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and expresses satisfaction that his words have not been justified and that Giorgi manages to serve in the Cavalry Guard for 5,000 roubles a year. He still asks her to be careful with money, never to spend it to the end, because he himself remembers bitterly what being penniless is like. Grigol asks her to write to him what the doctors diagnosed and whether it is necessary to take her son abroad for treatment. He writes that he will spend this summer in Tsavkisi, where the house is on the verge of demolition. He writes sadly that Nino Baratashvili, whose husband died, is left with 9 and 7-year-old girls, Natalia and Anastasia, who she will have to raise alone.
- 1875 June 12**
Together with Dimitri Orbeliani he visits Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, who has recently recovered.
- 1875 Until June 13**
He spends a moonlit night with Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Levan Melikishvili, Dimitri Jorjadze, Ioseb Orbeliani and other relatives of his generation in Ortachala, on the bank of the Mtkvari, under the sounds of Zurna, Chianure and songs of a singer. A butcher from Tbilisi and his friends are having fun on a boat in the middle of the river in front of them. At one o'clock at night everyone goes home.
- 1875 Until June 13**
He attends and likes the performance of Moliere's play "Scapin the Schemer" at the Georgian Summer Theatre.
- 1875 Until June 13**
He attends Giorgi Eristavi's historical drama "Kvarkvare Atabagi" and is dissatisfied with the performance.
- 1875 June 13**
He writes a letter to his cousin's daughter Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, informing her that it is already very hot in Tbilisi, but there are still many people who cannot leave the city and are late to go to their cottages. Grigol tells her about the news of Tbilisi, relatives and friends.
- 1875 Until June 26**
From St. Petersburg, he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that Giorgi is going to serve not in the cavalry but in the Life Hussar Regiment. Barbare asks him to lend her some money.
- 1875 June 26**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her that he is personally pleased that Giorgi will serve in a good regiment if it does not exceed his material capabilities. Grigol writes that the Commander of Regiment, Feofil Meyendorf is a very good leader and will be an excellent mentor to Giorgi. He writes that she does not need to talk about borrowing money from him because everything he has is for Giorgi, but he thinks about Giorgi's health and advises him to come to Georgia. In addition to the 300 roubles sent earlier, he sends another 2 thousand. Grigol writes that Levan Melikishvili is going to take his son to St. Petersburg in August to take university exams.

- 1875 July 11**
He sends a short letter to Olga Baden-Romanova, the wife of Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, in Borjomi, congratulating her on her name day and the birthday of her daughter, Anastasia.
- 1875 August 7**
He receives a telegram from Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that her son, Giorgi, has been promoted to officer.
- 1875 August 7**
He is in Tsavkisi and writes a letter to be sent to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He writes about the monotonous life there and jokes that the fact that her nephew, Apollon, was wounded was used well by Ketevan and her niece Anastasia Cherkezishvili in order to stay in Tbilisi.
- 1875 August 8**
Along with 30 roubles, he sends a letter from Tsavkisi to Tbilisi, written the day before, to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her how he spends his time in Tsavkisi and gives his regards to the relatives left in Tbilisi.
- 1875 Until August 15**
He is in Tsavkisi and receives melons and watermelons sent from Tbilisi by his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1875 Until August 15**
In Tsavkisi, he is visited by the employees of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus: Dimitri Jorjadze, Giorgi Sharvashidze, Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli and doctor Solomon Mrevlishvili.
- 1875 August 15**
He sends a letter from Tsavkisi to Tbilisi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and thanks her for her attention. He jokes at the recipient's nephew, Apollon Aleksii-Meskhishvili, saying that he cannot understand how the bullet of a rifle scared him but he can understand if it were a cannon-shot.
- 1875 Until September 11**
Along with the letter, he receives 500 roubles sent by Grigol Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Ilia) to hand over to Levan Sarjveladze. Grigol hands them to Levan on the same day.
- 1875 September 11**
He sends a letter to Grigol Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Ilia) from Tbilisi to Moscow, informing that he had done what he was asked with pleasure on the same day. His letter reminded him of the youth, and now he feels the signs of old age – his eyes and memory are weakened, he has lost his teeth, his legs no longer obey him. Grigol says that Tbilisi is growing and is being beautified with new buildings, only his house stands unchanged. Opera, theatrical circles, English Club have been opened and the youth is entertaining. The railway reached Vladikavkaz, the second one is being built from Poti to Tbilisi, soon it will reach Baku as well. Borjomi and Kojori have turned into beautiful cities. Georgia is constantly moving forward, both financially and intellectually. He tells him all the news about acquaintances, wonders why he settled in Moscow and advises him to move to Georgia.

1875 Until September 15

He regularly goes to the Tbilisi Opera House. Grigol is not inspired, but more than others he likes contralto Tiozzo in the role of a gypsy woman and baritone Carnin.

1875 September 15

From Tbilisi he sends a letter to Kartli to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, and tells her the news of Tbilisi. Grigol writes that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi, are in the French city of Vichy due to Giorgi's illness and from there, they are planning to go to sea.

1875 After November 3

He receives a telegram from Akhaltsikhe, sent on November 3 by the chairman of the local charity, Vladimir Kartsov, from which he learns that he has been elected an honorary member of this community.

1875 November 9

From Tbilisi to Kharkov, he sends a letter to Alexander Kartsov, a former assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and tells him about Jafar-Kuli-Khan of Khoy who the Emperor Alexander I handed over the Nuha Khanate. He writes that he knew his son, Ismail, well. The latter ruled Nuha after his father, but died early and left a young daughter – Tuba-Begum, who later married a descendant of the Karabakh Khans, Shir Khan-Agha. This woman had a big trouble. Robbers broke into her house during her husband's absence. The head of the Elisabethpol district received a message in this regard, called a detachment and went to arrest the perpetrator. During the clash, the head of the district was killed, and then the robbers surrendered. Although they themselves admitted that during Khan's absence they raided his house to rob him and Tuba-Begum was also threatened with killing her children, the court still found Khan's wife guilty. She was imprisoned in Tomsk, her son in Kharkov, and both were to be taken to Kharkov by the time the recipient received the letter, from where Tuba-Begum was to be transferred to Tomsk. According to Grigol, a woman will not be able to bear such a long travel and it will be a great tragedy for her to be away from her child. He cannot directly tell Alexander Kartsov, but hints that it is expedient to leave this woman in Kharkov prison.

1875 November 10

He continues to write a letter to Alexander Kartsov in Kharkov, adds another request to employ a young, educated and hard-working official Sharoev, and sends the letter.

1875 December 1

He attends the requiem of Alexander Kartsov in the Church of the Viceroy.

1875 December 1

He sends a telegram from Tbilisi to Kharkov to Ekaterine Pushchina-Kartsova and mourns the death of her husband, Alexander Kartsov.

1875 December 2

He sends a telegram from Tbilisi to Akhaltsikhe to the chairman of the local charity, Vladimir Kartsov, thanking him for his appreciation and wishing success to the organization in its truly Christian activities.

1875 December 2

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Kharkov to Theodore Wolfram, asking him to appoint Sharoev, a conscientious and knowledgeable official who previously served at the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, to the post of head of his department.

- 1875** He is elected Chairman of the District Department of the Society for the Care of Wounded and Sick Warriors in the Caucasus.
- 1875** In the collection “Salkhino Sazandari” (“The Festive Minstrel”), he publishes the poems: Composed Mukhammas (“I do not care for anyone today”...), “In Imitation of Savatnava” (Chianure! Play loudly, my sweet!...), Mukhammas (“United by Spirit, Merry-Maker, Now gather...”), Dimit. On-v’s Sorrows, Mukhammas (“Even if I am asleep, you are still present in my soul...”).
- 1876** **After January 25**
In Tbilisi, he receives a telegram from Ivane Orbeliani from St. Petersburg, from which he finds out that the discussion of the Alikhan-Haji’s case at the General Assembly has caused disputes and that he will be informed about them in detail in a letter.
- 1876** **February 12**
He sends a letter to Mikheil Jomardidze, the head of the local troops in the Caucasus, asking him to pay attention to the son of a family close to him – Lieutenant Dolukhanov. Grigol writes that this young boy’s regiment is located in Kutaisi; he has contracted malaria and is very ill. He asks to be transferred to the military unit in the city of Shusha, where the native climate can heal him.
- From**
1876 **February 13**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze asking him to meet with Kuchaev at the meeting the next day, to convey his request to appoint Nersesov to Akhverdov’s vacant place. He also writes that he will soon find out how the case of “Prikaz” will be resolved, whether it will be closed or not.
- 1876** **March 14**
Ilia Chavchavadze in his article “Some Things” published in the newspaper *Droeba* presents a slightly modified phrase from Grigol Orbeliani’s poem “To Iarali” as an epigraph: “The words clear away the sorrow...”.
- 1876** **Until March 17**
He receives a letter sent on March 3 by Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani to learn that Giorgi finds it difficult to live frugally in the company of wealthy classmates.
- 1876** **March 17**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a reply to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, writing that he knew in advance that her son, Giorgi, would be surrounded by wealthy friends in the cavalry and in the entire Guards in general, and would have a problem. He writes that Giorgi has 2000 roubles given to him every month, 1000 roubles to his mother and 2000 roubles of his pension. It is believed that this amount is more than enough in Tbilisi, but he does not agree with this opinion and adds another 1000 roubles. Grigol tells her about the news of Tbilisi and their relatives.
- 1876** **March 24**
From Tbilisi to Akhalkalaki, he sends a letter to Ivan Chekhovsky, the head of the district, asking him to hire Abasbek from Akhaltsikhe. He writes that he knows this person and he will perform his duties well.
- 1876** **March**
He writes the poem “Ten Years of the Anniversary of *Droeba* – Round Dance and Cossack-style Dance” (“Meskhi couldn’t learn to write...”).

- 1876 April 16**
From Tbilisi to Dagestan, he sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, reprimanding him for hearing about his wounding from someone else. He advises him and Levan Melikishvili to leave the country where they serve and return to their homeland, as their duty is to take care of their homeland. Grigol is dissatisfied that Pavel Klushin, who is unaware of their customs and beliefs, has been appointed Head of the Main Civil Administration. He informs that Nikolai Baranovsky is going to be appointed senator, and Dimitri Staroselsky is going to take his place, while Baron Maximilian Osten-Sacken is going to be appointed governor of Tbilisi. Grigol tells the news of other appointments and their relatives.
- 1876 April 28**
He sends 600 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg.
- 1876 May 6**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, reprimanding her for not receiving any information from her and knowing nothing about her son, Giorgi. Grigol has learnt from someone else that Barbare was sick and has already recovered.
- 1876 May 11**
He addresses a meeting of the aristocracy of the Tbilisi province, at which a request to the government will be considered: to forgive the debts of "Prikaz". Grigol Orbeliani says that the previous appeals, when they asked to reduce the interest to 4%, did not yield results and it is even less expected to agree to forgiveness in full, so he advises the princes not to disgrace themselves and not to give up. He also points out that blaming everything on the release of slaves is not really the case. Where was the peasant reform when we were in debts? The problem with our nobility is that we are accustomed to excessive luxury and extravagance.
- 1876 Until May 24**
He attends the 40th anniversary of the church wedding of Barbare and Alexei Opochinin, catches a cold and develops ear inflammation.
- 1876 Until May 24**
Maria Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina, Director of the South Caucasus Women's Institute, invites him to the graduation ceremony on May 24.
- 1876 May 24**
He sends a letter to the director of the South Caucasus Women's Institute, Maria Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina, apologizing for not being able to attend the institute's graduation class due to illness.
- 1876 Until June 1**
He sends a short letter to his cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani, asking him to hand over his request if he meets Ilia Chavchavadze that day. His former comrade-in-arms in Dagestan, Gasparov, served as a cashier in the district of Shusha, but became ill and now the Baku treasury intends to dismiss him. Grigol asks Ilia Chavchavadze to help this person through his brother-in-law, Baku Governor Dmitry Staroselsky.

- 1876 June 28**
From Tsavkisi, he sends a letter to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him that, according to Ioseb Orbeliani (son of Konstantin), several prominent robbers wish to reconcile. Grigol writes their names and asks him to write his decision to inform Ioseb Orbeliani about the case in the same letter.
- 1876 July 11**
From Tsavkisi, he sends a letter to Adolf Remmert, director of the Russian Army's Main Military Medical Division, asking him not to transfer Roman Machavariani from the Tbilisi City Hospital, who has earned the trust and love of the locals. The society is especially afraid of appointing a person who does not know Georgian language.
- 1876 July 16**
From Tsavkisi to Borjomi, he sends a letter to Countess Alexandra Fredericks-Alopaeus, asking her to hand over his birthday greetings to Anastasia, the daughter of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, who turns 16 years old.
- 1876 Until July 20**
He receives a letter from Dagestan from his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, asking him to find out what award he is nominated for.
- 1876 July 20**
From Tsavkisi to Dagestan, he sends a reply to his cousin's son Niko Chavchavadze, informing him that according to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, he will be given a one-time 1500 roubles, which will not be deducted from the rent. Grigol tells him the news of Tsavkisi.
- 1876 July 27**
He attends the anniversary of Isak Tumanishvili in Sansus Garden in Tbilisi.
- 1876 October 15**
He sends a letter to General Revaz Andronikashvili and asks him to hire a young, knowledgeable and conscientious seminarian, Polievktos Karbelashvili, as a teacher at a school in Gurjaani.
- 1876 After October 17**
He receives a letter and the books from a well-known Georgian scholar, David Chubinashvili, through his son-in-law, Grigol Markozashvili. There are articles by various authors on the Georgian language and "The Knight in the Panther's skin" with Chubinashvili's explanations. The addresser writes that he is working on the Georgian-Russian dictionary and then intends to process and republish the Russian-Georgian dictionary. He asks not to refuse to lease another plot of land to the courier of this letter and the books, his son-in-law, who has already leased some other lands owned by Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1876 October 22**
Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi, are traveling to St. Petersburg and it is very difficult for Grigol to part from them.
- 1876 Until October 26**
He receives a letter from Ramaz Andronikashvili, in which the latter mentions the old days and makes Grigol very happy. He learns that the addressee leads a quiet life and pursues viticulture, but is dissatisfied with the prices imposed on vodka excises and asks the government to reconsider these prices. He invites Grigol to his son's wedding in the spring.

- 1876 October 26**
Through Polievktos Karbelashvili, he sends a reply letter to Ramaz Andronikashvili, thanking him for keeping in touch and asking him to pay attention to the knowledgeable and charming boy who brings the letter and who is appointed as a teacher in Gurjaani school. He promises that if he can, he will gladly go to the wedding of the addressee's son, but, due to his feebleness, he doubts. Grigol asks to write in detail how much vodka is made from grapes, how much labour force costs, and other details, in order to be able to explain the dissatisfaction of vodka producers to the relevant authorities.
- 1876 November 23**
He sends a letter to the former Exarch of Georgia, Metropolitan Isidore Nikolsky, and asks him to help Mikhail Sabinin, who wants to publish a book on the history of the Georgian Church. The addressee explains that this book will be of particular importance in a situation where Russia is trying to liberate previously Christian-populated lands from Turkish rule.
- 1876 November 23**
He sends a letter to Peter Moritz, an employee of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court of Russia, reminding him of the difficult path Georgia has taken to defend Christianity and asking him to help Mikhail Sabinin publish reports and sources on the history of the Georgian Church. Grigol writes that in the context of the aggravated situation with Turkey, the publication of this book is of even greater importance.
- 1876 December 4**
He sends a letter to Platon Pavlov, Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Army, asking him to hire a worthy specialist, Major-General Andrei Vasiliev.
- 1876 December 22**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from St. Petersburg and learns that she has moved to Tsarskoye Selo.
- 1876 December 22**
From Tbilisi to Nuha, he sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, asking him to grant patronage to Musa Agha, the holder of the letter, who served with Ilia Orbeliani and who will also be useful for Niko as well. He tells him about the arrival of well-equipped troops and the postponement of the Constantinople Conference. Nevertheless, he thinks that there would still be a war. They could not find 50 young men in Georgia to follow the Great Ruler to fight. He is so tormented by the fall of his country that he thinks it will be the cause of his death. Grigol is glad to hear very good news about the recipient.
- 1876 December 29**
He sends a letter to the Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, Alexander Ogolin, asking him to transfer the Dusheti conciliation judge, a bona fide officer, Alexander Savaneli, to a vacancy in the district court.
- 1876 December 30**
From Tbilisi to Nuha, he sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze. He is glad that after he has been appointed governor, everyone has been praising him. He thinks that such an attitude was caused by his humble, caring and manly attitude towards the people who were oppressed by the previous governor. Similar attitude led to the glorification of Mikhail Vorontsov in Georgia. Grigol says that he is waiting for all news about Istanbul, but they could not find out whether there will be a war or not.

- 1877 January 3**
From Tbilisi to Dagestan, he sends a letter to Niko Chavchavadze, through a young mountaineer, Ibrahim Oghly, asking Niko to take this clever man at his service. He wonders how he liked the Phana Aga Vekilov sent to him earlier. Grigol informs that the political issue should be resolved in Istanbul and the ambassadors – return to their countries. He writes that the Georgian Theatre is staging the play “Koroghly”, but he does not know what the word means or what will come of the play.
- 1877 January 3**
He attends the performance of Zurab Antonov’s drama “Koroghly” at the Georgian Theatre in Tbilisi.
- 1877 January 7**
He sends a letter to Tbilisi Governor Maximilian Osten-Sacken, petitioning for mitigation of sentence for three prisoners. He writes about two of them that they have been serving sentences for 13 and 17 years, that they are in a seriously bad physical condition and it would be desirable to release them. Grigol writes that the third one is a young man, Ilia Palavandishvili, who is to be deported to Siberia for insulting a police officer. Grigol Orbeliani asks the addressee to take into account the merits of this young man’s father and grandfather in the fights against the Turks, as well as his youth and, instead of deportation, enlist him in the active army, where he will have the opportunity to atone for the crime with blood. He also notes that he considers the requests of other prisoners unconvincing and is not going to intercede for them.
- 1877 Until January 12**
From St. Petersburg, he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, which calms him down and puts him in a good mood.
- 1877 January 12**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her of the news of their relatives. He wonders if Giorgi received the Dagestani shirt buckles sent by Ivane Orbeliani’s wife, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani. Grigol wonders if he has reconsidered enrolling in the academy and if he is preparing for the exams. He tells her the news about the daughters of her sister, Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze. Grigol writes that Elene’s infant died, while others are fine. Tbilisi is revived since the beginning of the war. Troops come and go all the time. The Molokans enlist in the People’s Militia, and their wives become sisters of mercy.
- 1877 January 12**
He sends a letter to Platon Pavlov, the chief of staff of the Caucasus Troops, recalling that he had previously applied for the transfer of Colonel General Buturlin to the Active Army of the Caucasus, and that the recipient did not seem to object. This time too he sends him a written request and asks him to intercede with the Commander-in-Chief to transfer him to the Active Army.
- 1877 Until January 13**
He receives a letter from Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli. He informs Grigol that he is going to visit Dmitry Mirsky and wonders whether Grigol will go either.

- 1877 January 14**
At a dinner celebrating St. Nino's Day, he learns from Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, that his friend Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli dies in Paris. Grigol Orbeliani cannot speak, he cannot say anything and immediately goes first to Sergei Trubetskoy, then to Grigol Dadiani and Pelagia Dadiani-Wittgenstein and together they go to the house of Ivane Bagrationi-Mukhraneli to announce the death of his son.
- 1877 January 21**
He attends the requiem of Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, who died suddenly in Paris, at the Cathedral of the Tbilisi Gymnasium.
- 1877 January 21**
He sends a letter through his former comrade-in-arms, Petre Kopeishvili, to Nestor Tsereteli, telling the latter about the news of common relatives, giving regards to the recipient's family and asking him to take care of the holder of the letter.
- 1877 Until January 26**
He has dinner with Aleksei Opochinin and Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina, where they see off General Alexander Shakhovsky, who is being transferred to Russia as the Commander of Corps. They drink 13-year-old Kakhetian wine and like it very much.
- 1877 Until January 26**
In Kharkov, he sends a letter to the family of Evdokia Somova, the ex-widow of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David), the current wife of Louis Napoleon Murat, and asks them how they are. The recipients send him a reply letter and a photo of Maria Orbeliani (daughter of Alexandre) who is growing up at her grandmother's house. Grigol looks at the photo and thinks the girl looks like her father.
- 1877 January 26**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her of the news of relatives and friends. He says that Salome Dadiani returned home from Paris via Tbilisi with her husband, Ashil Murat, and two wonderful sons, and Ekaterine is very happy.
- 1877 Until February 8**
He takes an individual photo in the studio of Tbilisi photographer, Vladimir Barkanov.
- 1877 February 8**
From Tbilisi to Kharkov, he sends a letter to Maria Orbeliani, daughter of his deceased relative, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David), who was then raised by her grandmother, Maria Somova. Grigol thanks her for sending him a photo and sends his photo as well. He writes that it is true that he has little hair on his head and a white beard, but he loves his little relative very much and prays for her. Grigol writes that her aunt Anastasia and cousin Elene are fine.
- 1877 February 16**
He attends the funeral of Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli in Mtskheta Svetitskhoveli Cathedral.
- 1877 February 17**
He writes a letter to be sent to Elizabethpol Governor, Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab). Grigol tells the latter about the funeral of Giorgi Bagrationi-Mukhraneli. It breaks his heart that some Georgians thought he was the enemy of the country. The letter remains unsent.

- 1877 February 18**
In the church of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, he attends the requiem of the Russian Emperor, Nikolai I, who died on February 18 1855.
- 1877 February 19**
He wants to attend the 22nd anniversary of the enthronement of Russian Emperor Alexander II, but he finds it difficult to stand up and cannot go there.
- 1877 February 19**
At the palace of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, he attends the party marking the 22nd anniversary of the enthronement of Russian Emperor Alexander II.
- 1877 February 19**
He continues to write a letter to be sent to Elisabethpol Governor Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab). Grigol tells him about the news of Tbilisi and his views on the impending war.
- 1877 February 19**
He goes to Aleksei Opochinin in the evening. There are several men there who have come to play Boston.
- 1877 March 8**
He sends a letter to the head of Zaqatala district, in which he speaks about the merits of Ali Hussein Keiserukh, a cavalier of the Order of St. George, and asks to help him.
- 1877 Until March 21**
He receives a photo and a letter from Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, a sister of his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, through Officer Buturlin.
- 1877 March 21**
Along with his photo, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, the sister of his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, informing her that her protégé Buturlin has already been transferred to the Caucasus Army and is preparing to go to Alexandropol. He writes that he has gladly fulfilled this request, because he could please the recipient and because a good officer has joined the Caucasus Army. Grigol gives his regards to the recipient's mother and sisters with great respect.
- 1877 April 5**
In Tbilisi, he receives a telegram sent from St. Petersburg by his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, asking him to get a strong and fast running horse as soon as possible.
- 1877 April 5**
He sends a letter to Governor of Elisabethpol, Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab), asking to get a good horse for his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, for 300-400 roubles. He expresses his sadness over the fact that Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's wife, Mariam Tsereteli, died in complete poverty and such a fate awaits many of their acquaintances and relatives. He thinks the war is inevitable, but Europe will not turn its back on the Ottomans and Austria because of the Russians. That is why Russia should not even want a war, but organize its internal affairs well, to develop education, handicrafts and trade. He says that the Grand Prince, Nikolai Romanov, went to test the troops in Alexandropol. He does not sleep at night, he is so worried about the fact that wherever the gun is shot, it always hits poor Georgia.

- 1877 Until April 7**
He writes the poem “King Tamar’s Image in the Church of Betania”.
- 1877 April 7**
He publishes the poem “King Tamar’s Image in the Church of Betania” under the pseudonym “Ksniskheveli” in the newspaper *Iveria*.
- 1877 Until April 14**
He writes the poem “A Worker Bokuladze”.
- 1877 April 14**
He publishes the poem “A Worker Bikuladze” under the pseudonym “Ksniskheveli” in the newspaper *Iveria*.
- 1877 April 20**
He sends a letter to the Commander of the Kuban and Black Sea Troops Corps, Nikolai Karmalin, describing the merits of Colonel Felix Kryukovskiy of the Kuban Troops and asking him to nominate him for the rank of Major General. Grigol writes about the news in military circles and shares his thoughts on the war with Turkey.
- 1877 May 9**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Ozurgeti to the Commander of the Kutaisi Province Troops, Ivan Oklobzhio, shares his thoughts on the ongoing war and tells the news of relatives.
- 1877 May 14**
He writes a letter to the Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Army, Platon Pavlov, recommending Major-General Nikolai Vasiliev for past complimentary service and asks to promote him if there is a vacancy.
- 1877 May 15**
In his papers, he finds a letter, sent to him by David Chubinashvili on October 17 1876, and realizes that he has not written a reply. Grigol writes on the letter that he could not reply to David Chubinashvili due to illness and weakness and he remains disgraced in front of him.
- 1877 Until May 18**
He attends a dinner hosted by women in Sansus Garden in Tbilisi to greet the warriors with lute players, singers and beautiful lezginka. An unusually patriotic toast is said by his cousin’s son’s, Gigo Orbeliani’s wife – a poetess and actress Nino Abashidze-Orbeliani. It is a rainy evening, but they do not leave until three o’clock.
- 1877 May 18**
From Tbilisi to Nuha, he sends a letter to his cousin’s son, Niko Chavchavadze, notifying him of the capture of Ardahan, which did not please Istanbul and London much, especially after the Ottomans pompously celebrated the victory over the Russians at Kars. He writes that Georgian princes went to Alexandropol to fight and the women gave them an unusual farewell in the garden of Sansus. He informs that when the Ottomans entered Sokhumi, the Abkhazians supported them.
- 1877 June 21**
He goes to Surami to see the field hospital arranged at the initiative of the Moscow nobility.

- 1877 June 22**
From Tbilisi to Alexandropol, he sends a letter to Olga Baden-Romanova (daughter of Theodore), the wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov. Grigol informs that he has visited Surami field hospital and is very satisfied. The life and health of the wounded are in truly trustworthy hands. He passes great respect and greetings from Alexandre Saginashvili.
- 1877 June 25**
The letter is sent by Dmitry Staroselsky, head of the department of the Caucasus Main Administration of the Viceroy, and shares his opinion on the current political and military situation.
- 1877 June 26**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Ozurgeti to Ivan Oklobzhio, congratulates him on his victory in Tsikhisdziri and discusses the course of the war. He writes that Tsikhisdziri is the place that is presented as a witches' castle in "The Knight in the Panther's Skin". He likes that the local population, despite the change of faith, has remained Georgian in heart and soul.
- 1877 June 30**
He publishes the poem "The Voice from Lopiana's Tomb".
- 1877 July 15**
He learns that his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, is either ill or injured. Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, who was with Grigol at the time, wants to go to Alexandropol to her son. Therefore, Grigol takes her to Tbilisi and sees her off. He then sends numerous telegrams to Alexandropol to the Commander of Giorgi, to the head of the district, and the doctors to find out about Giorgi's condition, but he does not get any answer.
- 1877 July 16**
He returns to Tsavkisi from Tbilisi and sends a letter to the head of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Dmitry Staroselsky. Grigol writes that the Tbilisi hospital has only one doctor per 70 wounded and the same number of nurses and asks to increase their number. He also reports problems with water filtration at the hospital. In the end, he tells that he cannot obtain any news about his nephew's health and asks if he knows anything.
- 1877 July 23**
He receives Anastasia Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya's telegram from Moscow. The mother-in-law of his deceased brother, Ilia Orbeliani, asks to bring her daughter, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and her grandson, Giorgi Orbeliani, out of the war and return to Tbilisi.
- 1877 July 23**
He is in Tbilisi busy with the affairs of the Red Cross and receives a letter from Alexandropol sent by Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. Grigol learns that her son, Giorgi, is fine.
- 1877 July 24**
From Tsavkisi he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her of the news about their relatives and friends.

Until

1877

July 27

He sends a short letter to Kaplan Orbeliani and asks the latter to visit him, because he has news to tell him. Apparently, Anastasia Eristavi (daughter of Revaz), the granddaughter of the addressee's sister, Ekaterine, is with him at the time of writing the letter, because she also makes an inscription on the letter.

1877

July 29

From Tsavkisi, he sends a letter to the head of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Dmitry Staroselsky. He writes that he cannot receive news from anywhere about the course of the war and asks him to report at least briefly what is happening and what their plans are.

1877

August 1

From Koda to Tsavkisi, he receives a letter from Kaplan Orbeliani and Nazuki, sent by his wife, Elene.

1877

August 1

He sends a letter from Tsavkisi to Koda to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, thanking for the letter and the pastry, sent by his wife. Grigol tells him news about Tsavkisi.

1877

April 7 - August 12

Ekaterine Chavchavadze and Salome Dadiani-Murat are reading a poem published in the newspaper *Iveria* under the pseudonym "Ksniskheveli" – "King Tamar's Image in the Church of Betania", which they both like very much.

1877

Until August 12

Grigol Orbeliani receives a letter written in Georgian by Salome Dadiani-Murat, in which she mentions the poem "King Tamar's Image in the Church of Betania". Due to the fact that Salome has already started writing in Georgian, the recipient is so happy that he re-reads the letter several times.

1877

Until August 12

In the evenings, he goes to his cousin, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, and plays solitaire to find out whether they will defeat the Turkish army and its commander, Mukhtar-Pasha. Each time, they receive a negative result and get angry.

1877

August 12

He sends a letter with the autograph of the poem "King Tamar's Image in the Church of Betania" to Salome Dadiani-Murat to Gordi. He is extremely happy that Salome has taken the study of Georgian seriously, appreciates this effort and explains how important the language is for the history of the nation. He writes that the poem "King Tamar's Image in the Church of Betania" belongs to him. However, the censorship had shortened it a bit before it was published and therefore, he sends an autograph to read in full. Grigol writes that his nephew, Lieutenant of the Life Guards, Giorgi Orbeliani is a commander of 100-soldier unit and currently is in the firing line, his mother is in Alexandropol and reassures herself that she is close to her son. At the end of the letter, he asks Salome to write the names of her children and send photos. Grigol gives his regards to the recipient's mother, Ekaterine Chavchavadze, and her uncle, Konstantine Dadiani, with great love and respect.

- 1877 No later than September 4**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Koda to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, notifying the latter that he has arrived in Tbilisi and is accompanied by his cousin, Konstantine Orbeliani's children: Anastasia, Ioseb and Gigo, and Alexandre Onikashvili.
- 1877 September 7**
He talks to Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, about transferring the wounded from Tbilisi to Vladikavkaz.
- 1877 September 8**
He sends a letter to Dmitry Staroselsky, Head of the Department of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, informing him about the will of the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, that they should always report their diagnosis when transferring the wounded from Tbilisi to Vladikavkaz. It is advisable not to transfer those who have to return to the military service after recovery.
- 1877 Until September 25**
From Dagestan in Tbilisi, he receives a letter from Levan Melikishvili, informing him that Dagestan is on fire because of the war, entire Dagestan is in revolt and is waiting for the army to calm down the people.
- 1877 September 25**
He sends a letter to his cousin's son, the governor of Nuha, Niko Chavchavadze. He does not know where he is at the moment, but hopes that his letter finds him everywhere. He regrets that due to the terrible war, Dagestan was completely destroyed and troops were sent to Kakheti to despoil the region. He writes that Ioseb Orbeliani has been appointed the head of the line of the Lezgian lands and he has high hopes for him. Militia and military units are stationed in Sabue, Shilda, Kvareli, Tush-Khevsureti, Lagodekhi, and Satskhenisi. He is worried with the unrest in Dagestan, about which he has learnt from Levan Melikishvili's letter. Grigol advises Niko to exercise great caution in his province, which borders Char, and ask Viceroy Mikhail Romanov for additional forces.
- 1877 October 2-3**
The Russian army defeats Turkey on the Avliari and Aladzhin mountains. The church bells in Tbilisi ring, all the people go to the streets, pay their thanksgiving prayers and celebrate.
- 1877 October 4**
He congratulates the wife of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Olga Baden-Romanova, on the birthday of her son, Mikhail Romanov (son of Mikhail), and on the glorious victory of the Russian army.
- 1877 October 4**
He sends a telegram and congratulates the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops and Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov, on the glorious victory of the Russian Army in the village of Karayal in the Yerevan Province.
- 1877 October 4**
He congratulates Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops, Mikhail Romanov, on the glorious victory of the Russian Army in the village of Karayal in the Yerevan Province.

- 1877 October 4**
He congratulates the Commander of the Units in Asia Minor, Mikhail Loris-Melikov, by telegram on the glorious victory of the Russian army in the village of Karayal in the Yerevan province against Turks, and writes that the news of the victory over Mukhtar-Pasha has revived Tbilisi.
- 1877 Until October 8**
He sends 300 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and a sword, dagger and revolver to his nephew, Giorgi.
- 1877 October 8**
From Tbilisi to Alexandropol he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, whose son is fighting against Turkey and, because she wanted to be close to him, she moved to Alexandropol, where the military headquarters were located. He asks her to take into account that it will be winter soon, the roads will be blocked and it will be more difficult to get to Tbilisi. By being there, she still cannot help Giorgi and moreover, she is ruining her own health. Therefore, he advises to go to Tbilisi and pray for her son. He congratulates on the brilliant victory of the Russian Army and tells her the news about relatives and friends.
- 1877 From August to October 12**
He has a constant contact with his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, who is near the firing line in Alexandropol and knows all news about her son. He asks her about Giorgi and finds out that he is alive. However, Barbare does not know what will happen that day. He spends days and months under such stress.
- 1877 Until October 12**
At the request of Grigol Orbeliani, Salome Dadiani-Murat sends photos of her husband and children with the letter.
- 1877 October 12**
He sends a letter with his photo to Zugdidi to Salome Dadiani-Murat, thanking her for the photos she sent and explaining why he was late in sending the reply. He writes that his only hope is his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, who is in the firing line and is facing death every day. Because of this, Grigol cannot think of anything else. Now the situation on the front line is better, Mukhtar-Pasha has fled, Kars is under siege and the Turks have been considerably weakened. Grigol writes that 7 captive Pashas of the Ottomans have been brought to Tbilisi and other captives will be brought soon. He informs her that her brother, Andria, is in a fighting mood. Grigol gives his regards to the recipient's husband, children and mother, Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani.
- 1877 November 5**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Koda to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, reprimanding him for being late to leave Kojori and leaving him alone. He expresses his worries that strangers are settling on Orbeliani Street and informs about the successes of Levan Melikishvili and Niko Chavchavadze against the Lezghins, who became active immediately after the start of the Russian-Turkish war.
- 1877 December 17**
He sends a letter to the Governor of Tbilisi, Maximilian Osten-Sacken, informing him that a request has been submitted to the Tbilisi Police Chief to reward Alexander Naumenko, a 35-year-old employee of the Tbilisi Provincial Prisons Oversight Committee, with land. Grigol asks to take into account the merits of this person, the needs of a family of nine and to take action on the statement.

- 1877 December 22**
From Tbilisi to Dedoplistskaro, he sends a letter to his cousin, the commander of the Alazani troops, Ioseb Orbeliani. Grigol writes about the movements of military personnel to various positions. He is concerned that criticism of everything has come into vogue and those whose military actions were praised yesterday are being criticized today. Grigol tells him the news of relatives and wishes him good luck.
- 1877 December 27**
He receives a telegram from Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva), from which he learns of the death of the addressant's mother and his cousin, Ketevan Orbeliani-Eristavi.
- 1877 December 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin, Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva), and expresses his condolences over the death of his mother. He writes that he cannot hold back his tears, but he is waiting for the arrival of the deceased's brother, Kaplan, and he does not want to frighten him with sudden news.
- 1878 January 1**
He congratulates Dimitri Jorjadze on the New Year and Viceroy's mercy for his appointment as a Secret Advisor.
- 1878 January 30**
Ilia Chavchavadze, Levan Melikishvili, Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz), Ivane Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, Alexandre Saginashvili, and others gather at his house to discuss the draft charter of the Society for the promotion of literacy among Georgians and prepare the text for submission to the government.
- 1878 Until February 7**
His nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, is wounded in the Russian-Turkish war, receives a contusion and comes to Georgia to recover. His mother, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, is here as well. Grigol Orbeliani is happy to have the closest people with him and does not want to let Giorgi go until a truce is concluded.
- 1878 February 7-8**
He writes a letter to his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, telling him about the news of the city and the Russo-Ottoman war. He is worried that the army standing around Erzurum could not be provided with clothes and supplies due to the blockage of the road because of frost, and because typhus is raging and there are no doctors. Grigol thinks that it was a big mistake to attack Tsikhisdziri and lose so many soldiers, because this place is just an inaccessible rock on the sea shore. He writes that Georgia, especially the Orbeliani family, has never been so miserable. They used to build houses destroyed by the enemy and expect better things in the future, but now they are running away from the houses they have built and the land is being trampled underfoot. The houses of Manana Orbeliani, David Chavchavadze and others are for sale, the whole of Georgia is for sale and soon it will be owned by Armenians. He asks to report to the Grand Prince to donate two million roubles to save the country. The Russian emperors have liberated Georgia from the Muslims and now they should not ruin the country. He knows that the war will cost a lot, but if the help is not provided in time, Georgia will not be able to recover. He advises Ivane to return to Tbilisi and take care of relatives.
- 1878 No later than February 25**
He sends a letter to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, complaining that relatives, especially the addressee and Sophio, do not pay attention to his words.

- 1878 Until February 27**
Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy and Tamar Chavchavadze have had a son and he has baptized the child at their request.
- 1878 February 27**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Ozurgeti to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio. He is glad that her husband got better and tells her the news of their relatives. Grigol advises them to return to Tbilisi, because the weather in Ozurgeti or Kutaisi is not good for her husband.
- 1878 Until March 21**
He sends a short letter to Kaplan Orbeliani and his guardian, Geua Okhanashvili, asking him to fence the garden and bring hay.
- 1878 Until March 27**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg, sent on March 12 by his cousin, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), from which he learns the news of his illness.
- 1878 Until March 27**
He reminds Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, who is leaving for St. Petersburg, of the request to forgive the debt of the nobility to the "Prikaz" in the amount of three million.
- 1878 Until March 27**
With the consent of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, the Orbelians' long-standing dispute with the Treasury over the lands of Sakhaltutan was submitted to the State Council of the Russian Empire for consideration.
- 1878 March 27**
He receives a letter from Dedoplistskaro from his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), and learns that he is fine.
- 1878 March 27**
He sends a reply letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine). Grigol writes that the cause of his illness is the terrible weather in St. Petersburg and advises him to return to his homeland. He informs Ivane that Mikhail Romanov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, who has gone to St. Petersburg, might talk to his brother, Russian Emperor Alexander II, about the debts of the Georgian nobility, for which they will soon send the relevant documents from Tbilisi. Grigol writes that after sending the documents, he will also inform him and he, in turn, should take every measure that the Minister of Finance does not interfere with the satisfaction of their request.
- 1878 April 7**
From Tbilisi to Nuha, he sends a letter to his cousin's son Niko Chavchavadze, asking for patronage for his former acquaintance Khadi's grandson, young Abdul Salambeg Kaziev. He also informs that Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov has arrived in Tbilisi and has been received with great honour. He doubts that the news of politics will still lead to war, but in the event of a rift between Russia and England, the Grand Prince, Mikhail Romanov, would not have left St. Petersburg for Tbilisi, where he would meet Khan. He advises to release Nuha prisoners and not to send them to Siberia. The entry of the enemy should not be blamed on them, because the Russian army did not help and left the territory.

- 1878 April 28**
From Tbilisi to Kars, he sends a letter to General Ivan Lazarev, asking him to show kindness to General Pavle Kravchenko, who is criticized and accused of making mistakes during the defense of Sokhumi. Grigol writes that he is an excellent military person and does not deserve such an attitude. He also asks to nominate Solomon Andronikashvili for the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who should have been nominated but the documents were lost.
- 1878 May 2**
Together with the distinguished community of the city, he meets Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran, who is visiting Tbilisi.
- 1878 May 3**
Together with Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran, he watches the operetta “The Beautiful Galatea” from the theatre lodge.
- 1878 May 4**
He sees off Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran from Tbilisi.
- 1878 May 6**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his cousin’s son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine). He informs that Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar of Iran visited Tbilisi for two days and he liked Mtatsminda, Sololaki, Narikala, Golovin Avenue and especially the people. The Shah thanked the army for its valiant fight against the Ottomans. Grigol writes that Russia has found itself in such a situation that it will not be able to stand on its own feet for many years. He thinks that even Batumi was not worth such a sacrifice, because the Russians have other port cities for trade.
- 1878 May 10**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Elizabetpol to his cousin, Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab), and tells him about the visit of the Shah of Iran. Grigol assesses the political situation and the issue of Batumi. He writes that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and her son, Giorgi, are still with him.
- 1878 May 12**
He sends a letter to General Ivan Lazarev from Tbilisi through his own son. Grigol writes that he was very pleased to meet him and congratulates him on having such a child. He tells him the news about common acquaintances and wishes good luck.
- 1878 Until May 20**
He receives a warm letter from General Ivan Lazarev from Kars.
- 1878 May 20**
From Tbilisi to Kars, he sends a reply to General Ivan Lazarev through Junker Andronikashvili, in which he recounts the news of the visit of Shah of Iran to St. Petersburg, and shares his views on the recent war.

1878 Until June 10

He receives a telegram from his cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani, from whom he learns about a misunderstanding in Machkhaani. The village elder announced to the locals that he had to gather people for the People's Militia. The peasants thought they were taken as soldiers and asked him to show them a document which says how many men he should collect by votes. The village elder did not show the order, so they suspected that the village elder would collect more people than he had been ordered and then would demand money to remove certain people from this list. Therefore, he and the judges with him were beaten. The head of the district then wanted to see Ioseb Orbeliani, to use his troops in order to quell the uprising, and since Ioseb was at Revaz Vachnadze's house in Bakurtsikhe at the time, he went there. People followed him, entered Revaz Vachnadze's house and beat those who were there as well. Ioseb was also beaten a little bit. Kokhta Abkhaz was able to calm the people down, explaining to them that the list was for the militia and not for the soldiers. Grigol worries that so many people will be punished for such senseless misunderstandings.

1878 June 10

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to his cousin's daughter Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio. Grigol writes that after her departure the town was slowly emptied and he was left alone. He thinks that when he gets bored, he will go to Tabakhmela, his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, complains that he does not get bored of Tabakhmela and Tsavkisi, while others go abroad. Grigol tells her about the illness of his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, and Bidzina Cholokashvili, and tells in detail about the misunderstanding that took place in Machkhaani. Grigol gives his regards to the recipient's spouse.

1878 June 25

He sends a letter to Dmitry Staroselsky, head of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and tells the story of Natalia, a widow of official Pantsiev, who worked at the Kutaisi Red Cross Hospital as a nurse. Grigol writes that this woman fell ill with typhoid while on duty, resulting in blindness. Her mother, who helped a widow raise her children, died of the same disease, and her 6 children were left to the mercy of fate. Grigol Orbeliani asks the addressee to tell this story to the wife of the Viceroy, Olga Baden-Romanova (daughter of Theodore). According to Grigol Orbeliani, it is necessary to assign a permanent pension to a blind woman, and to take her children to school at the expense of the state.

1878 June 28

He sends a letter to Dmitry Staroselsky, Head of the Department of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. Grigol writes that Machabeli, convicted of murder, who has been sentenced to exile in Siberia, has been ill for two years. His deportation from the beginning was therefore unsuccessful and he is now in an even worse condition. The convict's brother demands that he be allowed to be taken home and, if he survives the illness, takes responsibility for returning him to prison.

1878 July 1

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Kutaisi to Ivan Oklobzhio. He writes that the war is over and, naturally, Ivan is going to return home, but asks to make a project before he arrives in order to manage the coastal regions of Georgia – Batumi and Lazistan, which were reunited with Georgia as a result of the war. He is sure he will do his best and leave a good name in the region.

1878 July 9

He prepares the income report of the Orbelianis' lands appropriated by the German colonists and, together with the letter, sends it to Dimitri Jorjadze for verification.

- 1878 Until July 12**
Due to the fact that the collection of Grigol Orbeliani's poems, published in 1873, was sold out, the newspaper *Droeba* appeals to the publisher to reprint it.
- 1878 Until July 13**
From Tbilisi, he sends a short letter to Kaplan Orbeliani in Koda, complaining that his caretakers never deliver firewood and bread on time and that it is expensive to buy them in the city.
- 1878 July 13**
Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, dies at 11 o'clock in the morning. Grigol had very close relations with the latter.
- 1878 July 13**
He sends a telegram from Tbilisi to Kutaisi informing his cousin's husband, the commander of the Kutaisi Province troops, Ivan Oklobzhio, that Kaplan Orbeliani died at 11 am and that the funeral would be in Kumisi. Grigol asks to inform the daughter of the deceased, Nino Orbeliani-Tsulukidze, about this and ask her to forgive her father.
- 1878 July 13**
From Tbilisi to Gori, he sends a telegram to Revaz Eristavi, Ekaterine Orbeliani-Eristavi's son, about Kaplan Orbeliani's death.
- 1878 July 13**
He sends a telegram from Tbilisi to Elisabethpol to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, and informs him of his uncle Kaplan Orbeliani's death.
- 1878 July 13**
He informs his cousin, Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina about the death of Kaplan Orbeliani, by telegram from Tbilisi to Kojori. Grigol asks her to inform her sister, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, and other relatives.
- 1878 July 13**
He informs his relative, General Levan Melikishvili, about Kaplan Orbeliani's death by telegram from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, and asks him to hand it over to the niece of the deceased, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani.
- 1878 July 13**
He informs his cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani about Kaplan Orbeliani's death, from Tbilisi to Dedoplistskaro by telegram.
- 1878 Until July 19**
He receives a letter from Baron Alexander Nikolai from Betania to Tabakhmela informing him that his daughter Mariam (Maka) has been engaged with Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri).
- 1878 July 19**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Betania to Baron Alexander Nikolai. He is grateful and very happy for the engagement of his daughter, Maka to Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri). Grigol writes that young people are a very beautiful and suitable for each other couple. He is glad that Georgia has such a future generation and prays for the couple and wishes them getting married soon.

- 1878 August 1**
From Tabakhmela to Kojori, he sends a letter to Dmitry Staroselsky, Head of the Department of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and hands over the request of Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, the widow of the former Governor of Kutaisi, Alexander Gagarin, to inform her of the status of the issue of documents on the land to be donated to her, and whether they are going to register another 5500 desseatinas, in addition to already received 2500 dessiatinas, as well as whether these lands will be again in the Stavropol region or elsewhere. Grigol writes that Emperor Alexander II will visit the Crimea in August and Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina wants to know what to answer the Emperor when he asks her if she is satisfied with the present she has received.
- 1878 August 7**
He rests in Tabakhmela with his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili Orbeliani, and her niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili. On the way from Borjomi to Tsinandali, they are visited by: Salome Chavchavadze's husband, Maximilian Sacken and Mariam (Kako) Chavchavadze's husband, Zakaria Chavchavadze. After dinner, he is visited by his cousins from Kojori: Barbare and Sophio Orbelianis and Barbare's husband – Aleksei Opochinin.
- 1878 August 8**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Tsarskoye Selo to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He apologizes if he has insulted her with his reprimands and reiterates that she and Giorgi are his dearest people. Regarding Giorgi's future, he writes that the best option is to enter the academy, because soon education will be necessary for the advancement of life all over the world. If Giorgi does not choose this path and starts serving as a Major or Lieutenant Colonel in the Dragon Regiment, he will be lost in the masses. The ongoing war has also showed that only generals with academic military education have been promoted. Grigol expresses outrage over the murder of the Chief of Gendarmerie, Nikolai Mezentsev, in St. Petersburg. He also tells her the good news that Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy has recovered in Paris, which can be considered a medical miracle.
- 1878 August 18**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to the Vice-Governor of Tbilisi, Vasily Belsky, and hands over the request of Machabeli, the father of the deportee. It turns out that the prisoner is seriously ill. The father asks to be taken home, cared for, and takes responsibility for returning him to prison and serving a sentence if he survives.
- 1878 Until August 24**
He receives information that in addition to the lands transferred to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina in the Stavropol region, another 5600 dessiatinas will be transferred to her in the same province, near the Tergi district.
- 1878 Until August 24**
The Orbelianis' sixty-year dispute over the Sakhaltutan estates seems to be coming to an end, but the chairman of the department that is considering the dispute suddenly becomes ill and the case is postponed until the autumn.
- 1878 Until August 24**
Viceroy Mikhail Romanov hands over the request of the Georgian nobility to the Emperor Alexander II to write off the three million debt of "Prikaz" and the latter instructs the Minister of Finance to study the issue.

- 1878 August 24**
He is informed that his cousin's husband, Ivan Oklobzhio, has entered the newly annexed Tsikhisdziri. Grigol Orbeliani is so happy that this region has been returned to the homeland that he cannot hide his excitement.
- 1878 August 24**
From Tabakhmela to Koda, he sends a letter to Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, the wife of the newly deceased cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani. He advises her to tolerate the sorrow with fervent prayer, to look after the house and the living people. Grigol says that not only he but many other people mourn the loss of Kaplan.
- 1878 August 24**
From Tabakhmela to Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani. He shares his concern about the fact that the Orbelianis' residences have been occupied by foreigners and quotes from his poem "King Tamar's Image in the Church of Betania". Grigol writes that the addressee's sister-in-law, Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, is promised to hand over 5,600 dessiatinas of land. The main thing is to make it happen quickly and sell it quickly in order to get the house out of pawn of the "Prikaz" with that amount.
- 1878 August 26**
He sends a short letter to Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy in Tabakhmela and congratulates him on the birth of his child.
- 1878 August 28**
In the evening, Grigol Orbeliani is visited by the children of his cousin Konstantine Orbeliani – Ioseb and Sophio – in Tabakhmela.
- 1878 August 29**
His sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and her niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili, are bored in Tsavkisi; They tell Grigol, the fortune-teller told them that it had been long time they had not visited Metekhi. Thus, they all return to Tbilisi together.
- 1878 August 29**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Alexandre Saginashvili and informs him that he is returning to Tbilisi. He also writes that on August 25, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky's military units entered Batumi and the local chiefs greeted them with bread. Grigol expresses great satisfaction with the return of Adjara to its homeland.
- 1878 August 29**
He is in Tabakhmela and writes a letter to his cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, to be sent to Kojori. Grigol writes that a man is created for a man and loneliness is horrible. He informs her that he is returning to Tbilisi and advises her to arrive soon as well. Grigol forgets to send the letter.
- 1878 August 29**
He returns from Tabakhmela to Tbilisi.
- 1878 August**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Tbilisi to his friend, Isak Tumanishvili. He is very worried about the closure of the Tbilisi club, because a good circle was gathering there. Along with the letter, he sends the village presents: two pullets, eggs, cream, sour milk and Nazuki.

- 1878 No later than August**
He receives a letter from a friend, Isak Tumanishvili, which encourages him very much.
- 1878 September 3**
He attends the chant of the choirs of the best Georgian choristers – Maxime Chkhatarashvili and Polievktos Karbelashvili at Orbeliani’s Church. After the service, he invites all attendees for tea. He says that he likes Gurian chant more.
- 1878 Until September 5**
Irakli Bagrationi, who has been seriously ill for 4 years and has finally recovered, is returning to Tbilisi from Paris. Grigol Orbeliani is very happy for Irakli, as well as for his mother, Mariam Aghamalian-Bagrationi, and his wife, Tamar Chavchavadze-Bagrationi.
- 1878 Until September 5**
Grigol Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy moves from Moscow to Georgia with his family. Grigol Orbeliani does not think that his wife, Olga Frolova, suits this royal family neither by her beauty nor by her courtliness.
- 1878 September 5**
In Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to General Levan Melikishvili, who is currently leading operations planned to quell the Dagestan uprising. Grigol writes that Niko Piranishvili, who works in this region and went home on vacation, was fired. He explains that Niko has two brothers, one of whom is blind and the other has a stroke. Grigol asks if he can be assigned to another job. He adds that he is very happy with the return of Batumi, but he is afraid that the conciliating courts will not be arranged there and the lands will be assigned to the treasury, instead of people. A similar form of land management, which has been introduced in Dagestan, would have calmed the locals more. Grigol tells him about acquaintances and gives his regards to the recipient’s spouse and children.
- 1878 September 5**
He sends a letter to Alexandre Saginashvili from Tbilisi to Koda. He recommends that he and his wife, Liza Chavchavadze, return to Tbilisi soon, where everyone is slowly gathering.
- 1878 September 15**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, reminding the latter of Haji Khanjan, the Bey of Gyunuk, who was very loyal to the Russians during the battle with Shamil and was highly valued by Vorontsov. And now that he, an old man, had been approached by the enemy who killed his brother for the loyalty of the Russians and demanded food, Beg had no choice but to give them bread. Because of this the Russians arrested him for treason and threatened with penal servitude. Grigol asks to convince Dmitry Staroselsky that old Beg is loyal to Russia and that the Viceroy should not punish without questioning him.
- 1878 September 20**
He sends a letter to Dmitry Golitsyn, Aide-de-camp of the Russian Army, asking him to transfer Igor Podkatilny, from an aide in the Volga 2nd Regiment, to Cossack Sergeant at his service. Grigol writes that this person has worked with him for a long time and is known as a conscientious, hardworking and educated person.

- 1878 September 22**
He attends dinner in Alexander's Garden in honour of the newly returned Georgian militia detachments from the Russian-Ottoman War. In his speech-toast, he says that Georgians have always had to fight to defend their land throughout their history; He is happy that his contemporaries have not lost their courage and devotion and hopes that they will pass this attitude to future generations as well.
- 1878 September 24**
The newspaper *Droeba* publishes a speech by Grigol Orbeliani at dinner held in Alexander's Garden in honour of the newly returned Georgian militia detachments from the Russian-Ottoman war.
- 1878 Until September 28**
He receives a letter from Tsarskoye Selo, sent by Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 11.
- 1878 September 11-28**
Soldiers arrive from the war in Turkey and parties are being held in a row in the Alexander's Garden in Tbilisi. Grigol Orbeliani actively participates.
- 1878 September 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He tells her that her niece Kako has been ill and has recently recovered. Grigol writes that Iakinte, brother of his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili, and Giorgi, son of Marshal Alexandre Eristavi, died. He writes that the recipient's brother, Grigol Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, is in Tbilisi with his family and they are fine.
- 1878 October 23**
His horse "Mertskhala" (A Sparrow) with Ninika Bakradze as a rider participates in a horse race, held at the railway station in Tbilisi. The horse runs ahead of everyone, but at the finish line, it gets frightened by the shouts of the spectators and loses the race.
- 1878 Until November 20**
He writes the text of the speech regarding the return of Adjara-Kobuleti.
- 1878 November 20**
He makes a speech at a special dinner for the residents of the newly returned Georgian lands from Turkey.
- 1878 November 23**
The newspaper *Droeba* publishes a speech by Grigol Orbeliani at a special dinner for the residents of the newly returned Georgian lands from Turkey.
- 1878 Until November 24**
He receives a letter and a package sent by Alexander Baryatinsky, asking for their delivery to Mikhail Smirnov.
- 1878 Until November 24**
He takes the package, sent by Alexander Baryatinsky, to Mikhail Smirnov.

- 1878 November 24**
From Tbilisi, he sends a reply letter to the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Field Marshal Alexander Baryatinsky, telling him about the cultural news of Tbilisi. Grigol describes the plight of the nobility due to the debts to “Prikaz” and hopes that the Emperor will help. He thanks God for ending the war.
- 1878 After November 24**
He goes to his uncle, Dmitry Orbeliani, and reads him a letter from the latter’s son-in-law, Alexander Baryatinsky.
- 1878 December 4**
He visits Barbare Opochinina and her husband Aleksei.
- 1878 December 5**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg with 300 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. Grigol tells her that on December 7, Anastasia and her husband, Ivan Oklobzhio, are going to travel first to St. Petersburg to introduce maid of honour Nina to the Queen and then abroad for treatment. He thinks that the Queen’s maid of honour is now associated with very high costs, and he thinks this is not right. Grigol is delighted with the speeches of St. Petersburg lawyer, Vladimir Spasovich, at the trial, which considers the case of David Chkhotua’s involvement in the murder of Nina Andreevskaya. Chkhotua is sentenced to 20 years in prison, and this is the first court case, which Vladimir Spasovich loses. He wonders how St. Petersburg has welcomed the heroes of the war, who have returned home. Grigol recommends that Giorgi be introduced to Theodore Radetsky. He writes that an Armenian from Tbilisi built a lofty house between their and Ivan Oklobzhio’s houses, which obscures the view and irritates Grigol.
- 1878 December 11**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, inquiring about his health and reprimanding him for not writing anything. He understands that he is busy, but it is not the case that he cannot find time to write a letter. He tells Giorgi about their relatives and that his mother, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, will be able to take her pension in St. Petersburg while she is living there.
- 1878 December 12**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Nuha to Niko Chavchavadze through Lieutenant Musa Agha. Grigol asks Niko to promote this man if he is worth it. He tells Niko that Mikhail Romanov’s children have left for St. Petersburg to attend their sister’s wedding; Tbilisi women weave a carpet for the wedding and make an enamel-decorated album with the views and a national portrait. He is worried that they could not find any beautiful woman, except Titiko Makashvili’s wife, who wears a Georgian dress.
- 1878 December 15**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking to let the curious Georgian women read the letter of congratulation for the Viceroy’s daughter before sending it.
- 1878 December 24**
He begins to write a letter to be sent to his cousin’s daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, in St. Petersburg. He jokes that she, like all women, prefers to leave home. Grigol tells her all rumours and news about their relatives.

- 1878 December 27**
He sends a letter to Ilia Chavchavadze with the text of the historical essay “Life of King Giorgi the Thirteenth” by Platon Ioseliani to be published in the magazine *Iveria*.
- 1878 December 28**
He continues to write a letter to his cousin’s daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, in St. Petersburg, joking that it is provincialism to go to St. Petersburg and see the circus there because there are better sights. He asks her to tell her brother, Ivane, that it is time to move to his homeland, because drinking is possible everywhere, and life is better in Georgia.
- 1878** Giorgi Tumanishvili analyses Grigol Orbeliani’s “A Worker Bokuladze” in his survey “The Review of Writing of Last Year”.
- 1879 January 1**
He is awarded the Order of St. Vladimir, the first Class.
- 1879 January 6**
In the evening after the holy day of consecration of water, he goes to the club to play card games and meets Ioseb Orbeliani, who tells him that he has received a letter from his sister, Anastasia Oklobzhio, and promises to let him read it later. They sit at different tables and play. Suddenly a strange rasping sound is heard. Ioseb Orbeliani, sitting at the table, suddenly has a heart attack. Unfortunately, the urgently brought doctors cannot help him.
- 1879 Until January 10**
He receives a telegram from his cousin’s son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), who has heard of the death of his brother, Ioseb Orbeliani, and needs to know what happened.
- 1879 January 10-11**
It takes him two days to write a letter to be sent from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his cousin’s son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), because it is so difficult for Grigol to tell the details of the death of Ivane’s brother, Ioseb. He asks him to come to Georgia, sort out the family affairs and then, if there is no other solution, go back again.
- 1879 January 12**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a telegram to Anastasia, the daughter of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, congratulating her with the church wedding. Grigol asks God for her happiness.
- 1879 January 12**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a telegram to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, congratulating him with his daughter Anastasia’s church wedding with the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz III of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

1879 January 17

He sends a letter to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani from Tbilisi to Zugdidi, apologizing for not being able to reply in time because he has become old and has had a miserable year. He has lost his beloved Kaplan and Ioseb Orbelianis. Their merry street has become silent and he himself was left alone as if a stranger to all. Grigol gives his regards to Ekaterine's sons: Niko and Andria Dadianis. He advises Niko to return to his ancestral estate, because he has nothing to do in St. Petersburg, while in Georgia everyone will lavish care upon him and he will not lack the mercy of the Sovereign as well. He says that Tbilisi has grown a lot, the population has increased, it can no longer accommodate vans, carts and crews. One theatre is not enough in the city anymore and theatrical circles have emerged, with more than seven hundred members. A circus and a carousel have been opened. He grieves over the doomed nobility and their sinking in poverty. Georgia has been devastated many times by its enemies, but it has survived, and now the future is dark and consolation is nowhere to be seen. He writes that Dmitry Staroselsky has left for St. Petersburg with various projects, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky is going to emigrate from Georgia and Levan Melikishvili will be appointed in his place. He tells her about the news of relatives and acquaintances and remembers the happy time spent in Tsinandali.

1879 Until January 22

His cousin's daughter, Anastasia Oklobzhio, is returning to Tbilisi and Grigol is very nervous about whether she knows about the death of her brother, Ioseb Orbeliani, or not.

1879 January 22

He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, telling the news of relatives and the details of the death of Ioseb Orbeliani.

1879 February 1

He writes a letter to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, asking to save old Ter-Osipiants, who had been teaching at the boys' gymnasium for 30 years, from hardship and losing his house.

1879 February 11

To celebrate the Shrovetide, Mariam (Maiko) Sviatopolk-Mirskaya-Orbeliani is holding a big picnic, which is attended by all relatives, as well as officials, consuls of Germany and France, etc. Grigol Orbeliani cannot go due to health problems and is upset about it.

1879 February 14

From Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, asking how long she and her son Giorgi are planning to stay in those horrible climatic conditions to the detriment of their health. He writes that he raises two unusual foals for Giorgi, and for himself he raises the brother of his famous horse – "Mertskhala".

1879 February 20

He sends a letter to Baron Maximilian Osten-Sacken, asking to help a young courier of the letter, who has graduated from the Institute of Agriculture in St. Petersburg and wants to work in the Chancellery Administration of Baron.

1879 Until February 21

In Tbilisi, he receives a letter from St. Petersburg from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, sent on February 11, and finds out that his nephew, Giorgi, is going to continue his studies at the academy because his friend is going to enter there.

- 1879 February 21**
From Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in St. Petersburg, expressing surprise that Giorgi does not follow his own will, but is influenced by someone else. He asks her to ask Giorgi what he personally wants, because to bury a talent given by God is a sin. Studying at the academy is not as difficult as overcoming laziness. Difficulties are insurmountable only when there is no desire to overcome them. Many times, he went to participate in the campaign with only six 20-kopecks, but returned healthy. Grigol advises not to put things aside; He will send Giorgi's savings and later replenish them again. She can stay in Tsarskoye Selo, while Giorgi can rent an apartment with his friends.
- 1879 February 31**
He writes a letter to village elders and judges of Kumisi. Grigol asks to find out details about the complaints of Olkiashvili and Gulumashvili regarding the lands, because Gulumashvili is proved guilty, but he still does not allow Olkiashvili to enter the land. He advises them to execute the decision, otherwise he will find a law that is not afraid of Gulumashvili's threats.
- 1879 March 6**
He sends a letter to Maria Kolubakina, thanking her for the donations through which he does good deeds for the benefit of the vocational school and for its prosperity.
- 1879 March 18**
Vasil Machabeli, who came from St. Petersburg, visits him in Tbilisi and tells him that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and her son, Giorgi, are thinking of moving to Georgia.
- 1879 March 19**
Along with 250 roubles, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and expresses his deep sorrow over the death of the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Alexander Baryatinsky. He tells her how an open-air requiem was arranged in Alexander's garden, which was attended by numerous people and representatives of different religions and creeds. The delegation of the Georgian nobility also went to attend the funeral. Grigol tells her about his meeting with Vasil Machabeli and shares his expectations regarding their move to Georgia.
- 1879 March 23**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, telling her that he was deeply saddened by the death of Alexander Baryatinsky, who he respected as a man and a ruler. He thinks such individuals are rarely born. Grigol describes the mourning of grateful citizens of Tbilisi.
- 1879 March 26**
He sends a letter to his nephew - Giorgi Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, informing him that the notary found a few errors in the case of the will of the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani - several words in the power of attorney to Mikheil Alexi-Meskhishvili are uncompleted. He therefore sends a new power of attorney, which must be signed and sent back immediately.

- 1879 April 19**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, informing her that after April 3, when hearing the story of a horrific attack on Emperor Alexander II, he fell ill and it has been 3 days since he began to recover. Grigol writes that the package, signed by Barbare, was delivered, it contained a blank piece of paper with only the inscription: power of attorney of the Chief of Staff, Orbeliani, to Mikheil Meskhiev. This unexplained event seems very ridiculous to him, which well expresses the apathetic nature of mother and her son.
- 1879 April 26**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze through a young educated man, Muradov, and asks Dimitri to hire him somewhere if he likes this young man.
- 1879 April**
He sends a letter to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, stating that the addressee will receive a list of women nominated for the vacancy at the Caucasus Women's Institute, as well as for the scholarship of the Viceroy, Mikhail Romanov. Grigol writes that among them is the poorest woman Anastasia Baratashvili, who has the last chance to get into this institute, because next year her age will not allow her to do so. He asks him, if possible, to help her.
- 1879 May 2**
He sends a letter with 375 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, informing her of the news in Tbilisi and reprimanding her for never letting him know their news.
- 1879 Until May 18**
He receives an invitation from Ilia Chavchavadze, in which he is invited to participate in the meeting of founders of the Georgian Theatre Society on May 18.
- 1879 May 18**
He sends a letter to Ilia Chavchavadze and informs him that he will not be able to attend the meeting held in connection with the theatre because he has to attend the meeting of the Society for the Restoration of Christianity. He writes that the revival of the Georgian theatre seems premature, because there is no building and there are no professional actors.
- 1879 May 18**
He attends a meeting of the Society for the Restoration of Christianity.
- 1879 May 22**
His infant godson, son of Irakli and Tamar Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, dies.
- 1879 May 22**
From Tbilisi, he sends 250 roubles together with the letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Tsarskoye Selo, notifying her that a terrible contagious disease has spread in Tbilisi, which is characterized by dizziness and collapse. He thinks it could be the impact of any newly-emerged planet.

- 1879 May 23**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to a member of the Russian State Council, Egor Staritsky, informing him that the Orbelianis' 60-year dispute over the Sakhaltutan lands, which had been submitted to the Russian State Council, was returned to the Senate after consideration by an emergency commission. Grigol describes the situation of the case and asks to be informed about the situation in connection with this case.
- 1879 May 25**
He attends the huge wedding of Alexandre Bagrationi-Mukhraneli and Nino Tarkhan-Mouravi in Mtskheta, after which the bride and groom leave for Kiev.
- 1879 After May 25**
He attends the wedding of Zakaria (Shakro) Jorjadze and Tamar Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, after which the bride and groom go abroad.
- 1879 Until June**
From Tbilisi to Karlsbad, he sends a letter to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio.
- 1879 Until June**
He receives a letter from Milan from her cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, and learns that her husband, Ivan Oklobzhio, feels much better.
- From 1879 June 3**
Along with a letter from his relative, Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, he sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and asks him, to write a letter in the name of Anastasia to the Emperor instead of Alexander Adlerberg, the head of the Emperor's Military Chancellery, with the request to purchase her estate.
- 1879 Until June 4**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, sent from Tsarskoye Selo.
- 1879 June 4**
From Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani in Tsarskoye Selo. He believes that 26-year-old Giorgi can live independently without his mother's care. He asks her to return to Tbilisi, because the only way to escape from the climate of St. Petersburg is to leave it. Giorgi will be calmer if his mother stays healthy. He needs Barbare's help more than Giorgi because he is old, their street is empty and he is all alone. Moreover, he feels himself being more orphan than orphan Giorgi himself.
- 1879 Until June 11**
Together with Ivane Orbeliani, Niko Chavchavadze, the families of Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Konstantine Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, and many others, he goes to picnics and parties in the gardens of "Sansus" and "Konghrust", where they entertain, accompanied with Zurna and Sazandari, songs and dances. Among women, he likes the wife of a military judge, Nikolai Khitrovo the most.

- 1879 June 11**
He starts writing a letter to be sent from Tbilisi to Geneva to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio. He complains that he is very upset after the recipient has left, because his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, does not stay at home anymore. He tells stories of relatives and acquaintances, who is where and how they are. Grigol writes that Dimitri Staroselsky's wife, Ekaterine Guramishvili-Staroselskaya and the recipient's niece, Sophio Baratashvili-Sumbatashvili, have had daughters.
- 1879 Until June 12**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg from his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), from which he learns that he has been very ill, but now feels much better.
- 1879 June 12**
He receives a letter from his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, sent from Geneva and finds out that her husband has suffered from a fever.
- 1879 June 12**
He attends the grand wedding of Major-General Israfil-Bek Edigarov's son and is accompanied by: Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky's family, Dimitri Jorjadze, Isak Tumanishvili, Zakaria Chavchavadze and others. The party lasts until three o'clock in the morning with Sazandari, songs and dances. The bride is brought from Karabakh, but according to Muslim tradition, guests cannot see the woman's face.
- 1879 June 13**
He continues to write a letter to be sent from Tbilisi to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, in Geneva. Grigol tells her Tbilisi news, where and who they have spent time with, who has gone where and who is going where. He gives his regards and kisses to the recipient's daughters, Elene and Nino, and prays to God for their protection.
- 1879 June 13**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that the Marshal of the Nobility, David Sumbatashvili, told him that at the last session of the commission they would refuse to forgive the debts to the "Prikaz". The Marshall must submit a convincing request that the nobles should have their debts remitted. Grigol believes the statement should have been logically convincing and not just descriptive, as read by the Marshall. Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky advised to mention the gradual overthrow of nobles by decrees of imperial authorities. He asks Dimitri to call David Sumbatashvili immediately and make a new statement.
- 1879 Until June 16**
Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab) arrives in Tbilisi from Ganja, Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) arrives from Dagestan. Sergey Sheremetiev, the Commander of the division, is here and Grigol Orbeliani joins them to have a feast accompanied with Zurna, Sazandari, songs and dances sometimes in Ortachala – Sansus, and sometimes in Vera – "Kinghrust".
- 1879 June 16**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Zugdidi to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, congratulating her on the return of her son Niko Dadiani with his wife and children to Georgia and hoping that he will settle in homeland. He writes that he should choose Zugdidi over St. Petersburg and spend his talent and energy here. He writes that the locust invasion has destroyed everything from Karabakh to Gori and Ananuri and now its huge cloud is moving towards Kakheti. Grigol tells about the news in the life of acquaintances, who has married, who has had a child and who has arrived in Tbilisi.

- 1879 Until June 17**
He receives two letters sent from Tsarskoye Selo by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that she has recovered from a serious illness.
- 1879 June 17-18**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, thanking her for the letter, in which she tells him that she has survived. He writes that she is a patron for him. She and Giorgi do not know how much he loves them. Grigol asks to forgive him if he has ever offended them inadvertently. The fact that he insisted on Giorgi's moving to the Caucasus, was only because of the harsh climate of St. Petersburg. He will never oppose their will, but he does not want Giorgi to go on Lazarev's expedition to Turkmenistan, a barren, grassless, and waterless country with 40 degrees Celsius heat and flies, from which there is no escape.
- 1879 Until June 20**
From St. Petersburg, he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and learns that her son, Giorgi, has passed the exam well.
- 1879 June 20**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg. He is happy that Giorgi has passed the exams well, but he thinks the subject sequence of the exams is wrong.
- 1879 Until June 25**
He writes a poem "The Psalm".
- 1879 June 25**
Along with the letter, he sends a newly written poem "The Psalm" to Ilia Chavchavadze. He modestly asks to read the poem to his wife Olga Guramishvili and if they like the poem, to publish it.
- 1879 June**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, telling her the news of their relatives, advising her to return soon and giving his regards to her daughters, Elene and Nino Oklobzhios.
- 1879 June**
He publishes the poem "The Psalm" in the magazine *Iveria*.
- 1879 Until July 11**
He receives a letter from Karaleti from his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani.
- 1879 Until July 11**
A special state commission is considering the write-off the debts of Georgian nobility to Prikaz and presents three possible versions, none of which provides for the full write-off of debts, while the Georgian nobility does not agree with any of the versions and demands full relief from these debts.
- 1879 July 11**
He is in Tabakhmela, writes a letter to be sent to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, and tells her about the work of the commission, set up to write off the debts of the state "Prikaz".

- 1879 July 12**
 Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, the wife of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, recites liturgy in her husband's name in the church of Kumisi, which is attended by relatives. Grigol Orbeliani feels too weak to go.
- 1879 July 12**
 He is in Tabakhmela and continues to write a letter to be sent to his cousin's daughter, Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani. He informs her that he asked Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky to transfer her husband from Dagestan to Tbilisi, but it turned out that the transfer would reduce his salary. Therefore, it is better to wait a bit until a better paid vacancy appears.
- 1879 July 17**
 He attends the opening of the Rotonda in Kojori. Music, dancing and dinner continue until midnight.
- 1879 July 20**
 From Tabakhmela to Tsarskoye Selo, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, with 600 roubles. He is worried that he is still weak and has no more money to send them. He offers them to come back to Georgia again, because St. Petersburg is unfavourable for her neither financially nor in terms of health. He informs her that the preparations for Ivane Lazarev's expedition are not over, but it is difficult to imagine a detachment of 20 camels.
- 1879 August 18**
 From Tabakhmela to Kojori, he sends a letter to his cousin's husband, Aleksei Opochinin, and attaches a list compiled by General Ivan Reiter and the head of the Tbilisi nobility, David Sumbatashvili, regarding who to invite to the farewell party in connection with the transfer of Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky from Georgia to Russia. Grigol asks to review the list, add those he deems necessary to invite, cross out those he deems unwanted, and send it back. He also asks to inform him of the dates of the return of Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky from Borjomi and the departure of the addressee to Borjomi, so that he can choose the optimal time to meet with both of them in Tbilisi.
- 1879 August 22**
 He sends a short letter from Tabakhmela to Tsarskoye Selo with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and tells her about sad news: the death of Ivan Lazarev during the Tekin expedition, as well as his cousin's Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya's husband, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky's moving to Russia. He writes that he liked this person very much and parting with him will be difficult for Grigol, but Sophio is in a worse situation since she does not even know where and how they will live.
- 1879 August 25**
 From Tabakhmela to Zugdidi, he sends a letter to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, congratulating her daughter, Salome, on the birth of a child. He tells her the news of Tbilisi and proudly says that the best commanders have emerged from the fighters he raised. He gives his regards to the recipient's family with great love and asks them to keep in touch with him.
- 1879 August 27**
 He arrives from Tabakhmela in Tbilisi for the last farewell to the late General, Lazarev.

- 1879 August 29**
From Tabakhmela, he sends a letter to Betania to Baron Alexander Nikolai, giving his regards to his daughter, Mariam (Maka) Nikolai-Sharvashidze, and son-in-law, George Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri). Grigol tells him about the funeral of Ivan Lazarev in the Vank cathedral and recollects the merits of the latter. He writes that they will meet soon in Tbilisi.
- 1879 August 29**
He returns from Tabakhmela to Tbilisi.
- 1879 Until September 13**
He receives a letter sent by David Chavchavadze from Tsinandali, in which the addressant asks him to help his wife, Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze, hand over the letter, in which he explains their debt situation and asks for help, to Mikhail Romanov, the Governor of the Caucasus.
- 1879 September 13**
He sends a reply letter to David Chavchavadze in Tsinandali and explains that it is a very bad time to submit a request to Mikhail Romanov now. Grigol writes that the case of forgiving the debts to “Prikaz” for the nobility of the whole Georgia is going to be considered these days. If it is resolved positively, David Chavchavadze will have his debts remitted any way, and if the case ends negatively, the Viceroy will then agree to satisfy David’s request more easily, which will cost the treasury much less. He writes that Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky is on leave for four months and has left for Russia with his family. Grigol tells David about the news of relatives and gives his regards to the recipient’s family.
- 1879 September 18**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, informing her that Baron Alexander Nikolai has moved to Moscow. He is glad that he did not take his daughter and son-in-law with him, because he loves Maka, who reminds him of Georgian women of his time, very much. He says that in the expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribes, the Tekke, where her son Giorgi was planning to go, many were killed and wounded. He knows that Giorgi is busy all day and Grigol is not offended that he has no time to write to him.
- 1879 September 20**
From Tbilisi to the Kursk-Kharkov railway station in Lyubotyn, he sends a letter to the former aide to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who has decided to move to St. Petersburg. Grigol writes about relatives and gives regards to his brother, Nikolai.
- 1879 October 21**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo. He tells her that the book “Journey to Greater Armenia” by the Armenian bishop Sargis Jalalyants provides a detailed history of the Orbelianis’ family. He talks about horse racing and says that he was visited in Tbilisi by a couple of archaeologists – Aleksei Uvarov and Praskovia Uvarova. He admires the female archaeologist who participates in the excavations and looks for skeletons, bones and antiques in the tombs. Grigol writes that in 1881, a congress of scientific archaeologists will be held in Tbilisi. Gradually, the Caucasus loses its fierce fighting spirit and joins the world of scientific achievements.

- 1879 October 27**
He receives the letter and documents from Sergei Trubetskoi, the Head of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, asking Grigol to review them and submit a report to the Viceroy. The case concerns the request of the Supervisory Committee of the Purchasers of Karayaz lands and the Supervisor of the estates to impose a land tax exemption due to the destruction of corps by locusts. Grigol Orbeliani intercedes to satisfy this request.
- 1879 October 31**
He sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, from Tbilisi to Nuha through Kazia Akhund Mirksunov and asks him to grant his patronage to the holder of the letter. He writes that he is no longer a tax collector and that the Iranian consul and officials are persecuting him. Grigol informs Niko that the Tbilisi-Baku railway project has been approved by the Emperor and construction will start soon.
- 1879 November 1**
He attends a meeting of the Caucasus Archaeological Society at the Tbilisi Public Library, he sits next to Praskovya Shcherbatova-Uvarova and listens to reports.
- 1879 November 2**
Along with his own letter, he sends Mikhail Sabinin's letter to Ilia Chavchavadze and asks the Society for the promotion of literacy among Georgians to help Sabinin complete the work on the book regarding the history of the Georgian Church and deliver the pictures of Georgian saints commissioned in Leipzig for this publication.
- 1879 November 3**
Along with Mikhail Sabinin's letter, he sends a letter to Ilia Chavchavadze and asks him to assist Mikhail Sabinin in publishing the history of the Georgian Church and purchasing images of Georgian saints from Leipzig. He thinks the case will be delayed if they wait for the general meeting of the Bank members or collection of the signatures. Therefore, Grigol asks to make this decision without the consent of the general meeting of the Bank.
- 1879 November 8**
In the first half of the day, he attends a party in the portrait hall of the Viceroy's Palace, and at the invitation of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, he goes to an English club for dinner, where they stay until the evening and play Boston.
- 1879 November 9**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Poltava to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky. Grigol writes that he already misses the addressee and his wife, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya and tells him about the Archaeological Congress. Grigol mentions that he likes Praskovia Uvarova and Aleksei Uvarov very much. He is surprised that there are two women among the 30 archaeologists who have arrived in Tbilisi. Grigol forgets to send the letter.
- 1879 November 11**
From Tbilisi to Poltava, he sends a letter, written on November 9, to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and writes that he forgot to send it after the feast.
- 1879 November 12**
He sends a letter with 375 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, asking Giorgi to send a power of attorney to Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili so that he can complete the case of will of the deceased Alexandre Orbeliani in his favour.

- 1879 November 13**
The censorship allows the second edition of the collection of his poems.
- 1879 November 16**
He visits the residence of Tbilisi officers and listens to their requests.
- 1879 November 17**
He sends a letter to the head of the department of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Dmitry Staroselsky, informing him of the requirements of the members of the Chamber of Officers. Grigol writes that they are requesting an update of the library books and the addition of ventlights on the windows.
- 1879 November 21**
He receives a telegram from St. Petersburg, informing him of another attack on Alexander II at the Kursk railway station.
- 1879 November 23**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, and writes angrily that the attack on Emperor Alexander II is a disgrace to Russia.
- 1879 November 26**
His cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya dies in Poltava.
- 1879 After November 26**
He is looking for a telegram received the day before that he needs to refer to the Red Cross Administration but cannot find it. In the pile of papers, he suddenly comes across a letter from his cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, dated August 29 1878, and reads it. At this time, Sophio's son-in-law, Ivane Mamuka Orbeliani, comes to him and announces his mother-in-law's death. Grigol remains stunned by this coincidence.
- 1879 November 30**
In the article "To Akaki Tsereteli", published in the newspaper *Droeba*, Anton Purtseladze reminds a well-known Georgian poet that he has also written bitter feuilletons about certain people and that he should not blame only others for this. In particular, he reminds of his grotesques about Grigol Orbeliani "Datvi Or-beliani" (The bear with two bear-cubs) and "Ianaral-Kharabuza" (General-Dung beetle).
- 1879 December 7**
He attends the funeral of his cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya in Kashveti Church.
- 1879 December 17**
He sends a letter to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo. Grigol sends documents related to the ownership of Sahkaltutan land and asks to immediately hand them over to lawyer Vaso Machabeli in order to study all the details mentioned above. The Senate has decided to seize this land and they must be well prepared.

- 1879 After December 17**
He sends a letter to Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine) through the son of Shari-Beg, from Adjara – Jemal, who begins his service in the Security service of the Emperor in St. Petersburg. Grigol writes that the boy's father greatly helped the Russian army in the case of reunification of Adjara. He asks Ivane to take care of this young man, teach him and watch so that he does not fall into a bad circle. Grigol writes about the transfers to military positions. He adds that he has sent documents regarding the lands of Sakhaltutan to Vasil Machabeli and, if anything else is needed, asks to notify him.
- 1879 December 18**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo. He is deeply saddened by the death of his cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya. Grigol asks Giorgi to immediately hand over the documents related to the ownership of Sakhaltutan land to Vaso Machabeli, in which all the details indicating the unjust attitude of the Senate are mentioned. With their help, Machabeli will be able to handle the case and understand how the senators conceal the truth.
- 1879 December 27**
He makes an inscription on a letter written to his cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya on August 29 1878, how he accidentally found this unsent letter in the papers on that very day, but shortly before he learned about the addressee's death.
- Until**
- 1880** He receives a letter from Isak Tumanishvili. The latter apologizes for the inconvenience and informs him that he cannot go with him to the evening party. Isak promises that as soon as he is free, he will definitely come.
- 1880 Beginning**
Zakaria Chichinadze published a collection of Grigol Orbeliani's poems, including: "To Anton", "Small Poems", "To Ek. Chav...dze", "To Crying N...", "Mukhammas" ("Don't make me drink wine"), "To M..." ("You, dazzlingly beautiful, you yourself should explain..."), "A Farewell to S...", "Mirzajana's epitaph", "To David (From Zhukovsky)", "Feast (Imitation of Pushkin)", "The Night", "To Iarali", "The Donkey and the Nightingale (from Krylov)", "The Peasant and the River (from Krylov)", "The Animals Sick of the Plague (from Krylov)", "Mukhammas" ("I do not care for anyone today"...), "In Imitation of Savatnava", "To Sal... on behalf of Bezhan, the tailor", "N..." ("Oh, beloved, who..."), "To my Sister Ephemia", "Mukhammas" ("United by Spirit..."), "To S...", "To M...", "My Epitaph", Untitled ("When I see you, dazzlingly beautiful..."), "In the Album to Countess Op...", Untitled ("Anyone who sees you..."), "The Farewell Evening", Untitled ("Hey, My Mind..."), "Imitation of Pushkin" ("Vain Life..."), "Recollection", "Dimitry On...s Sorrows", "Mukhammas", "A Poem From Lermontov", "The Toast", "To Pr. Alex. Orbeliani (son of Vakh...)", "Tamar King's Image in the Church of Betania", "A Worker Bokuladze", "The Psalm", "The Reply to Sons".
- 1880 Early January**
He receives Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani's telegram and letter congratulating him on the New Year.
- 1880 January 5**
He receives a letter from Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tsarskoye Selo, asking for 4500 roubles to end the ongoing land dispute.

- 1880 January 10**
He attends the meeting of the Board of the Society for the promotion of literacy among Georgians with Ilia Chavchavadze, Raphael Eristavi, Niko Tskhvedadze, Dimitri Kipiani, Ivane Machabeli, and others.
- 1880 January 13**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Zugdidi to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani. Grigol writes that he is very saddened by the death of his cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya and that the husband of the deceased was summoned to St. Petersburg because he was elected a member of the State Council. He also tells her the news about other relatives and acquaintances and writes that Nato Gabunia's performance fascinated the theatre lovers, but he has not seen it yet due to mourning.
- 1880 January 20**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. As for sending 4500 roubles to end a 60-year dispute over estates, Grigol replies that his funds are running out. Had he been able to manage so much money freely, she and Giorgi would not have lived in poverty. He is forced to take a debt, which will take 5-6 years to repay, and during this time they will lack this amount. He thinks that it is better to lose this estate than pay such a reimbursement. He advises to trust fate and rely on the law of the Senate. Nevertheless, Grigol writes that he will not stop and will go to the Emperor. Anyway, he is ready to provide a thousand roubles to make them tell the truth. If Vaso Machabeli managed to convince the person he was dealing with, he would render a great service.
- 1880 Until January 21**
He receives letters from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and lawyer Vasil Machabeli. The latter informs that 500 roubles are needed in connection with the Sakhaltutan case and, in case of winning the case, another 4000 roubles will be necessary.
- 1880 January 21**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his cousin, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), informing him that they will make him pay another 4000 roubles if he wins the Sakhaltutan case. He writes that he cannot raise such an amount of money and prefers to make a deal with no one and let the case in the Senate flow on its own, maybe they will open their minds and see its undoubted justice. He writes that he will need his help in this as well.
- 1880 January 24**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, informing him that Emperor Alexander II ordered Viceroy Mikhail Romanov to give the estate to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina six years ago. At the suggestion of the Grand Prince, 5000 dessiatinas were to be exchanged for 10 dessiatinas of oil land in Baku. He asks to help Anastasia not to change the decision of the Grand Prince anymore.
- 1880 Until January 27**
He receives a letter from his cousin's daughter, Barbare Andronikashvili (daughter of Andronike), and wine as a gift.
- 1880 January 27**
He sends a letter to his cousin's daughter, Barbare Andronikashvili, thanking her for attention and telling her about the news of Tbilisi. Grigol writes that the evenings of General Polybin on Mondays and General Weissengoff on Tuesdays are very popular. He writes that the society is delighted with Nato Gabunia's talent, while Dimitri Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) is fascinated too much.

- 1880 February 9**
He sends a letter to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, wondering what they need 4500 roubles for to end the court dispute. He understands that they pay a lawyer for hard work, to protect the client's interests, to reject the prosecutor's conclusion, but, as he understands, they do not need money for that. If they are going to bribe the court, he will not be able to do so. Grigol sends his letter of explanation again, asking to show it to any lawyer and make sure the case is fair without any doubt. He asks to take it to Baron Alexander Nikolai and he will guide them. They can also address Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Mikhail Loris-Melikov for advice.
- 1880 Until February 19**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg from Vasil Machabeli explaining in detail the need to pay 4500 roubles in connection with the case disputed in the Senate.
- 1880 February 19**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, telling her that Vasil Machabeli explained everything. He writes that it was a mistake to believe the lawyers who said that lawyers would not be allowed in the Senate. He thinks that the work of a lawyer should be appreciated and he will send 500 roubles to Vaso first, and 4000 roubles – after the case is completed in their favour. Grigol asks to make sure Machabeli understands that the estate, he is trying to defend, is their ancestral estate and he can proudly declare that the Orbelianis themselves have never misappropriated someone else's property. According to the documents, which the Senate considers to be forged, not only Sahkaltutan but also Kumisi and Soganlug belong to the Orbelianis since the time of the kings.
- 1880 February 20**
He receives a telegram from the residents of the villages of Tempel'goff and Orbelyanovka in the Pyatigorsk region, asking him to congratulate Alexander II of Russia on the 25th anniversary of the enthronement, through his brother Viceroy of the Caucasus Mikhail Romanov.
- 1880 February 21**
Along with the telegram from the residents of the villages of Tempel'goff and Orbelyanovka in the Pyatigorsk region, received the day before, he sends a letter to the head of the Caucasus Administration, Dmitry Staroselsky, asking him to show the telegram to the Viceroy of the Caucasus if he deems it necessary.
- 1880 February 24**
He distributes free bread to four villages in Armenia that have been devastated.
- 1880 March 1**
Ioseb Davitashvili dedicates a feuilleton to him (Grigol Orbeliani's Language and Poetry are praised by all...).
- 1880 After March 3**
Mikhail Loris-Melikov, who is appointed chairman of the High Commission for State Order and Peace and Head of the Third Administration of the Chancellery of Emperor Alexander II, is given great power to carry out reforms, but he has many opponents, and Grigol Orbeliani sends a telegram from Tbilisi: "Stand firm, even at the cost of death, defend the sacred cause for all Russia, and God bless you."

- 1880 March 8**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg with 500 roubles to lawyer Vasil Machabeli. He writes that this is for the expenses incurred by the addressee in the Orbelianis' case and clarifies the details, which are important for him as a lawyer in this case.
- 1880 March 13**
He sends a letter to the Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army, General Levan Melikishvili. He informs the latter that Dimitri Purtseladze, a highly talented, knowledgeable and hard-working person, whose experience will be especially useful for the preparation of the archaeological congress, which is planned for the following year in Tbilisi, has been left unemployed. Grigol asks to send this person to Kiev, where many documents and items important for the history of Georgia are preserved: old Georgian books, correspondence of kings of the X century, a golden cane, pearl-embossed icons and episcopal robes with Georgian inscriptions, which the Georgian Bishop, as the elder spiritual brother, dedicated to Kiev's Bishop, when the Episcopal Cathedral was first opened there. It is important to look at such facts in order for Russia to see "what Georgia once was and what it looked like." At the same time, he asks to help young Tatar Khan Dadashkeliani to continue his studies.
- 1880 March 18**
He writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze from Tbilisi, asking to assist the Counsellor, Ter-Osephiants, to release the estate, for which he pays half the price.
- 1880 Until March 20**
From Moscow, he receives a letter from Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, a sister of his sister-in-law, expressing her admiration for Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov's support, which caused a great deal of controversy in Moscow.
- 1880 Until March 20**
He receives a letter from his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, from Tsarskoye Selo and learns that he and his mother are healthy.
- 1880 March 20**
He writes a letter to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo. Grigol reprimands her for not writing letters and he is outraged when others tell their news, while he himself knows nothing and is silent. He tells her that he has sent 500 roubles to Vaso Machabeli and 200 roubles to her. They are anxiously awaiting a reply from Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky regarding the debts of the nobles to "Prikaz". Everyone should know that neither the Armenians nor the Tatars and the Russian officials can replace the Georgian nobles who are dying. Grigol asks to spend the summer with him in Tabakhmela.
- 1880 March 22-23**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, a sister of his sister-in-law, telling her that his eyes hurt, but despite the doctor's warning he still writes. When he received her letter and read the magic words (her name), he forgot the doctor's advice. He is glad that she liked Grigol's telegram to Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov. He does not want to believe that in such an Empire there may be a degradation in spirit. Where is that blessed state, whose life was going on without strong internal fluctuations. Grigol thinks that the state and people are very similar to each other with temporary illnesses. Russia remembers more dangerous and cruel events. He cites examples from the reigns of Peter the Great and subsequent monarchs. Russia, after all these tyrannies, has been rebuilt and strengthened, but Loris-Melikov alone cannot save Russia without the support of other powerful people.

1880 Until March 30

He is overjoyed that, thanks to the efforts of his acquaintance, Adolf Folkenhagen, a large ship arrives in Poti from England in a strong storm, thus paving the way for maritime traffic to Europe.

1880 March 30

He sends a letter through military engineer Adolf Folkenhagen to the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire and Gendarmerie Chief, Mikhail Loris-Melikov, and writes that the holder of the letter is a talented man, and if he hires him, he will be very useful. Grigol also asks to help Colonel Ivan Reiter, whose family he knows closely, and sends the address along with the letter. He writes that everyone prays for the recipient to be able to perform the greatest duties assigned to him with dignity.

1880 April 3

Along with the travel expenses, 500 roubles, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, asking her and Giorgi not to delay their arrival.

1880 April 7

He sends a letter through Valentin Orlovsky, to the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire and the Chief of the Gendarmerie, Mikhail Loris-Melikov, asking him to assist in the employment of the holder of the letter, his former adjutant, who is well known to both of them. Grigol writes that he manifested himself during the Kiziqi uprising of 1878, when he quickly identified the culprits. He once again asks for the help of a colonel, Ivan Reiter, who lives in St. Petersburg. In the end, Grigol sadly recounts who died recently from their acquaintances. They are: Archbishop Gabriel Aivazovsky, Ivan Mirzoyev, a merchant from Tbilisi, Isak Tumanishvili, a mutual friend, Anna Arghutinskaya, the wife of General Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz), and Ekaterine Bronivitskaya-Vorontsova, the wife of Mikhail Vorontsov, the former Viceroy of the Caucasus.

1880 April 13

He receives a telegram from Stavropol from which he learns that someone agrees to buy his 2500-desseatina plot of land and asks him to show the place and boundaries.

1880 After April 13

On a telegram received from Stavropol, he writes a letter to Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili, that the neighbouring desseatina was sold for 25 roubles, sends a plan for his plot of land, and asks him to take care of the sale.

1880 April 14

From Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, through two young men from Dzhungutai in Nuha. He writes that the couriers are the children of Kerim and Kelemanda. To demonstrate Kelemanda's loyalty, he recalls the following story: When he had Kelemanda imprisoned in his house, and when his house was attacked by rebel Dzhungutai people, Kelemanda escaped from the window, arrived in Dorgeli, and took Diomid Pasek with the army to help Grigol. He writes that a similarly loyal Kerim was wounded in the Qadar war and asks him to grant protection to their children, one of whom is a fugitive from Siberia. He also asks for the help to the son of another old comrade-in-arms – Hassanbeg, who has enemies and needs to come to terms with them.

- 1880 May 10**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to Elisabeth Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli and thanks her for providing him with her summer house in Tabakhmela during the summer.
- 1880 May 11**
He sends to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio, a short letter and 13 roubles that she spent for Grigol Orbeliani. He hopes that she will help him again if necessary.
- 1880 Until May 19**
His sister-in-law Barbare Bagratiuni-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani and nephew Giorgi Orbeliani are arriving in Tbilisi.
- 1880 May 19**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Zugdidi to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani. Grigol apologizes for not being able to write to her in time and tells that he spent the whole winter in mourning. Archbishop Gabriel Aivazovsky, Tbilisi merchant Ivan Mirzoyev, his youth friend – Isak Tumanishvili, wife of General Giorgi Eristavi – Anna Argutinskaya-Eristavi and wife of Mikhail Vorontsov – Elisabeth Branitskaya – all died. He is worried about prolonged frost, high cost, and locust infestation. He writes that the case of “Prikaz” has been postponed for three years and hopes that the nobility will liberate the estates. Grigol adds that Baron Alexander Nikolai is in Tbilisi because of his daughter, Maka, and is happy with the birth of his grandson.
- 1880 May 29**
He sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, from Tbilisi to Nuha, reprimanding him for leaving and not thinking about Georgia. He informs that countless horrible locusts have invaded the country from Baku to Surami and Dusheti. Grigol expresses his worries that Georgia will soon be in trouble, as a result of the war, Kars was annexed and now it is empty, while Adjara is going to resettle.
- 1880 No later than May 31**
He writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and tells him about the disagreement between Ivan Oklobzhio and Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the husbands of his cousins: Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirsky.
- 1880 June 25**
He sends a letter to his late cousin Sophio's husband – Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, asking him for his news, because he has not heard anything about him since he left. He writes that due to the heat some go to Yessentuki, some to Borjomi, and as a conservative-patriot he cannot go farther than Tabakhmela, where he takes his sister-in-law and nephew Giorgi, who are not so fascinated by Queen Tamar's favourite summer place. He tells Dmitry that the Georgian nobility, who survived many enemies, is getting poorer and dies out. He is surprised that the homeless and landless princes die under the protection of the great Russian monarch. He knows that he personally did his duty, but he did not succeed, and if the Georgian princes die, let them know that no one will ever replace them, neither the Tatars and Armenians, nor the Russian officials, who are incomparable as regards the hatred of the people.
- 1880 Until July 7**
He goes to Tabakhmela from Tbilisi and rests after the trip.

- 1880 July 7**
From Tabakhmela he sends a short letter to Anastasia Cherkezishvili, the niece of his sister-in-law Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, telling her that a large cloud of smoke or dust can be seen above Tbilisi and it is not clear what it is. Grigol asks her to write about how they are and what is going on.
- 1880 July 11**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Koda to Alexandre Saginashvili, informing him of the news of Tabakhmela and Kojori. He asks that he and his wife Elisabeth Chavchavadze-Saginashvili attend the wedding of his sister-in-law – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani’s niece – Taso Cherkezishvili.
- 1880 July 15**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Kharkov to Maria, the daughter of the deceased relative, Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David) and tells her the news of her Georgian relatives and Georgia. Grigol gives his regards to her foster grandmother, Maria Somova, with great respect.
- 1880 July 16**
He returns to Tabakhmela from Tbilisi.
- 1880 July 18**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili Orbeliani. He sends his regards and tells her that his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, has left for Tetrtskaro to visit Alexander Baryatinsky (son of Anatoly).
- 1880 July 19**
In Tabakhmela, he is visited by his cousin Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio’s daughter Elene, who tells him that her father Ivan Oklobzhio has returned to Tbilisi and is still ill.
- 1880 July 20**
A Lieutenant General of the Russian army, Israfil-Bek Edigarov from Borchalo, visits him in Tabakhmela, stays for dinner and returns to Tbilisi in the evening.
- 1880 July 20**
He sends a letter to Alexandre Saginashvili from Tabakhmela to Koda and tells him about the local news.
- 1880 August 18**
He sends a letter to his cousin’s son, Niko Chavchavadze, from Tabakhmela to Nuha, reprimanding him for not writing to him even once and hearing the story of his illness from someone else. He writes that the nobility is no longer scared of poverty, since they will soon be driven from their homes; He informs Niko that he has written to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky about this in St. Petersburg. He had to intercede with the Emperor for the Georgian nobility, who have devotedly served the Russians.
- 1880 August 20**
He returns to Tbilisi from Tabakhmela due to the sudden cold.
- 1880 August 24**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and learns that she and her son, Giorgi, are fine.

- 1880** **Until August 28**
Niko Chavchavadze informs him from Petrovsk that he has already had a horse to send to Grigol's nephew, Giorgi, and asks him to find out to whom and when to send the horse to Vladikavkaz.
- 1880** **Until August 28**
He sends a telegram to his nephew Giorgi in the Hussar Regiment of the Life Guards and asks when and with whom Niko Chavchavadze should send the horse.
- 1880** **Until August 28**
He receives a letter from Theodore Radetsky's wife, who reprimands him for his mistreatment of her husband. Grigol Orbeliani wants to reply and explain some details, but does not know the woman's name and is reluctant to write to her.
- 1880** **August 28**
Priest Besarion goes to him and informs him that Giorgi wants to move from St. Petersburg to one of the Cavalry Regiments of the Caucasus.
- 1880** **August 28**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her that he himself intends to find a horse for her son, but is waiting for the Tatar herdsmen to arrive from the mountains. Grigol writes that Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) has returned to his service in Botlikh and Niko Chavchavadze is satisfied with him, but thinks that after living in St. Petersburg, it will be difficult to spend the winter there. He recalls that when Giorgi graduated from the Page Corps and had to start service, the addressant repeatedly warned that he would not be able to cover the expenses of the Cavalry Guard and Life Guards. Since he still wished it, he did not oppose it and hoped that he would receive the rank of the Captain of Cavalry and then be promoted as a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the regiments of the Caucasus. Since Giorgi has decided now to go to the Caucasus, he writes that, of course, he will help in every way. First of all, he will talk to Zakaria Chavchavadze and ask him for advice. Grigol asks to write the name of Theodore Radetsky's wife so that he can reply to the letter.
- 1880** **August 30**
He has dinner at the Tbilisi English Club and plays card games.
- 1880** **August 31**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her that Anastasia Oklobzhio and her husband Ivan have returned from Kojori and that their son Peter has also arrived from abroad with his wife. Ekaterine Chavchavadze visits David. Along with the letter, Grigol sends the letters and telegrams that arrived in her name after their departure from Tbilisi. He writes that he talked to Zakaria Chavchavadze about transferring Giorgi to one of the Dragoon Regiments of the Caucasus and he said that everything would be fine. Grigol writes that it is now their decision: if they choose this path, they need to file an application for the transfer.
- 1880** **September 8**
Dimitri Orbeliani goes to Grigol and tells him that Archil Andronikashvili's son, 18-year-old Merab, tried to commit a suicide with a pistol because he could not pass the exam, but survived.

- 1880 After September 8**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her that Levan Melikishvili's eldest son died after a long illness. Grigol asks to remind Niko Chavchavadze of sending a horse to Giorgi. He writes that he himself is trying to find another horse. He wonders why so much money was paid to bring a horse to Vladikavkaz and calculates the cost. He is grateful for the dog and writes that he is planning to go hunting.
- 1880 Until September 9**
He receives Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani's letter from Tsinandali, inviting him to visit her.
- 1880 September 9**
He sends a letter to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani from Tbilisi to Tsinandali, telling her that he is happy and comforted by the past happiness experienced in Tsinandali, but due to old age he can no longer travel, and thus, cannot visit her.
- 1880 September 10**
He sends a letter through Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy to the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire and Chief of the Gendarmerie, Mikhail Loris-Melikov, and wholeheartedly asks him to show paternal care to Ilia and guide him on the path of life. He is sad because the recipient was expected to arrive in Tbilisi but he left for St. Petersburg.
- 1880 September 22**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking to visit him so that they can go together to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani, who wants to see Grigol to talk about something.
- 1880 September 30**
From Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab). He says that Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani has arrived in Tbilisi for several days. She wants to ask the Viceroy to help her brother, David Chavchavadze, because the latter is facing the loss of Tsinandali estate due to non-payment of Prikaz's debts. Grigol tells him about the news of Tbilisi and about their acquaintances and friends.
- 1880 October 4**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), apologizing for not being able to respond often because he got old and hates writing. Grigol informs that the princes of Georgia are dying because of the debt to the "Prikaz" and sighs are heard from every house. He fears that David Chavchavadze's family will be evicted from Tsinandali due to debts.
- 1880 October 31**
He sends a letter through Alexandre Cholokashvili (son of Zaal) to Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg. He writes that the holder of the letter, an educated, decent and young noble man, is summoned to the Ministry of Finance of St. Petersburg and asks for his protection.

- 1880 November 5**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, explaining in detail the cost of sending the horses for each particular place. He writes that the most important thing is that the horses have arrived and how useful they will be for Giorgi. Grigol tells her about the dispute between Kaplan Orbeliani's daughter Nino and her stepmother, which was resolved in Nino's favour. She was recognized as her father's heir, but the court has found out that Kaplan owed 5000 roubles more than the price of his entire property.
- 1880 November 24**
He participates in the first congress of amateurs of Georgian Literature. They discuss the editorial and publishing issues of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" and elect Grigol as the head of the editorial board.
- 1880 November**
David Chavchavadze's daughters – Tamar, Nino, Elene and Anastasia Chavchavadzes, who have just arrived from Tsinandali, go to visit him.
- 1880 November**
He meets Ekaterine Chavchavadze, who has arrived in Tbilisi, who seems to be old, but has retained the look of a queen. Ekaterine tells Grigol of her brother's debts and the danger that threatens his entire estate.
- 1880 November**
He receives a letter from St. Petersburg lawyer Vasil Machabeli regarding the disputed lands. Grigol attaches a power of attorney and sends both to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani.
- 1880 November**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and tells her the news of their relatives. Grigol writes that Anastasia Orbeliani is still in Yalta, and her things are being sold in public trade in Tbilisi. Ketevan Eristavi-Orbeliani and Barbare Orbeliani-Tarkhan-Mouravi left for St. Petersburg. Ketevan left due to a dispute over the sale of the house and Barbare due to sending her son to school. Grigol tells her that his horse "Orbi" has grown prettier, which he proudly rides in the neighbourhood.
- 1880 December 1**
He sends a letter with 345 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, telling her that Tbilisi lives a noisy life. He does not go to theatres and circles himself, but is a permanent member of the English Club.
- 1880 Until December 8**
He receives a letter from Georgian students at the University of St. Petersburg informing him of their terrible plight.
- 1880 December 8**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to Alexandre Tsagareli, informing the latter that he has received a letter from Georgian students regarding the plight they have to live in and especially one of them. He thinks that it is very difficult to live in poverty, he himself often suffered from this woe, in frozen, consumptive, unfriendly provinces of Liwlandia and Vilnius, but he has never cursed fate. Georgians have never had wealth and a restful life; They are all doomed in Georgia and young people only hope for diligent education and work. Young men should not become disheartened, because the future belongs to them. He sends 100 roubles to hand over to a poor student and asks Alexandre to contribute as well.

- 1880 December 12**
In the newspaper *Droeba*, Dimitri Kipiani criticizes the decision of the caretaker of the Caucasus Educational District, Kirill Janovski, to introduce Russian teaching in rural schools of Georgia from the very first grade. He cites the examples of the Generals of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani, Alexander Chavchavadze, and Levan Melikishvili to illustrate that people who first learned their native language and then Russian can still faithfully serve the empire.
- 1880 December 15**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, telling her that their street is again in grief because of the death of his cousin's daughter Anastasia's husband – Ivan Oklobzhio, who is going to be buried in Kashveti.
- 1880 Until December 17**
As the chairman of the Editorial Committee of the text of “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”, he appeals to the Georgian society to temporarily hand over the manuscripts of the poem to the commission.
- Until 1881**
He writes down the poems of Alexandre Chavchavadze in a separate notebook.
- 1881 Early January**
He receives Ekaterine Chavchavadze's letter with the request to Viceroy Mikhail Romanov to help David Chavchavadze avoid the tragic consequences caused by the debts to “Prikaz”.
- 1881 January 9**
He sends a short letter to the Assistant Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army, General Levan Melikishvili, and asks how General Arzas Terghugasov will be transferred to be buried in the Vank Cathedral.
- 1881 January 4-11**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to Mikhail Loris-Melikov, recounting the merits of the ancestors of Ekaterine and David Chavchavadze before the Russian Empire from Garsevan Chavchavadze onwards. He writes that when the Murids raided David Chavchavadze's house and took his wife and children captive, David himself was in the Russian army, fighting Shamil in Shilda, and from there he saw the fire coming from his house. Because of his loyalty, he asks Mikhail to find a way to help David's family not to stay homeless.
- 1881 January 11**
Pelagia Tsereteli sends a letter to Grigol, asking him to send her own copy of “The Knight in the Panther's Skin” through Dimitri Kipiani in Kutaisi.
- 1881 January 15**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Zugdidi to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani. He apologizes for the delay in answering and explains that it is impossible to settle the problem related to Prikaz's debts in Tbilisi and it is necessary to find supporters directly in St. Petersburg. Grigol writes that their common relative, Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab), is going to go there soon and he will ask his influential acquaintances to interfere. He says that last week Grigol himself already sent a letter to Mikhail Loris-Melikov with the relevant request and advised that Ekaterine herself write to him. He tells her that he has been attending requiems and funerals lately and is very sad. The good news comes only from the Akhal-Tekin expedition, where the Russian Army succeeds against the Turkmen.

- 1881 After January 18**
He reads “Elguja” by Alexandre Kazbegi and shares his impressions with Iona Meunargia, saying that “it is excellent”.
- 1881 January 25**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, but does not know when the letter and the money will arrive because the roads are closed due to snow and landslides. He informs Barbare that he became deaf in one ear, the doctor comforts him that it is due to his illness and is not dangerous, he even thinks that it is the result of the hard years that he has endured.
- 1881 February 5**
From Tbilisi to Moscow, he sends a letter to Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, a sister of his sister-in-law, in which he thanks for the New Year greeting telegram. Hearing from her is a great consolation, especially during such ordeals as he has endured. He could not answer in time because a lot of people around him died. He is glad that General Mikhail Skobelev occupied the fort of Geok Tepe, but 58 officers and 1000 men were killed. He fears this expedition will turn into a second Caucasus, where fighting continued for 60 years. He has studied the religion of Muslims quite well. The Qur’an preaches that whoever is not a Muslim is a slave of a Muslim. The subjugation of Muslims can only be done by force. For them, obedience to the Christians is a great calamity, so they would not want the Russian Army to advance in Asia, it would be better to cross the border and allow the Muslims to rule according to their own rules, but under the protection of the Russian Empire.
- 1881 February 6**
He chairs the first session of the Editorial Committee of “The Knight of the Panther’s Skin”. It is decided that one member will read aloud the text of the poem, while others will compare it with other copies.
- 1881 February 9**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tsarskoye Selo, who notifies him that the Senate hearing on their estate has ended in failure.
- 1881 Until February 11**
He writes letters to about twenty people, who have the manuscripts of “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” in their possession and asks them to lend those manuscripts to the Committee for a short time.
- 1881 February 12**
From Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, he sends a letter to his cousin’s son, Niko Chavchavadze (son of Zurab), asking to intercede for his namesake and cousin, judge Niko Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri), with the Grand Prince, and add him to the list of persons to be rewarded in order to save his family from poverty.

- 1881 February 20**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, writing that the court decision is not correct. It is the job of the Senate to weigh every conclusion, every word, but it must not distort the word or give it other meaning. He writes that from the little explanation he will send in a few days, she will be convinced that the Senate wants to confiscate the ancestral estate for the reason that they do not want to change their previous decision. He asks if Niko Chavchavadze is still in St. Petersburg to hand over the letter to him in order to show it to the Grand Prince, maybe they will appreciate 60 years of faithful service and leave 400 dessiatinas of land. In addition, he asks to show the letter to the Minister of Justice or Mikhail Loris-Melikov. Let Giorgi ask Meyendorf for advice and act accordingly.
- 1881 February**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura to Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) and tells how he read in the Kavkaz newspaper the day before that his house was for sale due to non-payment of debts. He is worried about the hardships of the Georgian nobility and cannot hide his anger over the ban on the Georgian language in the seminary.
- 1881 March 3**
He sends a telegram from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, expressing his condolences over the assassination of his brother, Russian Emperor Alexander II. He asks God for the happy reign of his successor, Alexander III.
- 1881 March 15**
He attends the requiem at the Sioni Cathedral on the day of the funeral of Emperor Alexander II.
- 1881 March 16**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, in which he expresses his sorrow over the assassination of Emperor Alexander II. He says that he cannot think or calm down, the whole of Georgia mourns the tortured emperor. On the day of the funeral, the temples of Sioni and Vank were crowded with people. Grigol is also interested in the progress of their case in the Senate.
- 1881 March 23**
Along with the letter, he sends 13 contracts for the prices of the estates in Borchalo to Dimitri Jorjadze to show clearly what a small price the Orbelianis set for the estates to their detriment. Grigol tells Dimitri that since the treasury did not want to come to an agreement with them, they decided to entrust the court to establish the truth.
- 1881 March 26**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze asking him to send an extract for signature since he has mediated in the sixty-two-year dispute between the Treasury and the Orbelianis over the Bolnisi estates. He hopes that the Orbeliani's letter will help him clarify and find out in detail which party is true: The Treasury or the Orbelianis.
- 1881 Until April 6**
He receives a letter from Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, a sister of his sister-in-law, from Moscow.
- 1881 April 6**
He receives a letter from David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre) with good news. Grigol was given 5 desseatinas of oil land in Baku.

- 1881 April 6**
He sends a letter to Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, a sister of his sister-in-law, from Tbilisi to Moscow. Grigol remembers the youth spent happily and light-heartedly with David, Nino and Ekaterine Chavchavadzes. He writes that he has been very ill and says that Georgia is still saddened by the horrible murder of the Emperor. Grigol worries that roads in the mountains are broken and letters are not delivered on time. He gives his regards to the recipient's mother – Anastasia Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya.
- 1881 April 16**
He receives a letter from Ivane Amilakhvari from St. Petersburg and learns that Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov has interceded with Emperor Alexander III for the Georgian nobility, who are in poor condition because of the debts to "Prikaz".
- 1881 April 16**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov and Ioane Amilakhvari. Grigol thanks the Count that he has interceded with the Emperor for the Georgian aristocrats who were on the verge of death due to the debts to the "Prikaz". The famous aristocrats, who fought for Christianity, had dealt with many enemies and had not lost courage, but now they are in despair, expecting to be expelled from their lands and homes. He asks him not to lose his heart and, as a worthy son of Georgia, to free them from the captivity of "Prikaz".
- 1881 April 16**
He sends a letter to Ivane Amilakhvari from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg. Grigol writes that with the intervention of Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov in this case, he hopes that several thousand souls would survive the death. He explains that after the death of the last Georgian king, when Georgia joined Russia under the Emperor's manifesto, the property was declared inviolable. 10-15 years later, when the clergy were liberated from the princes, the church took away their estates and serfs that the princes used to keep the clergy. A thousand complaints were sent to the Senate, but to no avail. Ten or fifteen years later the earls were liberated from the princes and took their property, and then – the peasants, and they too took the lands from the princes. At the same time, during the 60-year war, many princes were killed, and the life changed. They were not prepared for this new life and did not have the money that altogether led to universal impoverishment. Grigol asks to explain these reasons of the nobility's misfortune to Count Loris-Melikov.
- 1881 April 21**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo. He tells her that he had severe ear-ache and he did not leave the house for three months. Grigol informs Barbare of the engagement of her niece Anastasia Chavchavadze to Nikoloz Cholokashvili. He likes the couple very much, but would like them to be richer.
- 1881 April 22**
He sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, asking him to inform how he was seen off from St. Petersburg and how he was welcomed in the mountains. Grigol tells him about the news of Tbilisi and adds that the Viceroy should be replaced by the Governor-General.

- 1881 April 29**
He sends a letter through Mikhail Sabinin to the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire and the Chief of the Gendarmerie, Mikhail Loris-Melikov, telling him that the holder of the letter graduated from the Theological Academy and is distinguished by his fanatical devotion to the Georgian Church. He, the son of a poor official, got valuables in the amount of 10 thousand roubles, with which he adorned the tomb and churches of St. Nino. Grigol informs Mikhail Loris-Melikov that this young man has written the history of the Georgian Church but could not publish it due to lack of funds. He reminds that the history of the Georgian Church, as well as that of Armenia, is an important part of the history of the country. Since this book will be good for the seminaries as well, Grigol asks him to help the author publish it.
- 1881 Until May 28**
He makes a speech at the farewell dinner of Mikhail Romanov, the former Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1881 May 28**
The newspaper *Droeba* publishes his speech at the farewell dinner of Mikhail Romanov, the former Viceroy of the Caucasus.
- 1881 Until June 20**
He takes an individual photo in military uniform, with medals and ribbons in the photographer's studio.
- 1881 June 20**
He sends a letter to Klavdy Yermolov from Tbilisi to Yessentuki. Grigol thanks God that he is alive. He sends him a portrait from which Klavdy will realize that Grigol is no longer like he was in Dagestan. He remembers old times and says that Tbilisi is growing; he describes neighbourhoods and gardens and tells him the news about acquaintances and friends.
- 1881 Until July 1**
He receives a letter from Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina from Yalta, from which he learns that she has a trouble with her brother, Ivan, because, he, as she was told, has thrown his sister's belongings out of their house.
- 1881 July 1**
He sends a letter to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina from Tbilisi to Yalta, expressing great concern over the fact that the malicious gossips have turned the brother and sister into enemies. Grigol explains what caused Ivan to fly into a rage and asks her to reconcile.
- 1881 July 4**
He sends a letter to Alexandre Saginashvili from Tbilisi and reprimands him for fleeing to Koda with his wife. Grigol gives his regards to his wife, Elisabeth Chavchavadze-Saginashvili.
- 1881 Until July 18**
He receives a letter from Betania to Tbilisi from Baron Alexander Nikolai.
- 1881 July 18**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Betania to Baron Alexander Nikolai, apologizing for not being able to come to Betania because of the case regarding the Orbeliani's estate.

- 1881 August 7**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, asking him to help his faithful Kakala's daughter's husband. Grigol tells Niko that Mikhail Romanov has moved to the State Council and they are waiting for a new Viceroy in the Caucasus. He thinks that trials cannot take place in a foreign language when the offender and the judge do not understand each other. He is worried that after the abolishing of the viceroyalty, the Caucasus will again fall into the hands of the governor and police officers. People should have a caregiver. However, he believes that an official from afar who does not know their language, customs, history, cannot take care of them. He regrets that Georgian language is no longer taught in gymnasiums and seminaries, church services and chants are no longer heard in Georgian. Georgians can no longer be admitted in educational institutions, because the universities will only admit those who pass the exams in Russian language better.
- 1881 Until August 12**
Before leaving for St. Petersburg, he visits Baron Alexander Nikolai, who is in Tbilisi.
- 1881 August 12**
He goes to Kojori to congratulate his cousin's spouse, Aleksei Opochinin, on the name day. He spends a nice time there and returns to Tbilisi in the evening.
- 1881 August 14**
Under the pseudonym "Rionikhoni", the Rustaveli aphorisms are published in the newspaper *Droeba*, each of which is dedicated to a well-known public figure with the inscription: "Prince Gr. Or.". Grigol Orbeliani is addressed with the words of King Rostevan, which are mentioned in the first person in the poem, and here – they are given in the second person.
- 1881 August 18**
In Tabakhmela, he attends a party marking the laying of the foundation of his relative Alexandra Orbeliani-Melikishvili's new house.
- 1881 August 20**
He receives a letter from Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani from Tsarskoye Selo.
- 1881 August 20**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He writes that he is alone, old and quarrels with everyone because of his bad temper. Grigol tells her that he was visited by Alexandre Eristavi (son of Estate), who does not know the figure of less than 100000, but still does not repay the debt, which amounts to a total of 1900 roubles.
- 1881 September 7**
As an honorary guest, he attends the 800-people opening ceremony of the Fifth Archaeological Congress of the Russian Empire at the Palace of the Viceroy.
- 1881 September 8**
He attends a party dedicated to the opening of the Archaeological Congress in the garden of the Viceroy's Palace, where well-known scientists are also present: David Chubinashvili, Alexandre Tsagareli, Ilia Okromchedlishvili, Nikolai Kostomarov and others. The meeting is opened by the Acting Viceroy, General Levan Melikishvili.

- 1881 September 9**
He listens to the reports at the Tbilisi Archaeological Congress and they seem a little boring to him.
- 1881 September 11**
The review of the Archaeological Assembly in the newspaper *Droeba* begins with a list of honorary attendees, and Grigol Orbeliani is at the top of the list.
- 1881 September 20**
He makes a speech for the participants of the 5th Archaeological Congress of Tbilisi at a dinner hosted by Levan Melikishvili, the Acting Viceroy.
- 1881 After September 21**
He hosts a party for the participants of the Archaeological Congress, Professors Alexandre Tsagareli and David Chubinashvili, Dimitri, Vakhtang and Ivane Orbelianis, Dimitri Jorjadze, Alexandre Sarajishvili, Kola Eristavi, Ilia Chavchavadze, Alexandre Saginashvili and others. Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) is a toastmaster. Grigol delivers a speech. The party is fun and everyone enjoys it.
- 1881 September 22**
He attends a gala dinner for the participants of the Archaeological Congress.
- 1881 Until October 3**
He attends the party dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Tbilisi Gymnasium.
- 1881 October 3**
From Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to his cousin's son Niko Chavchavadze through Podkhaluzin, who served with him in Dagestan. Grigol writes that the holder of the letter served him in good faith and if the recipient likes him, he can hire him. Grigol informs that they are waiting for the news from St. Petersburg regarding who will be appointed as the governor. People think that either Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov, or Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky may be appointed.
- 1881 October 11**
From Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, informing her of the news of relatives and friends. He also tells the details of the archaeological congress held in Tbilisi and the parties held for its participants. Together with the letter, he sends his speech that he delivered to participants of the congress. Grigol writes that Alexandra Orbeliani-Melikishvili is building a house in Tabakhmela and it would be good if the recipient and her son also think about moving to Georgia.
- 1881 October 14**
From Tbilisi, he sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, to Tsarskoye Selo and tells the news of Tbilisi.
- 1881 October 23**
He arranges a birthday party for his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, in Saguramo, and an argument breaks out with a priest who tells him that Giorgi was born on October 26.

- 1881 November 3**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tsarskoye Selo, and learns that they are healthy and that they have received money sent by him for Giorgi's birthday.
- 1881 November 6**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He writes that he had an argument with the priest about Giorgi's date of birth and asks her to write whether he was born on October 23 or 26. Grigol adds that he is looking forward to Giorgi's appointment as a captain of cavalry.
- 1881 November 14**
He sends a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze and asks him to write a letter to Count Ilarion Vorontsov-Dashkov on behalf of Kona Eristavi, whose son wants to show the Count his invented snow-removing machine and expects support, if Vorontsov-Dashkov likes it.
- 1881 November 19**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, informing her that he is very sad because there is neither theatre nor meetings in the evenings. The entire Georgia is for sale, and first of all, the big estates of the Orbelianis. The lands pass into the hands of the Armenians and there is no salvation. Of the Orbelianis' property, only their house survived the sale, and it too became very old.
- 1881 Until December 8**
From St. Petersburg, he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from whom he learns that Giorgi showed his best on the feast of the Life Hussar Regiment.
- 1881 December 8**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg. He is glad with Giorgi's success. Grigol informs them that the famous artist – Mihaly Zichy is in Tbilisi with his disciple, who wants to stage live pictures of Mikhail Lermontov's "Demon". His character – Tamar – has to wear old Georgian clothes and Taso Oklobzhio handed over her wedding dress with precious ornaments. Zichy admires the beauty of Tbilisi and thinks that no European city can compare to it.
- 1881 Until December 14**
The generals of the regiments are dismissed from the Caucasus Army. Alexandre Saginashvili is among them and Grigol jokes about it with his wife, Elisabeth Chavchavadze-Saginashvili. He tells her every morning ostensibly anxiously that now no one will address her with the phrase "Your Majesty", because her husband is no longer a general. He recommends to move from Tbilisi to Koda, where such referrals do not matter. As a result, Elisabeth is terribly annoyed about this.
- 1881 December 14**
Tamar and Nino Chavchavadzes and Mariam Orbeliani visit him and he is very happy to see these wonderful young women.
- 1881 December 14**
With 500 roubles from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and writes that with this double amount he wishes her a Merry Christmas.

1881 December 16

He sends a letter to Niko Chavchavadze from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, informing him that Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov from St. Petersburg is expected to be the governor. The rule of governance will remain in place for a year until Dondukov develops new provisions on the care of people. Grigol explains why previous courts, district governance and governorships are unacceptable; he believes that the court is acceptable only in Dagestan because justice is in the hands of the people. He cites the example of the rule of Mikhail Vorontsov. He worries that sighs are heard everywhere due to poverty, the clubs are full of Armenians, and only one or two Georgians or Russians go there. The house of Ivane and Sophio Orbelianis is for sale and he knows that a petty bourgeois will settle next to him.

1881 In the poem “Writers’ Round Dance’, Akaki Tsereteli presents Georgian writers who sing in different voices. It is said that Vakhtang Orbeliani “mourns”, Nikoloz Baratashvili – “sighs”, etc. Grigol Orbeliani’s voice is compared to “groaning”.

End of

1881 Akaki Tsereteli’s poem “Mukhammas” (“I have passed half of my life...”), which has Grigol Orbeliani’s phrase from his “Mukhammas” (“Even if I am asleep...”): “When I think, your face comes first!” as an epigraph is being published in the pocket calendar for the coming year.

**No
later
than**

1881 He was handed the collection of poems by Alexandre Chavchavadze for verification. Grigol makes notes on the manuscripts and inscriptions on five of the 68 poems that these poems can’t have been written by Alexandre Chavchavadze (I think this poem does not belong to Alex. Chavchav.”; “I don’t think that this poem is by Alex. Chav.”; “This poem also should not be by Alex. Chavch.”; “Neither do I think of this one”; “I doubt”). On one of the poems, it is written: “Undoubtedly, these poems belong to Alex. Chavch., however, none of them were in the notebook copied by me”. In addition, marks on 15 places indicate that the poem is unequivocally by Alexandre Chavchavadze. There are also lines drawn in blue pencil, which probably prove that these places made him suspicious. We encounter an inscription at the bottom of one of the last pages of the manuscript collection: “Yes, this collection lacks many of Alex. Chavch.’s poems”.

From

1882 He takes a group photo with several military personnel and women.

1882 January 9

He receives a letter from his cousin’s son Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), from St. Petersburg.

1882 January 19

From Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, he sends a letter with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, telling her about their relatives. Grigol writes that Dimitri Orbeliani is very ill.

1882 January 19

In the evening, he attends the meeting of the Archaeological Society of the Caucasus.

- 1882 January 29**
He sends a letter to his cousin's son, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg, informing the latter that Dimitri Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) died. Grigol worries that the great family of the Orbelianis, left without heirs, is slowly disappearing. He says that Kaikhosro Mukhransky's daughter was attacked by her future husband, who wounded her and then committed suicide. The Main Administration and the Viceroy's Council have been disbanded, and it is doubtful that Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov will be able to care for the people. Grigol tells that on Shrovetide Saturday, live pictures of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" staged by the famous artist Mihaly Zichy will be presented, in which 120 women are going to participate. Grigol is sure that it will be a wonderful show.
- 1882 March 28**
He sends a letter to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina from Tbilisi to Yalta. He asks her to forgive her brother, Ivan, and not to sacrifice him in such a difficult time. Grigol informs her that their house is valued at 46000 roubles and will be sold on June 28th. He asks that if she does not redeem it, to contact her niece – Maria Orbeliani's grandmother – Maria Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova, maybe she can buy it out.
- 1882 Until April**
Akaki Tsereteli dedicates the poem "The Evening" ("Wow, this evening...") to Grigol Orbeliani.
- 1882 April 2**
Akaki Tsereteli's poem "Praise of Praise" is published in the newspaper *Droeba* with the caption "I dedicate to Prince Gr. D. Orbeliani". The text itself does not mention Grigol Orbeliani, but it is written in an elevated mood, and it seems that the author shares this mood with the venerable poet.
- 1882 April 4**
He sends 375 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani.
- 1882 April 9**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo with 1000 roubles to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, and congratulates him on the title of Captain of Cavalry. Grigol writes that his transfer to the Caucasus may be resolved upon the arrival of Alexander Drondukov-Korsakov in St. Petersburg. He mourns the death of the recipients' grandmother, Anastasia Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, and recommends his aunts to move to Georgia.
- 1882 Until April 18**
He receives a letter from the Secretary of State of the Russian Empire, Egor Perettsy, sent on March 29, informing him that members of the Council of State have been invited to Moscow to accompany a festive procession to St. Petersburg on the day of the coronation of the new Emperor, Alexander III.
- 1882 April 18**
He sends a reply letter to the Secretary of State of the Russian Empire, Egor Perettsy, announcing with great sorrow that, due to age and health problems, he would not be able to attend the coronation of Emperor Alexander III.

- 1882 April 21**
He sends a letter to Tsarskoye Selo with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, tells her the news of Tbilisi, wonders how her siblings are after the death of her mother, and writes that he is looking forward to Giorgi's transfer to the Caucasus. He has high hopes for Commander-in-Chief Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov, who can take him on first and then, when there is a vacancy, transfer him to the regiment.
- 1882 April 25**
He attends the church wedding of his niece's son, Nikoloz Eristavi, and Ekaterine Tamamsheva.
- 1882 April 30**
He writes a letter to his cousin's son, Nikoloz Eristavi, from Tbilisi, advising not to think about traveling abroad yet, as well as saving at least a third of his annual income for the future. Grigol talks about the happiness of a marital relationship and informs him that Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy died on April 27 and will be buried next to his ancestors in Mtskheta.
- 1882 April 30**
He attends Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy's funeral in Mtskheta.
- 1882 Until May**
Iona Meunargia finds a translation of Zhukovsky's poem by Grigol Orbeliani ("Hey, life! Why are you so rich in dreams?") in Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani's papers and sends it to the magazine *Iveria* for publication.
- 1882 May 1**
He sends a letter to Zakaria Chavchavadze and asks him to listen to the request of extraordinary chanters, brothers – Polievktos and Vasil Karbelashvilis.
- 1882 May 2**
He is attending the liturgy in Irakli Bagrationi's name in Mtskheta.
- 1882 May 6**
He sends a letter to Dmitry Staroselsky, head of the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, asking for the release of Ketevan Eristavi-Chavchavadze (daughter of Estate) from debt from the "Prikaz" or the extension of the public sale of her house for several months until the consecration of the new Emperor is performed and the request of the nobility to write-off the debts of "Prikaz" is considered.
- 1882 After May 6**
He sends a letter to Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri), explaining that he has asked Dmitry Staroselsky to postpone the sale of his and his wife's estates and cannot understand why they would act against it. Grigol promises to clarify this case as soon as possible.
- 1882 May 7**
He sends a telegram to the daughter-in-law of former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, Maria Stolypina-Vorontsova, and gives his condolences over the death of her husband, General Simon Vorontsov.
- 1882 May 8**
At the Sioni Cathedral, he attends the requiem of Simon Vorontsov together with the Georgian nobility.

- 1882 May 12**
He sends a letter through a trusted person to Kharkov, to Maria Orbeliani, the daughter of his relative, the late Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David), who died untimely, and announces that a public sale of the addressee's estate is scheduled for June 28 due to the debt to Prikaz. An auction has already been announced once, but, no one had applied out of respect to this family. It will not be the same next time. He asks to inform her grandmother, Maria Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova, and asks if she could help her dead son-in-law's family save the house.
- 1882 May 20**
He attends a meeting to discuss the request of the Georgian nobility to write off the debts to "Prikaz".
- 1882 May 20**
He sends a letter to Ivane Orbeliani (son of David) in Temirkhanshura, informing him that he has asked the addressee's brother's (Alexandre Orbeliani) mother-in-law, Maria Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova, to help save her son-in-law's estate. Grigol advises to visit and talk to the Governor of the Caucasus personally when the latter arrives in Dagestan.
- 1882 May 20**
He sends 250 roubles and a telegram to Dedoplistskaro, to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. Grigol writes that her sister, Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze, and her brother-in-law, David Chavchavadze, are in Tbilisi and are feeling well.
- 1882 May 24**
He receives a letter from the communities of Tempel'goff and Orbelyanovka from Pyatigorsk. They inform him that it is difficult for them to live on temporarily leased lands and ask to either sell these estates or exchange them for treasury lands.
- 1882 May 25**
He writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, asking him to write to Nestor instead of him, and he himself will sign, because he feels bad.
- 1882 May 28**
He writes a letter from Tbilisi to the communities of the Tempel'goff and Orbelyanovka in Pyatigorsk. On the request to transfer his leased lands to permanent ownership, he replies that it is indeed difficult for them to spend the money and arrange the farm on someone else's land. Their desire is natural and fair, so he agrees and prefers to sell the land to them than others. However, it is unprofitable for him to sell the land in parts as they already know that he has set a small price for lands. As soon as the contract is over, he must sell all these lands in order to redeem the ancestral estate with this money. By exchanging these lands for treasury lands he will not achieve his goal. The lands are becoming more expensive every year and if they had believed him in 1879, they would have already breathed with relief for a long time.
- 1871-1882 May 30**
He sends a short letter to Elene Chavchavadze's husband, Nikoloz Astafiev, and invites him to dinner the next day.
- 1882 May**
Grigol Orbeliani's translation of Vasily Zhukovsky's poem "Hey, life! Why are you so rich in dreams?") is published in the magazine *Iveria* under the title "From Zhukovsky".

- 1882 Until June 6**
 Officials of various joint-stock companies in the Caucasus are visiting Tbilisi: Pavel Bobritskiy, Alexander Golitsynskiy, Alexander Phisun and others. Grigol attends a dinner hosted by Elisabeth Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli in their honour, and from there Alexander Phisun invites them to Persian dinner. When the chariots stop at a small tavern, Grigol Orbeliani observes how Elisabeth Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli is concerned and smiles. Everyone has a good time in the small tavern where the younger ones used to gather.
- 1882 June 6**
 He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Dedoplistskaro to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, informing him that the issue of his transfer from the Guard to the Cossack Regiment is moving ahead. The order was issued and now the former Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, must agree with Emperor Alexander III.
- 1882 Until June 8**
 He is very worried that the house of David and Manana Orbelianis should be sold to pay off the debts to “Prikaz”. He himself has no money and therefore he asks Alexandre Orbeliani’s mother-in-law, Maria Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova, and Zakaria Chavchavadze and Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Ivane Orbeliani (son of Mamuka), to somehow buy out this house.
- 1882 June 8**
 He sends a letter to Vakhtang Orbeliani through Polievktos Karbelashvili, asking his daughter Mariam to support Grigol’s proposal to establish a Georgian chant in the nobility committee.
- 1882 June 8**
 He sends a letter to his cousin, Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva), in Gori, and expresses great concern over the miserable financial situation of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David). Grigol tells him about the news of Tbilisi and writes that wrestling has been held and one boy from Gldani defeated all of his rivals.
- 1882 June 13**
 He writes a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze. Grigol is interested whether he is going to visit him to finish the issue of the Tbilisi province. He also informs that he will not be able to attend the meeting of the Commission for the Restoration of Christianity.
- 1882 June 21**
 From Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, along with 250 roubles, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagratiuni-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, asking her to send her news often by telegrams, as the letters arrive late. Grigol writes about the news of their relatives and friends and gives his regards to his nephew, Giorgi.
- 1882 Until June 23**
 He receives a letter sent from Tsarskoye Selo on June 15 by his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagratiuni-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that Giorgi did not necessarily want to join the Vladikavkaz Cossack Regiment, and he took care of it in vain.

- 1882 June 23**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Tsarskoye Selo, and reminds her that they wrote to him that Giorgi wanted to join the Cossack regiment, not the Dragons, because being a commander of the squadron in the Dragon Regiment is linked to high costs. Therefore, he bothered the headquarters and the governor, and now he finds himself in an awkward position because the recipient and Giorgi do not express their opinion directly. The only way out for Giorgi is to move to the Cossack regiment, and when the Commander-in-chief returns, he will find some other place for him or he might take Giorgi with him. On the other hand, if Giorgi loses his rank due to the transfer to the Cossack regiment, then it is better to stop the order of his transfer and wait for the arrival of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in St. Petersburg.
- 1882 July 12**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Borjomi to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili Orbeliani. He gives his regards to her and her niece, Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze, who the recipient has visited.
- 1882 Until July 19**
He receives a letter, sent by Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 5.
- 1882 July 19**
From Tbilisi to Moscow, along with 250 roubles, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. Grigol is surprised by the fact that both he and his mother reluctantly accepted the issue of transferring Giorgi to the Cossack regiment, though it was their wish. He writes that if Giorgi does not want to do so, he must say it now at the Headquarters of the Irregular Forces.
- 1882 July 23**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Abastumani to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and reprimands her for learning of her decision to leave Borjomi for Batumi from other people. Grigol envies that she has such a caring niece like Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze, while he has been left infirm, neither his sister-in-law nor anyone else has been able to help him.
- 1882 July 25**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Koda through his servant Zurabka to Alexandre Saginashvili and tells the latter about the news of their relatives.
- 1882 Until July 28**
He receives a telegram, sent by Makrine (Mariam) Aleksii-Meskhishvili, from Abastumani and learns that his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, broke her leg while coming down from the phaeton. The sender asks him to send the surgeon Bajiashvilia and a servant boy.
- 1882 Until July 28**
He receives a letter from his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio.

- 1882 July 28**
He sends a reply from Tbilisi to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio. He asks her to tell her husband, Ivan Oklobzhio, to buy or sell Grigol's land, with cropland, pastures, fish-filled rivers and mills, for 20 roubles per dessiatina, so that he could release his ancestral lands from the Armenians. Grigol informs that the former Exarch of Georgia Ioannik (Rudnyov), a newly appointed Metropolitan, was seen off to Moscow from Mtskheta with a prayer and great honour; Tbilisi Gardens are full of people in the evenings; Concerts, dances, masquerades are held and the morale is very low.
- 1882 Until July 31**
He receives a letter from his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio.
- 1882 Until July 31**
He receives a letter from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that she is weak and goes to Moscow to her sisters.
- 1882 July 31**
He sends a letter to his niece's son, Nikoloz Eristavi, asking him to go to Abastumani and pay attention to Ketevan Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, who has broken her leg. Nikoloz fulfils his request immediately.
- 1882 July 31**
From Tbilisi to Zheleznovodsk, he sends a letter to his cousin's daughter, Anastasia Oklobzhio, and her husband, Ivan Oklobzhio. He again reminds the latter of his request to help sell the land of the village of Orbelyanovka, since he wants to redeem his ancestral lands from the Armenians.
- 1882 Until August 8**
From Abastumani, he receives a letter from Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze, the niece of his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.
- 1882 August 8**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Abastumani to Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze, the niece of his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. Grigol writes that he has already sent surgeon Bajiashvili to them. He is sure that Anastasia and Mariam Aleksii-Meskhishvili will take care of their aunt. He writes that Dr. Abgar Rotiniants has left Tbilisi, but he will send his servant Solomonka the next day to make the doctor write prescriptions, and will inform them of the results on the third day.
- 1882 Until August 10**
In Zheleznovodsk, he sends a telegram to his cousin's son, Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Zurab). The telegram returns with information that he has left for Kislovodsk.
- 1882 Until August 10**
In Kislovodsk, he sends a telegram to his cousin's son, Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Zurab), but it returns again with information that the latter has returned to Temirkhanshura.
- 1882 August 10**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Abastumani with the prescriptions of the medicines she requested, to Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze, the niece of Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani. He asks them to have a rest and return to Tbilisi, otherwise he will be alone. Grigol tells rumours about her impending marriage and wonders if it is true or not.

- 1882 August 10**
He writes a letter to be sent to his cousin's son, Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Zurab), but does not send it.
- 1882 August 11**
He sends a letter to his cousin's son, Niko Chavchavadze, from Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura. He informs the latter that Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov is preparing to go to Dagestan and then to St. Petersburg to approve the charter of the Caucasus, which is being worked out by a commission sent from St. Petersburg. He thinks that the purpose of the Charter is for each minister to run his part in Georgia from Neva Avenue in St. Peterburg. Grigol writes that Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani is incurable, the last beauty of Georgia will soon be gone and the darkness is covering the country. He advises to ask Dondukov to appoint a head of the region soon to curb the robbery in Quba or to annex Quba to Dagestan, as Batumi joined Guria.
- 1882 After August 13**
From Gordi, he finds out about the death of Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani and wants to say a farewell word for her, but he cannot find enough strength to go there and stays at home.
- 1882 August 19**
He sends a letter to Tsarskoye Selo to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, along with 250 roubles, and announces the news of Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani's death with great sadness. He remembers all those who decided to leave this world: Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, his brothers: Zakaria and Ilia, sisters of the recipient: Elisabeth and Vera, Kaplan, Alexandre, Ioseb, Mikhako Orbelianis, Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani and others. Grigol writes that his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili, broke her leg while coming down from the phaeton and if Bajashvili, a surgeon, had not been sent to her in Abastumani in time, she might have lost her leg. He gives his regards to her sister, Olga, and wonders if being with her family in Moscow contents her. He also writes that Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky and his daughters, Maiko and Olga, are going to leave Yalta.
- 1882 August 21**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Koda with his servant Ninika to Alexandre Saginashvili and tells him that his sister-in-law, Ketevan, has broken her leg. Grigol writes that his widowed niece, Nino Baratashvili, has left for Koda to take care of the estate and asks him to help her.
- 1882 August 22**
He receives a letter from Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze, the niece of his sister-in-law – Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, and learns that Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, Mariam Aleksii-Meskhishvili and she have already arrived in Akhaltsikhe from Abastumani.
- 1882 August 23**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Akhaltsikhe through surgeon Bajashvili to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's niece – Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze, and writes that he is happy for them to leave for Tbilisi because he is tired of being alone. He tells her the news of Ekaterine Chavchavadze's death and writes with heartache that the queen-born women like her are leaving this world and no one is left to compare to them. He jokes that if the doctor, the holder of the letter, had a Russian surname, he might have received more attention from her.

- 1882 August 26**
From Tbilisi to Zugdidi, he sends a letter to Nikoloz Dadiani and writes that after the death of his mother he was assigned a special mission to take care not only of himself but also of the people of Samegrelo. Therefore, he asks Nikoloz to leave St. Petersburg and settle with his family in his homeland.
- 1882 August 29**
He sends a letter and 50 roubles as a donation to Vasil Karbelashvili, who has recently been enrolled in the Moscow Conservatory to study the musical script, in order to record the music of Georgian national and ecclesiastical songs.
- 1882 Until September 3**
He learns that his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, has arrived in Osiauri. Grigol sends a telegram.
- 1882 September 3**
He learns that his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, is in Gori and sends Dr. Bajiashvili to see her.
- 1882 September 3**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Gori, informing her that the surgeon Bajiashvili is on his way to see her.
- 1882 Until September 10**
After Akaki Tsereteli's successful public meetings, held in Gori, Kutaisi and Telavi, the Georgian society realized that it was ready to appreciate its worthy writers with Grigol Orbeliani being first among them. In 1871, the 50th anniversary of his military service was celebrated with great pomp, but this somehow overshadowed his poetic deeds and they wish to celebrate the 50th jubilee of his literary activities.
- 1882 September 10**
The newspaper *Droeba* provides readers with information that the public expresses a desire to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the literary work of the famous poet Grigol Orbeliani. It also says that appreciation of worthy people is a sign of strengthening the nation's self-awareness.
- 1882 September 11**
The Russian newspaper *Kavkaz* publishes the information, obtained by the newspaper *Droeba*, that the Georgian public wishes to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's activity, thus acknowledging his worthy literary activity.
- 1882 No later than September 11**
He sends a short letter to Koda to his cousin Kaplan Orbeliani's wife, Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani, thanking her for sending the delicious peaches.
- 1882 Until September 14**
Due to his illness, he refuses the wish of the public to celebrate the 50th anniversary for appearance in the literary arena.

- 1882 September 14**
The newspaper *Droeba* provides readers with the information, published in the newspaper *Kavkaz*, regarding the fact that numerous letters are being sent to the editorial office asking when the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's literary activity will be held. The author of the review also repeats the assumption that Grigol Orbeliani's statement about his being ill is just an excuse and that an extraordinary commission will be set up to arrange the anniversary.
- 1882 September 16**
The Russian newspaper *Kavkaz* publishes information from the newspaper *Droeba* that residents of different regions of Georgia have expressed their desire to participate in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani, but the latter says he will not be able to attend due to his illness.
- 1882 September 18**
The Russian newspaper *Kavkaz* reports that the entire society is looking forward to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's activity and the newspaper receives numerous letters asking about the date of the celebration to be held. The newspaper chronicle also states that it is true that Grigol Orbeliani says he is ill and will not be able to attend the anniversary, but they believe that this is just an excuse and it is hoped that he will change his mind. There is also information that an extraordinary commission will be set up to organize the anniversary.
- 1882 September 19**
The newspaper *Droeba* publishes information regarding the letters received from various people wishing to participate in the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's literary activity, but the latter himself claims that he does not deserve such attention and that he cannot attend the anniversary due to his illness.
- 1882 September 19**
He receives a letter from Tsarskoye Selo, from his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, from which he learns that, according to the Main Administration of the Irregular Troops, the transfer of Giorgi Orbeliani to the Vladikavkaz Cossack Regiment should be decided by the General Staff of the Caucasus Army. He is very surprised by this reply, because the governor Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov did what was required: he signed Giorgi's petition as early as June 22 1882.
- 1882 September 20**
He sends a letter from Tabakhmela to Tsarskoye Selo with 250 roubles to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He is surprised by the response of the Main Administration of the Irregular Troops to Giorgi's statement regarding the transfer to the Vladikavkaz Cossack Regiment. He promises to find out what is happening in two days and will send a telegram, but before the letter is completed, he finds out that the Main Administration refused to permanently transfer Giorgi to the Cossack regiment, but not temporarily. This decision was made on August 23 and now it is necessary to issue an ordinance on temporary transfer. He writes that Giorgi should not be lazy and should take care to speed up the issuance of such an ordinance.
- 1882 September**
His jubilee is planned in Kutaisi.
- 1882 Until October 20**
He receives a telegram from his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, from St. Petersburg, from which he learns that he and his mother are well.

- 1882 Until October 21**
He finds out that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, is so seriously ill that doctors refuse to treat her. Grigol sends a telegram to her sister, Olga, who knew nothing at all about her sister's illness and falls into despair herself.
- 1882 October 21**
From Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, he sends a letter to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, with 250 roubles, asking him to write often about his mother's health. Grigol informs him that Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov left for St. Petersburg accompanied by Grigol Orbeliani's good acquaintance, General Witold Gurchin. He asks to visit him and the latter will quickly resolve Giorgi's transition from headquarters to the Cossack Regiment in Vladikavkaz.
- 1882 October 31**
The newspaper *Droeba* publishes an extensive letter by Kaikhosro Gelovani: "Due to the Jubilee of Grigol Orbeliani", in which he talks about the importance of writing in the development of the nation and the need to appreciate the worthy figures of literature.
- 1882 Until November 1**
He learns from Nadezhda Kologrivova-Dondukov-Korsakova, the wife of the Caucasus Governor, that she has met Grigol's nephew Giorgi, from whom she has heard that Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani will leave Tsarskoye Selo for Moscow on November 1.
- 1882 November 3**
He sends a letter with 345 roubles from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani. Grigol asks him to write in detail what answer he has received regarding his transfer to the Vladikavkaz Cossack Regiment and whether they intend to arrive in Georgia.
- 1882 November 18**
He sends a written confirmation to the State Chancellery of the Russian Empire that he has received the Gold Medal awarded in his name in connection with the death of Emperor Alexander II.
- 1882 November 20**
He sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, wondering whether she has left for Moscow, but gets no answer.
- 1882 Until November 20**
He receives a letter from Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky.
- 1882 November 20**
He sends a reply letter from Tbilisi to Liubotyn to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky. He apologizes for the delayed response and explains that he is quite weak, rarely appears in public and has lost the joy of everything. The only thing that encourages him is the expectations of his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and his nephew, Giorgi. Grigol tells Dmitry about the death of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, his mother – Mariam Aghamalian-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya and Ekaterine Chavchavadze.
- 1882 November 20**
He sends a letter with 250 roubles to his nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo. Grigol expresses his surprise that Giorgi cannot even write three words about himself. He wants to know where he is and how his mission in the Vladikavkaz Regiment ended. He is also interested in how Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov was received and what people speak about him in St. Petersburg.

- 1882 Until December 2**
He receives a written opinion on the rule of the Caucasus compiled by Baron Alexander Nikolai.
- 1882 December 2**
He returns the written opinions of Baron Alexander Nikolai about the Caucasus to the author together with his letter and expresses his admiration for the knowledge that the addressee has about the Caucasus.
- 1882 Until December 10**
He eagerly waits for his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi, to move to Tbilisi and enjoy life, but in return he receives a letter from his sister-in-law, informing him that they are still in Tsarskoye Selo. He gets in such a bad mood that quarrels with everyone.
- 1882 Until December 10**
He goes to the party, held by Kola Eristavi, which is attended by Giorgi Eristavi, Ivane Orbeliani, Iason Tumanishvili and others.
- 1882 December 10**
From Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo, he sends a letter to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, expressing great sorrow that they cannot come to Tbilisi again. He thinks that Giorgi has not applied for enlistment in the Caucasus Army in time and that is why they cannot leave Tsarskoye Selo. Grigol writes that her sister's family is fine and tells her about the changes introduced by the new Viceroy.
- 1882 December 12**
From Tbilisi to Yalta, he sends a letter to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina and tells her about the heartache expressed by her brother, Ivane Orbeliani (son of David), before returning to Dagestan due to the disagreement between them. Grigol writes that Ivane wants his sister to return to their house and if she does not want to see her brother, he will not bother her.
- 1882 December 16**
From Tbilisi to Temirkhanshura, he sends a letter to the Commander of the Dagestan Cavalry Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Archil Chavchavadze, congratulating him on his military success and thanking him for his worthy service.
- 1882 December 20**
He receives a letter from Moscow, sent by the sister of his sister-in-law, Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya, and learns that Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani is still weak and therefore she cannot decide to leave for Georgia.
- 1882 December 20**
He sends a short letter with 250 roubles from Tbilisi to Tsarskoye Selo to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and wishes her a Merry Christmas. Grigol asks to inform whether they are going to arrive in Tbilisi in winter or not. He writes that Anastasia Oklobzhio feels much better.

- 1882 December**
Silovan Khundadze publishes a letter in the magazine *Iveria* “A Historical Tone in Gr. Orbeliani’s Poems” and dedicates this article to the 50th anniversary of his literary activity. According to the author, the year of 1832 was the first fruitful year in the work of Grigol Orbeliani and the history originates from this moment. He discusses in detail the works of Grigol Orbeliani: “Iarali”, “The Toast”, and “Tamar King’s Image in the Church of Betania”.
- Until 1883**
He writes poems: “On the bowl”, “A Kinto’s song”, untitled (“Hope, are you God indeed...”) and “I have become old”.
- Until 1883**
Akaki Tsereteli visits Grigol Orbeliani to pay his respect to him and to neutralize the disagreement created by their poetic controversy in the 1870s. Grigol kindly welcomes him and tells the story of his exile from his homeland because of his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, which impresses Akaki so much that tears come into his eyes.
- 1883 Beginning**
Zakaria Chichinadze visits him and informs that he wants to prepare the third edition of his poems and asks for a picture. Grigol Orbeliani promises to take a special photo, find unpublished poems, and correct the old ones.
- 1883 Until January 10**
He learns that his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, and nephew, Giorgi Orbeliani, have left Moscow and will be in Vladikavkaz on January 10.
- 1883 January 10**
He sends a letter to his niece, Ekaterine Baratashvili’s son – Nikoloz Eristavi, informing that Barbare and Giorgi Orbeliani have left Moscow and will arrive in Tbilisi soon. Grigol Asks her to help them buy two extensible rugs in front of the bed.
- 1883 January 24**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to St. Petersburg to the Governor-General of the Caucasus, Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov. Grigol asks to appoint Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri), Chairman of the Civil Department of the same Chamber, who has been serving honestly for many years and deserves a promotion, for the vacancy due to the transfer of Alexander Ogolin from the presidency of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber.
- 1883 Until February**
He takes a photo without awards and medals.
- 1883 Until February**
Zakaria Chichinadze again visits him to get materials for the new edition of Grigol Orbeliani’s poems. Grigol Orbeliani gives him a copy of his previous edition, with the corrections made in it and a new photo, on which no medal or award adorns his chest.
- 1883 Until February 16**
Romanoz Pantskhava writes a review of Grigol Orbeliani’s poems and asks Ilia Chavchavadze to read his work.
- 1883 From February**
He gets ill, and the treatment prescribed by his doctor is not effective.

1883

March 21

He dies of an infectious disease – typhoid, after a two-month illness.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf; The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy, case №XVIII, paper 3492; Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, pp. 758-59; The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, a section of old documents, stock 1448, case №6292; stock 1450, case №2587; Solomon Tsaishvili, When Was Grigol Orbeliani Born? *Young Communist*, Tbilisi, 1955, July 7.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani's date of birth in the Ancestry List of the Orbelianis states October 2 1804, while the records of service by his biographer Iona Meunargia state 1800 and according to the poet's records – he must have been born in 1805. On February 24 1833, when the inquiry commission asked him about his age, he replied that he was 27 years old. Thus, he must have been born on October 2 1805. Similar information is provided in a letter sent to Dimitri Emelianov in 1834, stating that he is 28 years old. Provided he was born on October 2 1805, he would have really been of that age by October 2 1834. Based on the abovementioned, we would have supported this version of his birth date if not for one of Solomon Tsaishvili's publications, in which he talks about the letters of congratulations written by the poet's uncles to his father regarding Grigol's birth in 1804. Our inquiry of these cards in the Historical Archive of Georgia has convinced us that they were actually sent in 1804, and it is clear from the content that Grigol Orbeliani was born on October 2 of that year. These sources are truly authentic, where any errors are in fact excluded. Therefore, we had no choice but to think that at the time of interrogation and in the letter sent to Dimitri Emelianov, the writer stated his age mistakenly. It may have been that the birth date had been changed in his documents and he had to state his age according to the mentioned date. It is not inconceivable that he simply did not know the exact time of his birth. Yet, one thing is certain: he was actually born on October 2 1804.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zurab (Dimitri) (son of Nikoloz) (1766-1827) – Son of Nikoloz Orbeliani (son of Revaz) and Tamar Abashidze (daughter of Paata), “milakhvari” (agricultural official), advisor to the board, head of Tbilisi customs, Grigol Orbeliani's father.

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Photo/Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, a section of old documents, stock 1448, case №6292.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 72.

Dating: The date is indicated approximately. At that time, literacy was not taught at least until children were 5 years old.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Dimitri (son of Solomon) (1779-1862) – Clergyman, bibliophile. He served in the Anchiskhati Temple from 1803. His daughter, Ketevan, was Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Solomon (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1814-1818) – Brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He died at an early age.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4056; A.T. Urushadze, Sociocultural Modernization of Georgia in the First Half of the XIX Century, University News, North Caucasus Region, Social Sciences, 2011, №2. Vasily Novitsky, Military Encyclopaedia, vol. 9, St. Petersburg, 1912.

Dating: In the biography of Grigol Orbeliani, Iona Meunargia writes that Grigol had left the Nobility School before the completion of the course and went to the Artillery School. Historical sources indicate that no Special Artillery School existed until 1820. There were cadet classes established with the training units of the guard artillery. It seems that Orbeliani continued his studies in one of those classes and that was the beginning of his future military career. A letter to his cousin Anton Orbeliani, in 1824, reveals that eight years ago a change in his life took place that deprived him of his “freedom”. We believe that the matter concerns the beginning of the military career and taking a course of artillery training of cadets. Consequently, it must have happened in 1816. According to the biographical work by Iona Meunargia, this should have happened at this particular time. However, since Iona Meunargia considers 1800 as Grigol Orbeliani’s birth, the age he cites in connection with this or that fact must not be true. In 1816, the Caucasus witnessed the events that could have stipulated Orbeliani’s decision: Aleksey Yermolov was appointed head of the Caucasian armies, Russia began a war against the North Caucasus, the Empire’s order was changed – the Georgian nobility was demanded to gain military education and to be in the service of Empire. In addition, Theodore Akhverdov, a close friend of Alexandre Chavchavadze’s family, was appointed Commander of the Georgian Artillery Corp of the Caucasian Armies.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 73.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 73.

Biographical data:

Hoven Roman (Reingold) (son of Ivan) (1775-1861) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Civilian Governor of Georgia in 1818-1829.

Kukolnikov Vasiliy (son of Grigol) (1765-1821) – Russian scholar and teacher. In 1817, he was an Adviser to the Governing Body of the Principal Pedagogical Institute of the Russian Empire.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Solomon (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1814-1818) – Brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He died at an early age.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №12, p. 24.

Geographical names: Volgograd is the current name of Tsaritsyn.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Opperman Alexander (son of Carlos) (1803-1855) – Count, Major-General, Chief of the Georgian Regiment of Grenadiers.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, H-332.

Note: The text of the manuscript is accompanied by a dated inscription on the last page: “This Milordian is written by Grigol Orbeliani. Whoever reads it, let him think of me.” The formula of a will is in the first person.

Biographical data:

Komarov Matvey – 18th century Russian writer, author of the popular book – “The story of the adventures of the English Milord George and the Brandenburg Countess Frederike Louise”

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №11, p. 24.

Identification of persons: Grigol Orbeliani's mother Khoreshan had a half-sister – Maia Bagrationi-Andronikashvili and Iase Andronikashvili was her husband's nephew. The letter does not mention the name of the Count. However, since Iase Andronikashvili was an adjutant to Count Ivan Paskevich, who served the Emperor's brother, Commander of the Russian Artillery Mikhail Pavlovich Romanov from July 3 1819, we think that the letter implies him.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Andronikashvili Iase (son of Ioseb) (1798-1863) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Colonel since 1842, Major-General since 1846. He retired from military service in 1851. Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani's mother's half-sister - Maya (Mariam) Bagrationi-Andronikashvili (daughter of Archil).

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Military encyclopaedia, vol. 17, M., 1914, p. 138.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №13, p. 35.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexander I (Alexander Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1777-1825) – Emperor of Russia between 1801-1825.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, pp. 73-74.

Dating: Iona Meunargia writes that Grigol was 14 years old at that time, but it is strange that he speaks about Sophio's uncle's and not her father's intentions in relation to betrothal. Why would the uncle decide the fate of a child if her father was still alive? Sophio's father died in 1820. That year Dimitri Orbeliani must have been in great despair, as his only son – Tamaz, Major-General of the Russian Army, died in 1815. Moreover, he lost one of three brothers – Petre (Beglari) in the previous year, and in 1820, before the death of his brother – Kaplan, he lost the second brother Giorgi and he also lost his wife – Ana Amilakhvari. Since he had no more siblings, Kaplan's family was left without a man and little Sophio needed someone's protection. In addition, this branch of Orbeliani's family faced extinction. First Dimitri's son died, then his three brothers and he himself became a widower when he was 57 years old. We think that this is why he decided to engage Sophio at such an early age and to a representative of another branch of his family, otherwise, the betrothal of a little child was not common in Kartli of that period. Consequently, it must have been that Iona Meunargia had not stated the age of Grigol Orbeliani during his betrothal right. We think that he should have been 15 and not 14 years old at that time. If this information was provided to the author of the biography by Grigol himself, this again confirms the fact that Grigol considered 1805 as his birth year. It is thought-provoking that according to the Orbeliani genealogical list, Grigol and Sophio were born in the same year, 1804, and if Grigol were 14, Sophio would have been his equal. Inaccuracies are numerous in the book of Iona Meunargia and in the genealogical list. Thus, we cannot say for sure which one is wrong in this case.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Zaal (Zakaria)) (1763-1827) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. In 1793, he was appointed Commander of the 2nd Battalion of the Caucasus Chasseur Corps, in 1800 - Commander of the 18th Chasseur Regiment. In 1803, he took part in the Char-Belakan expedition. In 1809, he distinguished himself in the battle against the Turks near Poti. In 1818, he resigned from military service.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ivane) (son of Zaal) (1780-1820) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, father of Sophio Orbeliani-Bezak, she was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Amilakhvari-Simonich Anna (daughter of Otar) (1800-1866) – Mother of Grigol Orbeliani's intended, Sophio Orbeliani. Her first husband was Kaplan (Ivane) Orbeliani (son of Zaal) and her second husband was Count Ivan Simonichi (son of Ioseb).

Source: B.S. Esadze, Chronicle of Georgia. The anniversary collection on the 300th anniversary of the Reign of the House of Romanov, the Sovereign Patrons of the Georgian People. 1613-1913, Tiflis, Edition of P.I. Tumanov's book, 1913, p. 286. The list to Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Yevsevi) (1769-1863) – General of the Russian Army Infantry, Senator, participant in the Caucasus Wars.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75., V.A. Potto, Caucasian war. In essays, episodes, legends and biographies, XXXIX. Kakheti and Kartli.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Yevsevi) (1769-1863) – General of the Russian Army Infantry, Senator, participant in the Caucasus Wars.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Russian Olden Time 1874, №11, p. 136.

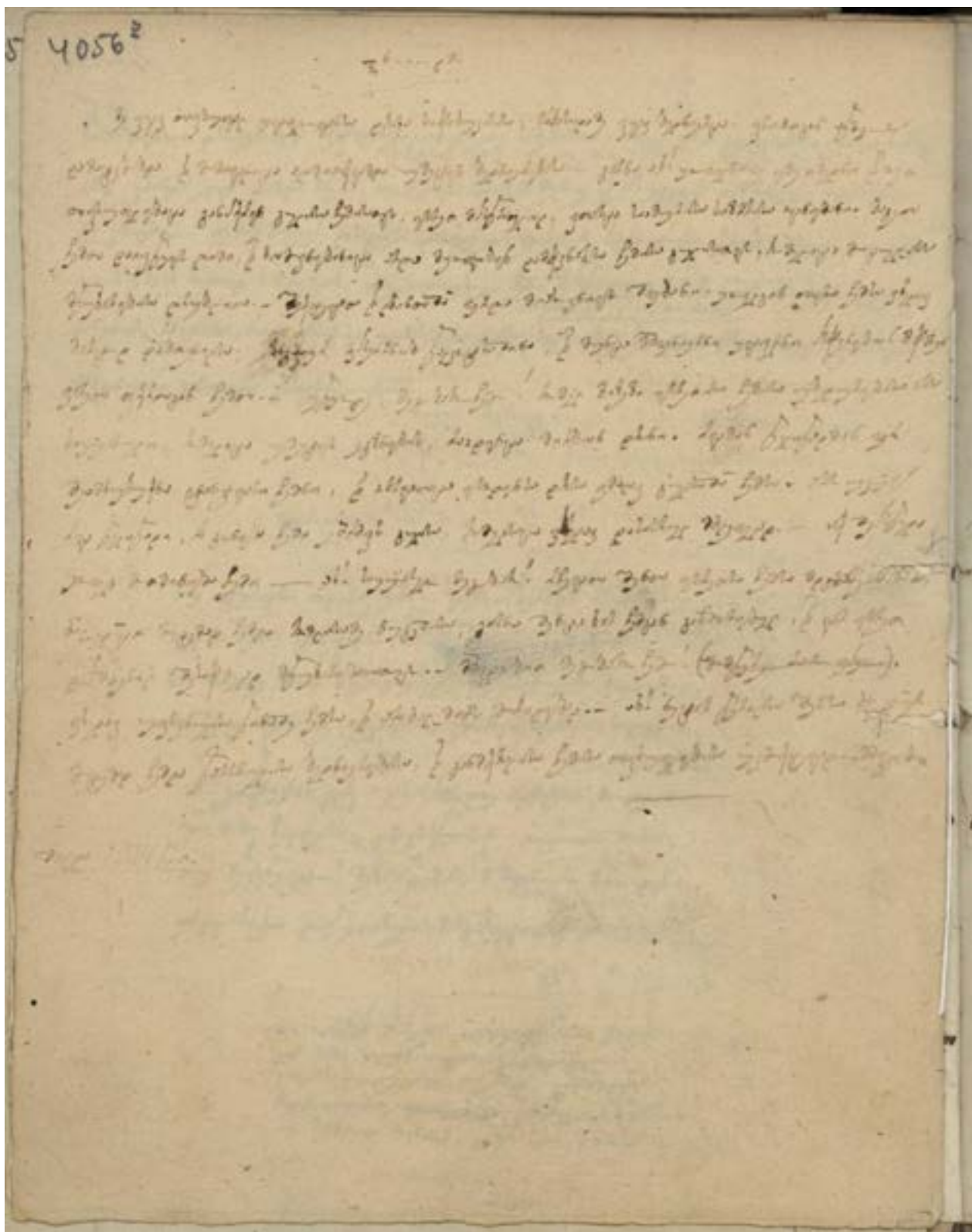
Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4056a.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin and friend.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4056a.



Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 86.

Dating: Since Grigol Orbeliani was enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1826, and we know from the biography by Iona Meunargia that he participated in the expedition, we established the dates of his relocation with this regiment and found out about the events that took place from the book depicting the History of Grenadier Regiment.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to Count Simonichi's memories.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Demurchasali village was in Kvemo Kartli, Borchalo district.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Tovuzi was a village at that time, but now it is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Hasansu was a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Hasansu was a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: The Aghstafa River is a tributary of the Mtkvari River and flows into the territory of present Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Orbeliani Aslan (son of Nikoloz) (1767-1856) – Uncle of Grigol Orbeliani. In 1826, he was appointed guardian of Kazakhstan. In 1829, he resisted being drafted into the militia, for which he was convicted. He participated in the 1832 conspiracy.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: The current name of Khanlar town is Goygol and it is located in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Orbeliani Aslan (son of Nikoloz) (1767-1856) – Uncle of Grigol Orbeliani. In 1826, he was appointed guardian of Kazakhstan. In 1829, he resisted being drafted into the militia, for which he was convicted. He participated in the 1832 conspiracy.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: The current name of Khanlar town is Goygol and it is located in the territory of Azerbaijan. The Aghstafa River is a right tributary of the Mtkvari River and flows into the territory of present Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: The river Hasansu flows from the northeast slope of the Lesser Caucasus and flows into the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Alexandre (son of Erekle II) (1770-1844) – Son of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II. After the death of his father, he tried to make Iulon Batonishvili ascend the throne. After the annexation of Georgia by Russia, he was looking for allies to expel the latter from Georgia. In 1812, he arrived in Georgia with his detachment and organized an uprising, but was defeated. He stayed in Dagestan until 1818, then moved to Iran, from where he never returned.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Hasansu was a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan. Elisabethpol is the former name of the city of Ganja, Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Alexandre (son of Erekle II) (1770-1844) – Son of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II. After the death of his father, he tried to make Iulon Batonishvili ascend the throne. After the annexation of Georgia by Russia, he was looking for allies to expel the latter from Georgia. In 1812, he arrived in Georgia with his detachment and organized an uprising, but was defeated. He stayed in Dagestan until 1818, then moved to Iran, from where he never returned.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901;

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: The river Hasansu flows from the northeast slope of the Lesser Caucasus and flows into the territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Kara is a village in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Dzegam is a village in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; and the dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Elisabethpol is a former name of the city of Ganja, Azerbaijan.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Persian War, Campaign of 1826, From the Notes of Count Simonichi, Caucasian collection, vol. 22, 1901.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established according to the memories of Count Simonichi.

Geographical names: Elisabethpol is a former name of the city of Ganja, Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Abbas Mirza Qajar (1789-1833) – Iranian statesman, heir to the throne since 1816, Commander of the Iranian Army during the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828. In 1828, he took part in the negotiations, which ended with the Treaty of Turkmenchay.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: The river Aras or Araxes originates in Armenia and flows into the territories of Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: The district of Meshki was occupied by the Persians at that time and became part of the Russian Empire after the end of the war.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: The city of Lori is currently located in the territory of Armenia.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani’s participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Agari (referred as to “Ahar” in other sources) was the main city of Karadagh khanate located in the territory of present-day Iran.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Nasirabad is a city in the territory of Iran.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Agari (in other sources referred as to "Ahar") was the main city of the Karadagh Khanate located in the territory of present-day Iran.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Karabakh was an independent khanate that was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1805.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Karabakh was an independent khanate that was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1805.

Biographical data:

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Source: The list to Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Etchmiadzin is located in 20 kilometres from Yerevan.

Biographical data:

Benkendorff Konstantin (son of Kristofor) (1785-1828) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: The mountain of Irakli, the so-called Irakli-Tapa, is located near Yerevan.

Biographical data:

Benkendorff Konstantin (son of Kristofor) (1785-1828) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Frederix Alexander (son of Andria) (1798-1849) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp - during the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Frederix Alexander (son of Andria) (1798-1849) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp - during the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Sardarabad is a city in north-western Iran.

Biographical data:

Frederix Alexander (son of Andria) (1798-1849) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp - during the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Hassan-Khan – Brother of the last ruler of the Yerevan Khanate.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: The Aparan River, currently Kasagh, flows into Armenian territory.

Biographical data:

Hassan-Khan – Brother of the last ruler of the Yerevan Khanate.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Hassan-Khan – Brother of the last ruler of the Yerevan Khanate.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75; Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 3, Persian War 1826-1828.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Frederix Alexander (son of Andria) (1798-1849) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp - during the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, pp. 98-99.

Dating: Since Grigol Orbeliani was enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1826 and we know from the biography of Iona Meunargia that he participated in this expedition, we have established the dates of his relocation with this Regiment, as well as the dates of the developed events from the aforementioned book reflecting the history of the Grenadier Regiment.

Geographical names: Abbasabad was a fortress of Yerevan Khanate of that time.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, pp. 98-99.

Dating: Since Grigol Orbeliani was enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1826 and we know from the biography of Iona Meunargia that he participated in this expedition, we have established the dates of his relocation with this Regiment, as well as the dates of the developed events from the aforementioned book reflecting the history of the Grenadier Regiment.

Geographical names: Djevan-Bulak village was located in the territory of Yerevan Khanate.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, pp. 98-99.

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Geographical names: Abbasabad was a fortress of Yerevan Khanate of that time.

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Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, pp. 98-99.

Dating: Since Grigol Orbeliani was enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1826 and we know from the biography of Iona Meunargia that he participated in this expedition, we have established the dates of his relocation with this Regiment, as well as the dates of the developed events from the aforementioned book reflecting the history of the Grenadier Regiment.

Geographical names: Ordubad was a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Frederix Alexander (son of Andria) (1798-1849) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp - during the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Source: Message from P.P. Sukhtelen to G.E. Eristov regarding the siege and capture of the Sardarabad fortress, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 548, description 3, case №85, paper 16-17.

Geographical names: Sardarabad is currently a small town in the province of Khuzestan, Iran.

Biographical data:

Sukhtelen Paul (son of Peter) (1788-1833) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829, Governor of Orenburg.

Source: Message from P.P. Sukhtelen to G.E. Eristov regarding the siege and capture of the Sardarabad fortress, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 548, description 3, case №85, paper 16-17.

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Biographical data:

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Sukhtelen Paul (son of Peter) (1788-1833) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829, Governor of Orenburg.

Source: V.A. Potto, Persian War. 1826-1828, vol. 3, St. Petersburg, 1900.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: The National Archive of Georgia, №171; magazine *Krebuli* (The Collection), №1, 1871, pp. 1-38.

Dating: The capture of Yerevan took place on October 1 1827, so feasting was to be held thereafter.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75.

Biographical data:

Abbas Mirza Qajar (1789-1833) – Iranian statesman, heir to the throne since 1816, Commander of the Iranian Army during the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828. In 1828, he took part in the negotiations, which ended with the Treaty of Turkmenchay.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4050/a, b.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007; L. Boguslavsky, The History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 204.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76; V.A. Potto, The Siege and Storm of Kars. 1828. St. Petersburg, 1900.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76; V.A. Potto, The Siege and Storm of Kars. 1828. St. Petersburg, 1900.

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Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76; V.A. Potto, The Siege and Storm of Kars. 1828. St. Petersburg, 1900.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Mount Abul is located in Samtskhe-Javakheti, near Akhalkalaki.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76. Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 4, Turkish War 1828-1829.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76. Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 4, Turkish War 1828-1829.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Geographical names: Khertvisi fortress is located in the south of Georgia, Javakheti.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76. Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 4, Turkish War 1828-1829.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76. Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 4, Turkish War 1828-1829.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76. Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 4, Turkish War 1828-1829.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

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Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76. Vasiliy Potto – Caucasian War. Vol. 4, Turkish War 1828-1829.

Dating: Information regarding Grigol Orbeliani's participation in this expedition is given in the biography of the writer Iona Meunargia; The dates have been established based on historical sources of that period.

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Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

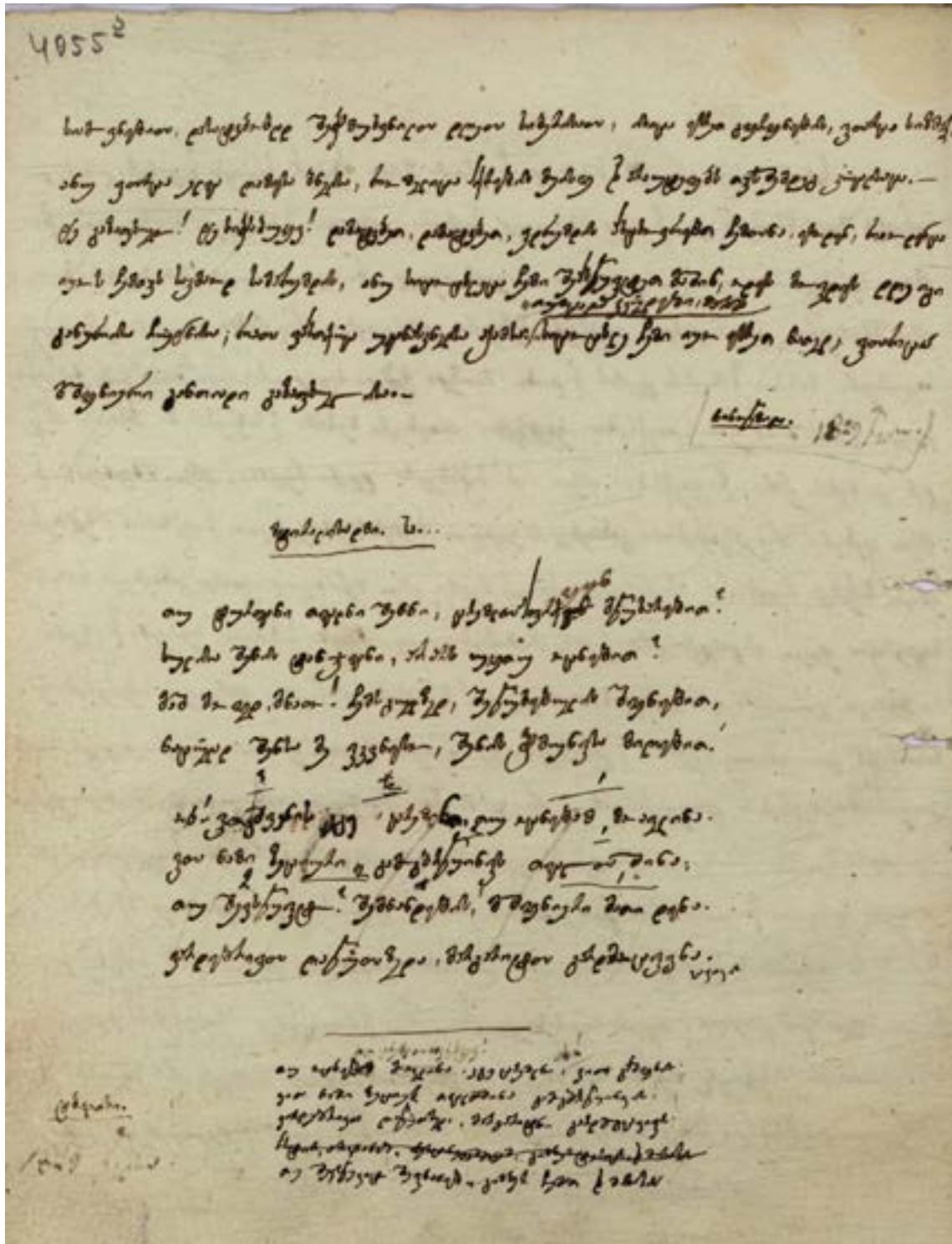
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4055/b; Poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, Umikashvili Petre - the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873.

Dating: It is seen from the poem that Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova was already widowed, and her husband, Alexander Griboedov, was killed in Tehran in January 30 1829.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4055a.



Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 121.

Dating: Since Grigol Orbeliani was enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1826 and we know from the biography of Iona Meunargia that he participated in this expedition, we have established the dates of his relocation with this Regiment, as well as the dates of the developed events from the aforementioned book reflecting the history of the Grenadier Regiment.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 75. Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 121.

Dating: Since Grigol Orbeliani was enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1826 and we know from the biography of Iona Meunargia that he participated in this expedition, we have established the dates of his relocation with this Regiment, as well as the dates of the developed events from the aforementioned book reflecting the history of the Grenadier Regiment.

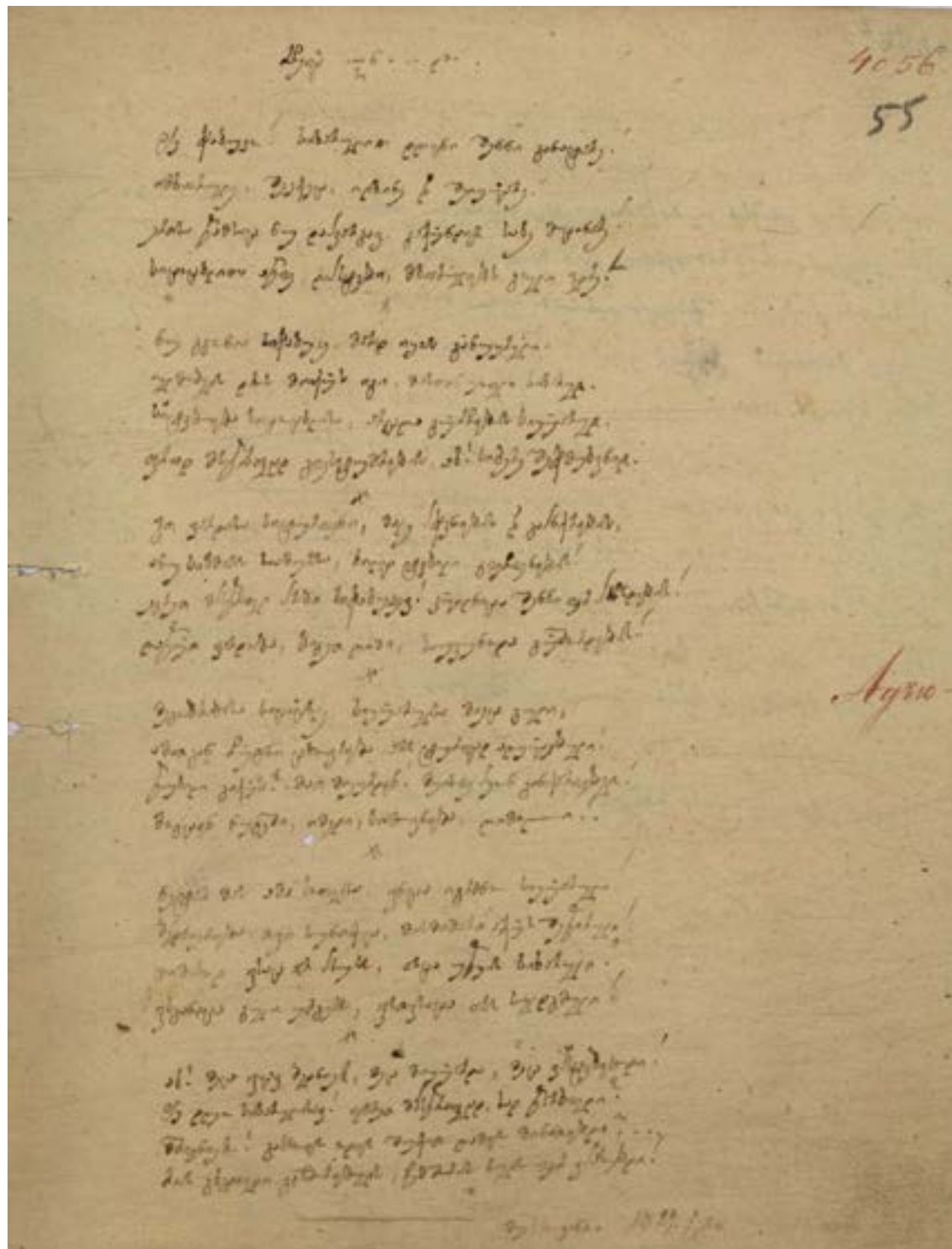
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4056; Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 121.

Dating: According to the aforementioned historical source, it is established that the Georgian Grenadier Regiment under Count Simonichi returned to Mukhrovani after long military operations on March 17 1829.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin and friend.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4056.



Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 122.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 122.

Geographical names: Anatolia is the region in the territory of present-day Turkey.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 122.

Geographical names: Erzurum is located in the northeast of Turkey (in ancient Georgian sources referred to as Karnu).

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: Autograph, included in the personal letter to the same addressee, which he sent on July 25 1835. The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive №637.

Dating: The dates of writing the poem vary in different publications: "July 22, 1836" is indicated in *Tsiskari* of 1852, while "Tsinandali, 1829" is written in the publication of 1879. The year 1836 cannot be a valid date, as one of the autographs that has reached us is attached to the letter sent to the same addressee on July 25, 1835. Accordingly, we think that the year in *Tsiskari* is wrong; thus, we have kept the date "July 22" and changed the year according to the autograph.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive №13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the memo, dated March 23 1834.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 125.

Geographical names: Bayburt is a city in northeast Turkey.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Osman-Pasha – Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, captured in 1829 by the Russians.

Source: Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 126.

Geographical names: Hart is currently a town located 170 kilometres from Erzurum.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, №171, paper 104/b.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani David (son of Ioane) (1801-1830) – Ensign of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin's son, husband of Manana Eristavi (daughter of Mirmanoz).

Orbeliani-Tumanishvili Maia (Mariam) (daughter of Tamaz (Toma)) (1793-?) – Relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Giorgi Tumanishvili (son of Egnate).

Tumanishvili Giorgi (son of Egnate) (1774/5-1837/40) – Georgian bibliophile, poet, calligrapher and civil servant, one of the scribes and interpolators of “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, manuscript notebook, №84; Poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, the author of the foreword – Umikashvili Petre, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873.

Note: Mukhammas is a pentastich based on a pentameter and has five lines in each paragraph.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, №171, paper 104/b.

Dating: It is obvious from the poem that it is dedicated to the deceased, and David Orbeliani (son of Ioane) died on January 21 1830. See ‘The Princely Family of the Orbelianis’, Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani David (son of Ioane) (1801-1830) – Ensign of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani’s father’s cousin’s son, husband of Manana Eristavi (daughter of Mirmanoz).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H 2516; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, Tbilisi, 1959, pp. 296-298.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4057/b.

Dating: The poem is dated in a different way in the issue of *Iveria* magazine of 1882 – “1832 Novgorod”. Grigol Orbeliani’s earlier autograph was confiscated when he was arrested on charges of conspiracy in 1832. The autograph read: “Mukhrovani, 1830, June 3”. He never saw it until the end of his life. *Iveria* magazine published a version of the poem that was found in Ekaterine Chavchavadze’s archive and it seems, that Grigol Orbeliani recovered the approximate date from memory.

Biographical data:

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

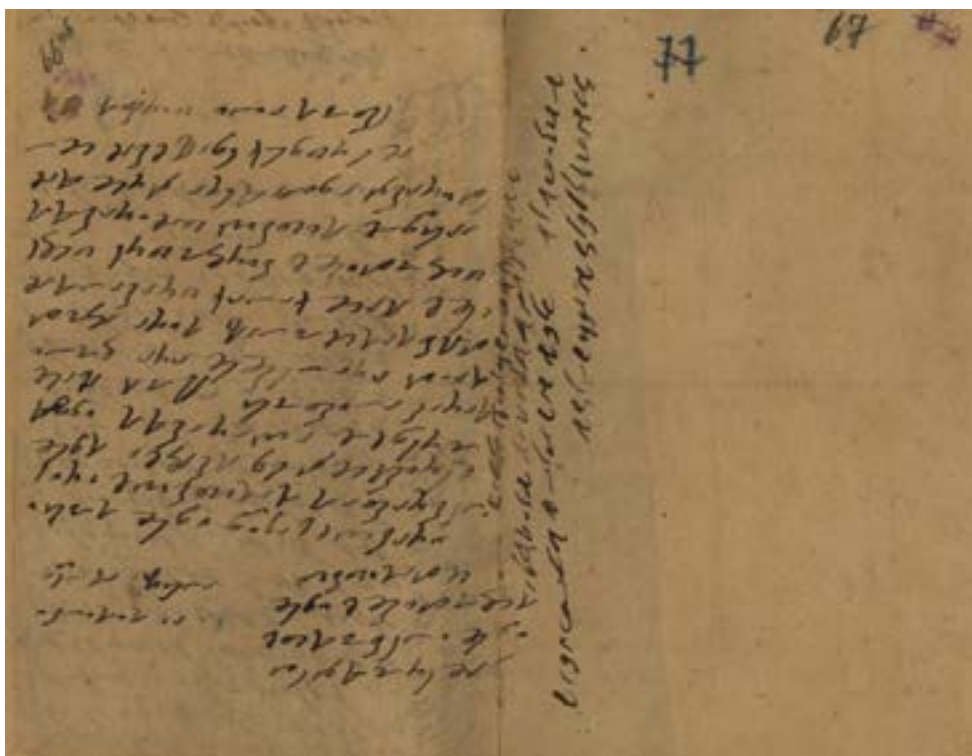
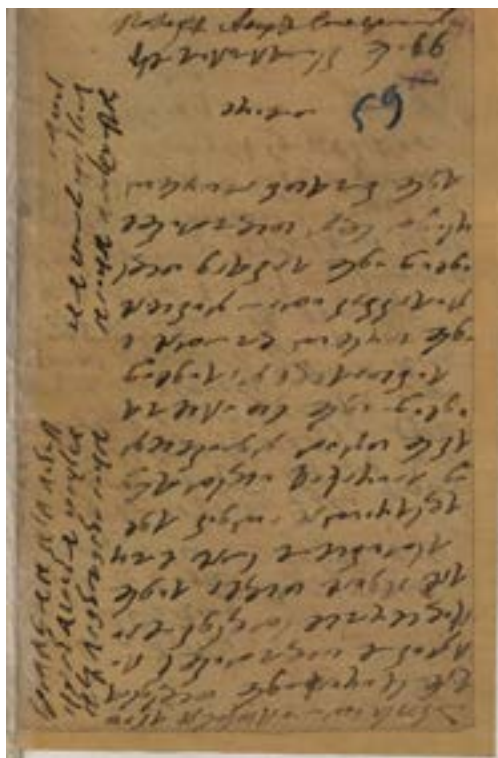
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, case №2115, case №2115, p. 66, 67.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani’s mother.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, case №2115, p. 66, 67.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №13.

Dating: To establish the time we relied on the information given in the report, dated March 23 1834.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76.

Geographical names: Gavazi was the name of the village Akhalsopeli in Kakheti.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №30, p. 70.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, p. 70, 71.

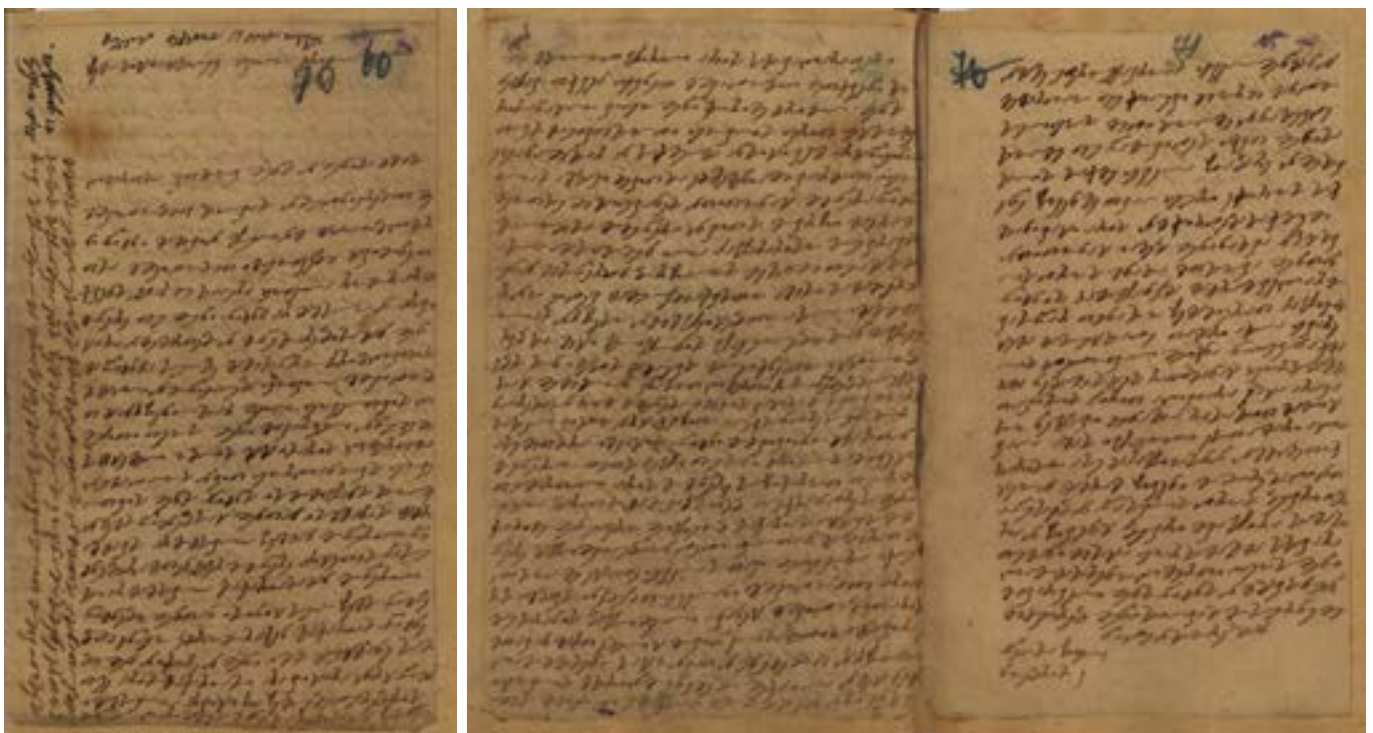
Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani’s mother.

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s sister – Ephemia.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, p. 70, 71.



Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76.

Biographical data:

Strekalov Stepan (son of Stepan) (1782-1856) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Secret Adviser, Senator, Military Governor of Tbilisi in 1828-1831.

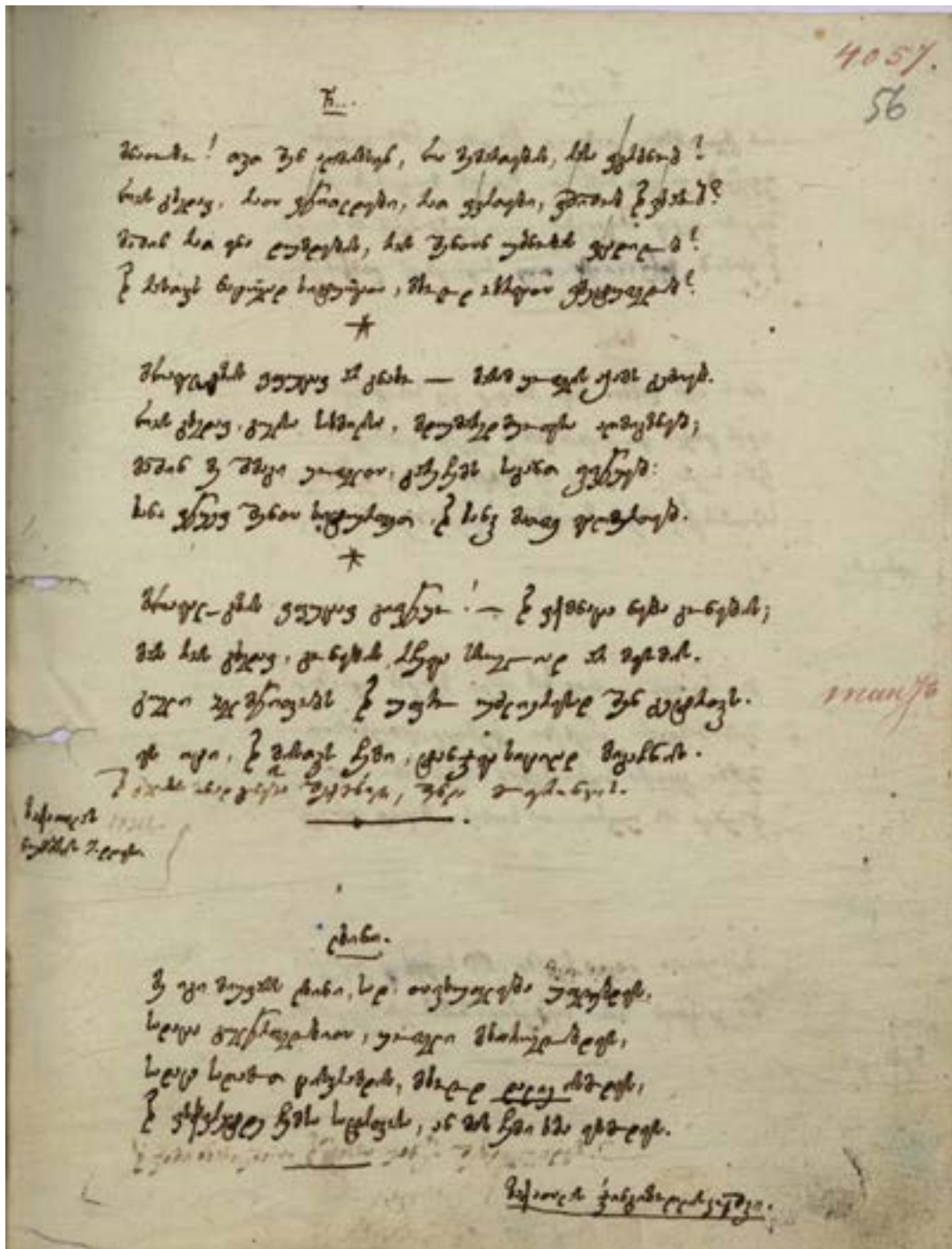
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4057.

Dating: This poem is dated differently in the collections published in 1873 and 1879, that is, “Tbilisi, 1829”. Grigol Orbeliani’s later autograph of this poem was confiscated when he was arrested on charges of conspiracy in 1832. The autograph read: “Zaqatala, 1830, November 7” and he never saw it again. We believe that he relied on an earlier autograph while publishing in the magazine *Iveria* – 1829 and he took the date from there. There are similar cases of confusing dates in several other poems as well.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4057.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4057/a.

Note: The matter probably concerns a 15-century tower near Zaqatala called Chingis tower.

Biographical data:

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian poet, classicist.

Source: Iona Meunargia, Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani, magazine *Moambe* (The Bulletin), 1904, №2, p. 76.

Biographical data:

Strekalov Stepan (son of Stepan) (1782-1856) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Secret Adviser, Senator, Military Governor of Tbilisi in 1828-1831.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XV, paper 2824.

Dating: The time is indicated in the materials of the Investigation Commission.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4154; case №XVI, paper 2018; case №XI, paper 222; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1976, p. 199.

Dating: The time is indicated in the transcript of interrogation on March 8 1833.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 1916; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1976, p. 199.

Dating: The time is indicated in the materials of the Investigation Commission.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №200, p. 267.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Ioane Meskhishvili to Vakhtang Orbeliani on February 17.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ramaz (son of Ivane) (1812/3-1885) – Civil servant, Advisor to the Board.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №13.

Dating: The date was indicated by us on the basis of the information given in the report of March 23 1834.

Identification of persons: The first names of Simonichi and Sivrich are not mentioned in the document, but they are established by historical sources according to their official positions.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Sivrich Apollon (son of Stepan) – Officer in the Russian Army, having served as a captain in the Apsheron Regiment since 1828. He was promoted to Major in 1831. He was married to stepdaughter of Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №7.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №5.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Alexandre Dadiani in response to Grigol's letter on May 7.

Identification of persons: The signature at the bottom of the letter, sent in response, is unclear, but the content shows that it was written by the Chief of the Grenadier Regiment, who is an aide-de-camp and a colonel. Ivan Simonichi was the Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1823-1835. However, he received the rank of Major General in 1830. Accordingly, the author of the letter should not be the Commander of the Georgia Grenadier Regiment but the current commander of the 13th Yerevan Grenadier Regiment – the son of Alexandre Dadiani, who was both a colonel and an aide-de-camp. This assumption is also confirmed by the fact that the letter was sent from Manglisi, where the headquarters of the Yerevan Regiment was located, and there is an inscription “Yerevan Grenadier Regiment” written on the last page, where the equipment is listed.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Alexandre (son of Levan) (1800-1865) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, Commander of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment. He took part in various combat operations with Count Ivan Paskevich.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №1.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Alexandre Dadiani in response on May 7.

Identification of persons: The signature at the bottom of the letter, sent in response, is unclear, but the content shows that it was written by the Chief of the Grenadier Regiment, who is an aide-de-camp and a colonel. Ivan Simonichi was the Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1823-1835. However, he received the rank of Major General in 1830. Accordingly, the author of the letter should not be the Commander of the Georgia Grenadier Regiment but the current commander of the 13th Yerevan Grenadier Regiment – the son of Alexandre Dadiani, who was both a colonel and an aide-de-camp. This assumption is also confirmed by the fact that the letter was sent from Manglisi, where the headquarters of the Yerevan Regiment was located, and there is an inscription “Yerevan Grenadier Regiment” written on the last page, where the equipment is listed.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Alexandre (son of Levan) (1800-1865) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, Commander of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment. He took part in various combat operations with Count Ivan Paskevich.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №5.

Identification of persons: The signature at the bottom of the letter, sent in response, is unclear, but the content shows that it was written by the Chief of the Grenadier Regiment, who is an aide-de-camp and a colonel. Ivan Simonich was the Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1823-1835. However, he received the rank of Major General in 1830. Accordingly, the author of the letter should not be the Commander of the Georgia Grenadier Regiment but the current commander of the 13th Yerevan Grenadier Regiment – the son of Alexandre Dadiani, who was both a colonel and an aide-de-camp. This assumption is also confirmed by the fact that the letter was sent from Manglisi, where the headquarters of the Yerevan Regiment was located, and there is an inscription “Yerevan Grenadier Regiment” written on the last page, where the equipment is listed.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Alexandre (son of Levan) (1800-1865) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, Commander of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment. He took part in various combat operations with Count Ivan Paskevich.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №2.

Dating: The time is indicated in the response of the Field Food Commission on May 14.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №1.

Identification of persons: The signature at the bottom of the letter, sent in response, is unclear, but the content shows that it was written by the Chief of the Grenadier Regiment, who is an aide-de-camp and a colonel. Ivan Simonich was the Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1823-1835. However, he received the rank of Major General in 1830. Accordingly, the author of the letter should not be the Commander of the Georgia Grenadier Regiment but the current commander of the 13th Yerevan Grenadier Regiment – the son of Alexandre Dadiani, who was both a colonel and an aide-de-camp. This assumption is also confirmed by the fact that the letter was sent from Manglisi, where the headquarters of the Yerevan Regiment was located, and there is an inscription “Yerevan Grenadier Regiment” written on the last page, where the equipment is listed.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Alexandre (son of Levan) (1800-1865) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, Commander of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment. He took part in various combat operations with Count Ivan Paskevich.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №2.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4154; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1976, pp. 134, 144.

Dating: The time is indicated in the transcript of interrogation of Alexandre Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №3.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Alexandre (son of Levan) (1800-1865) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, Commander of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment. He took part in various combat operations with Count Ivan Paskevich.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 1916; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1976, p. 149.

Dating: The time is indicated in the testimonies given by Elizbar Eristavi during the investigation on March 8 1833.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, Elizbar Eristavi's testimony, notebook XVIII, paper 3510, 4052; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house "Soviet Georgia", Tbilisi, 1976, pp. 137, 199.

Dating: According to the transcript of interrogation, this happened before leaving Georgia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Orbeliani Vakhtang (son of Vakhtang) (1812-1890) – Romanticist, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, Major General of the Russian Army, commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1855.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym "Glukharich". In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Ryleyev Kondraty (son of Theodore) (1795-1826) – Russian poet and public figure, a Decembrist, sentenced to death.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4156, case №XV, paper 2824; XVIII, paper 3492; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1976, p. 138.

Dating: The time is indicated in the transcripts of interrogation of Giorgi Eristavi and Grigol Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Ryleyev Kondraty (son of Theodore) (1795-1826) – Russian poet and public figure, a Decembrist, sentenced to death.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Amilakhvari Givi (son of Andukapar) (1689-1754/1757) – Political figure of Kartli-Kakheti. In 1723-1735, he fought against the Ottomans, and alongside the Ottomans he fought against the Lezgians and Kakhetians (although, in some respects, he secretly helped the Kakhetians). In 1735, together with the Iranians, he took part in the expulsion of the Ottomans from Tbilisi, but in 1736 and 1742, he led the Kartli uprising against the Iranians. In 1737, he fought with the Iranians against the Afghans; In 1747, Nader Shah decided to send the 30000 troops under Givi Amilakhvari’s command against Kartli-Kakheti, but in 1749, he gathered Georgians in Iran, seized the treasures of the Shah of Iran, returned to Georgia, and served his homeland until his death. Givi Amilakhvari married Sulkhan-Saba Orbeliani’s niece – Bangua.

Gabashvili Besarion (Besik) (son of Zakaria) (1750-1791) – Poet and political figure, son of preceptor of the Court of Teimuraz II, King of Kartli and Kakheti, served Solomon I, King of Imereti.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4052.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XXI, paper 4154; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1976, p. 136.

Dating: The time is indicated in the transcript of interrogation of Alexandre Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Ryleyev Kondraty (son of Theodore) (1795-1826) – Russian poet and public figure, a Decembrist, sentenced to death.

Dodashvili Solomon (son of Ivane) (1805-1836) – Enlightener, scribe, philosopher, journalist, fiction writer, literary theorist. He was exiled to Vyatka for his role in the 1832 conspiracy against Russia, where he died of tuberculosis.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XX, paper 3524; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tbilisi, 1976, p. 138.

Dating: The information about this fact and its time are provided in the transcripts of interrogation of Elizbar Eristavi and Grigol Orbeliani. However, Elizbar Eristavi tries to absolve his father of responsibility and denies the fact.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Eristavi Shanshe (son of Iese) (1765-1831) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Police Chief and Master of Ceremonies at Royal Court in 1799 (responsible for establishing order and organizing events), in 1804, he was a leader of the nobility of Gori district.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 4037; The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy, XVIII, paper 3492, case №XI, paper 1916; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, 1959, p. 7.

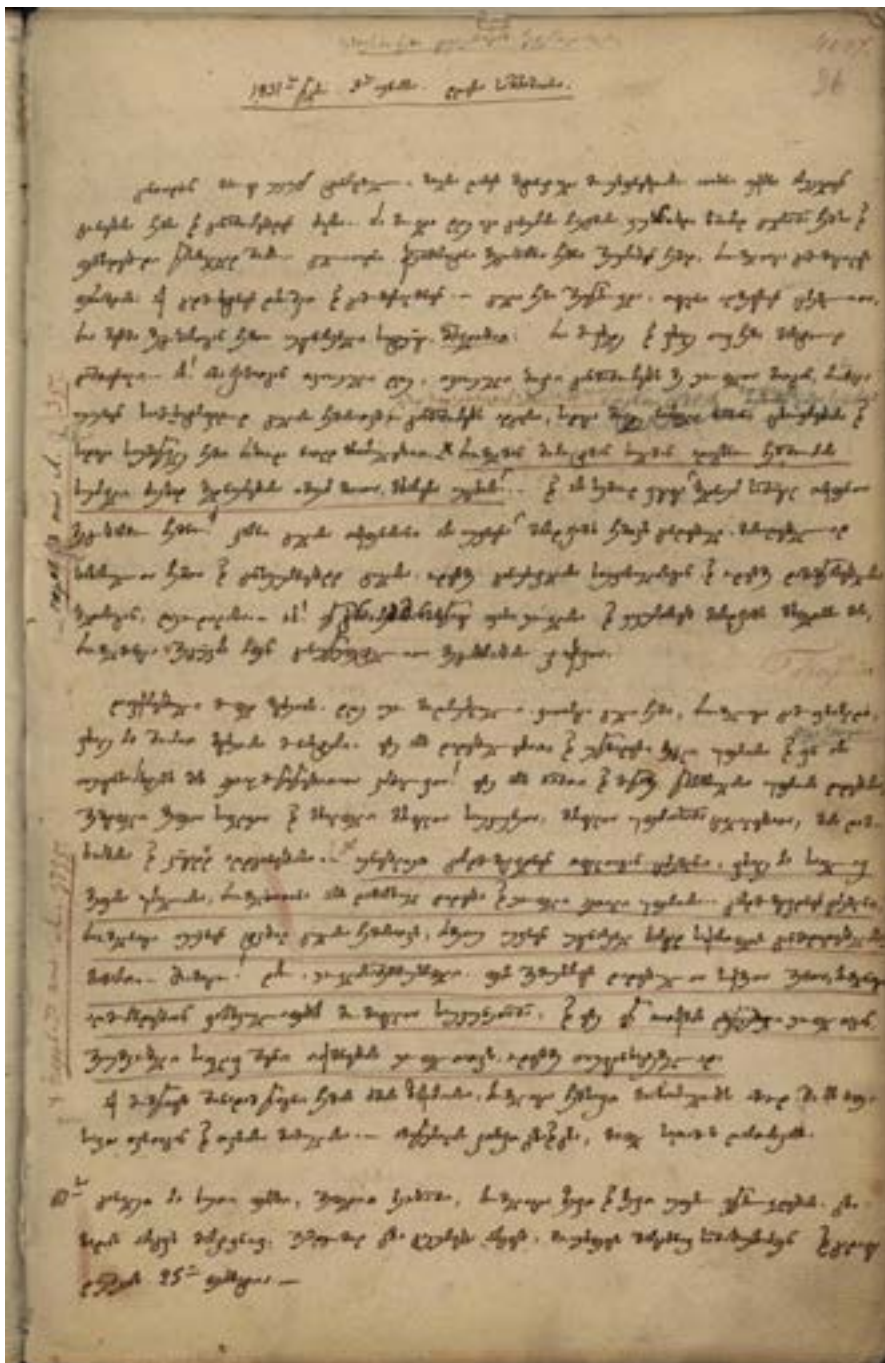
Biographical data:

Pankratiev Nikita (son of Peter) (1788-1836) – Russian Adjutant General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops in 1829-1832.

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4037.



Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 36r.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 36v.

Biographical data:

Cholokashvili Jimsher (Dimitri) (son of Roshak) (?-1756) – Governor of Aragvi Feudal Ownership in 1743-1756, Estate Manager of Erekle II.

Agha Mohammad Khan (1742-1797) – Governor of Iran since 1794. In 1795, he invaded Azerbaijan and Georgia and raided Tbilisi.

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Dadiani-Bagrationi Darejan (daughter of Katsia) (1738-1807) – Queen of Kartli-Kakheti since 1750, daughter of Katsia (Giorgi) Dadiani (son of Bezhan), third wife of Erekle II.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 36v.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Bardzim (son of Otar) – Judge of Kartli in 1688-1692.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 36v.

Geographical names: Kvesheti village is located in Dusheti municipality.

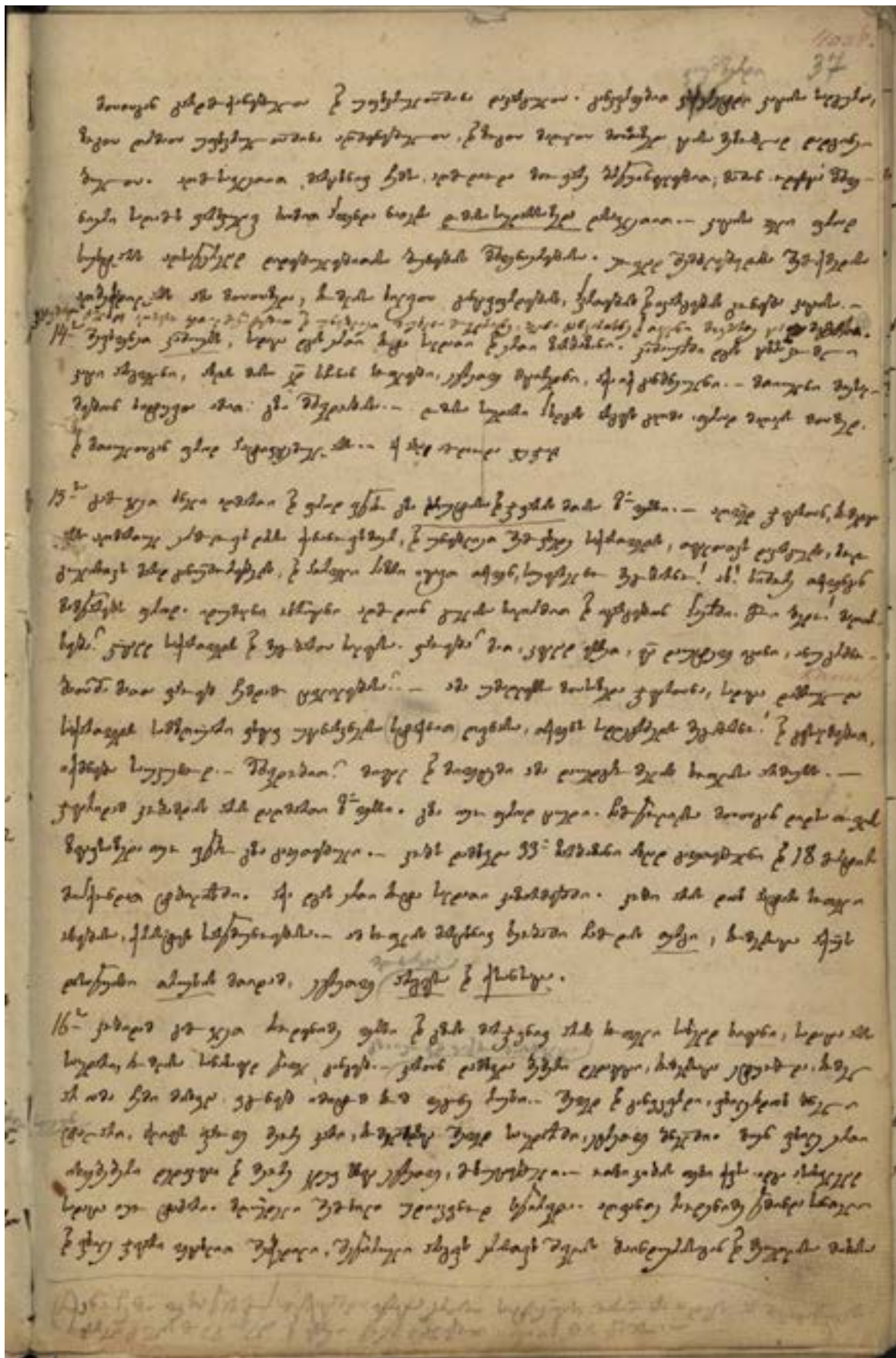
Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 36v.

Geographical names: The village of Kaishauri is located in Dusheti municipality.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 4038.

Geographical names: The village of Kobi is located in Kazbegi municipality.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4038.



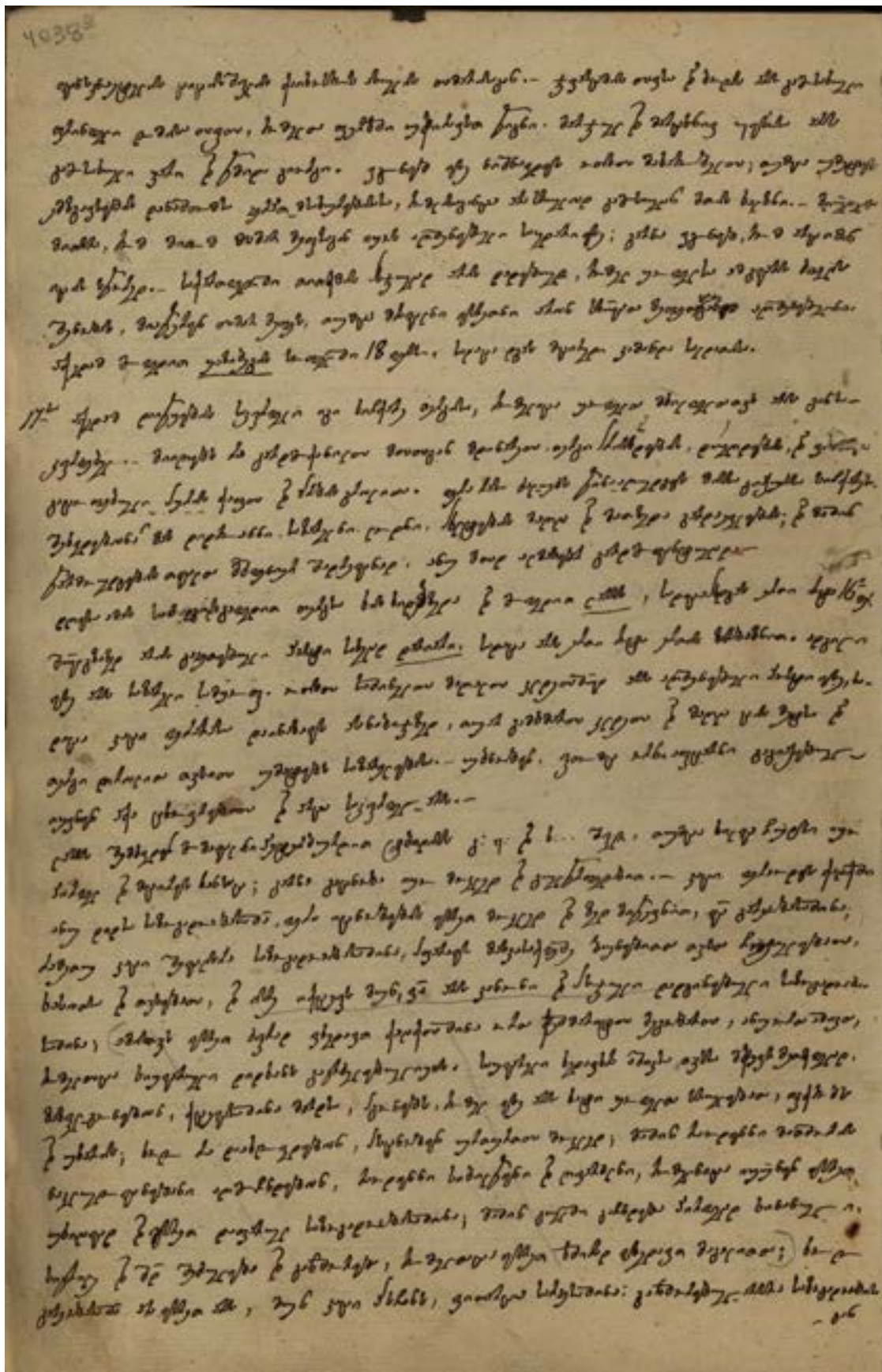
Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 37r-v.

Geographical names: The village of Sioni is located in Kazbegi municipality.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 37v.

Geographical names: The village of Upper Larsi is located on the Russian-Georgian border and is part of the Vladikavkaz district.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4038a.



Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38r.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38r.

Biographical data:

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38r.

Biographical data:

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38r.

Geographical names: There is a town now on the place of village Ardoni, which is part of Alania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38v.

Geographical names: Fortress Durduri is located in the territory of Alania, while Urukh – in the territory of Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Giorgi XII (Bagrationi) (1746-1800) – Son of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti (1798-1800) – Erekle II.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38v.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38v.

Geographical names: Yekaterinograd is a city in the territory of Kabardino-Balkaria.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38v.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 38v.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XI, paper 4041a.

Geographical names: Yekaterinograd is a city in the territory of Kabardino-Balkaria.

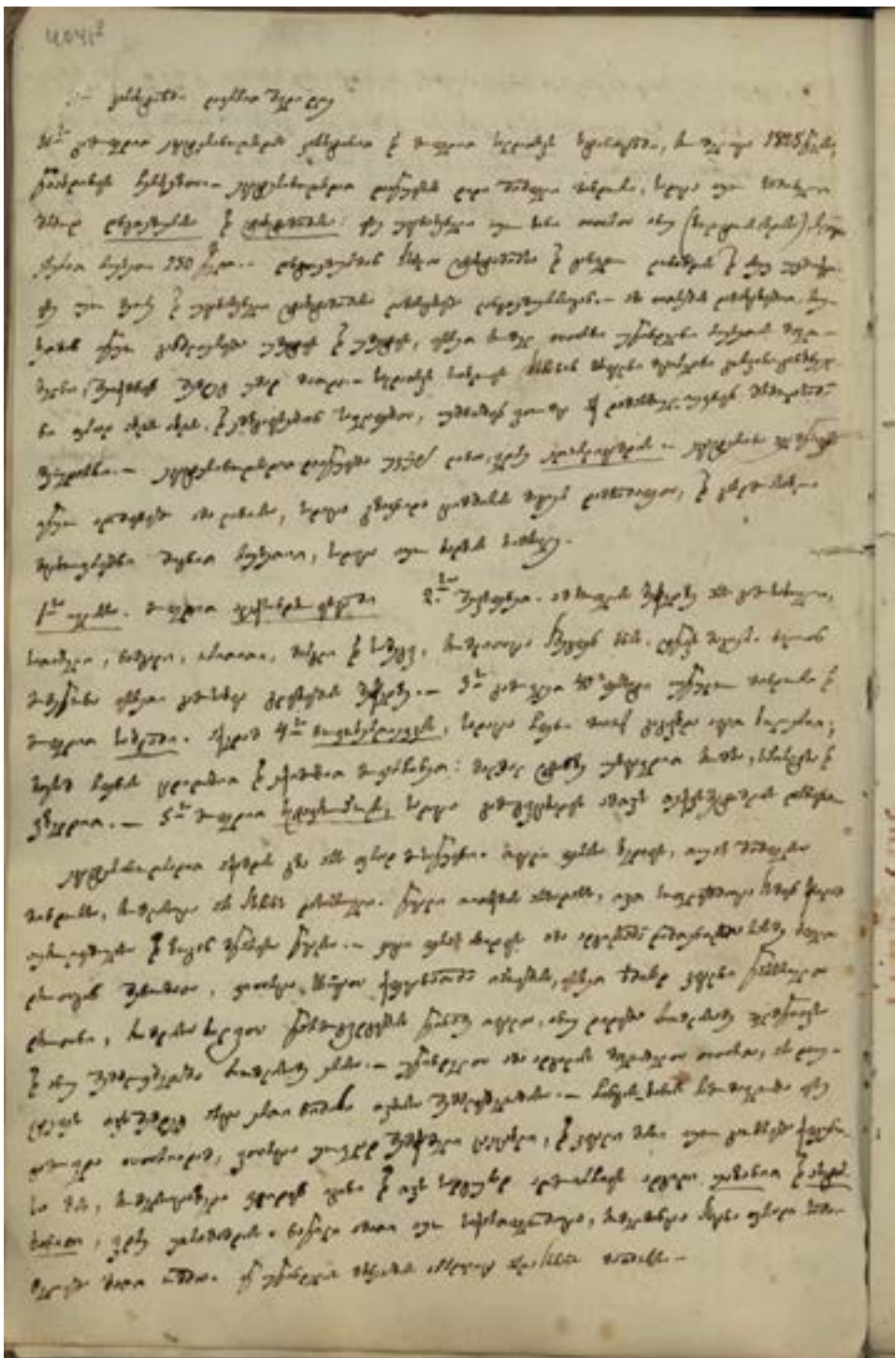
Biographical data:

Genghis Khan (1162/?-1227) – Mongol political and military ruler who united the scattered Mongol tribes and conquered vast territories. During his time, the Mongols invaded Georgia for the first time.

Tamerlane (1336-1405) – Famous Central Asian military leader, ruler of Vilayet since 1362, Emir since 1370, participated in conquests and was known for his cruelty. In 1386-1403, he raided Georgia eight times.

Tokhtamysh (?-1406) – Ruler of the Golden Horde from 1380-1395, a descendant of Genghis Khan.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XI, paper 4041a.



Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, pp. 38v-40v.

Geographical names: Aleksandrovka was a big village in the territory of Kabardino-Balkaria. It is currently part of the city of Nalchik.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, pp. 38v-40v.

Geographical names: Aleksandrovka was a big village in the territory of Kabardino-Balkaria. It is currently part of the city of Nalchik.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 40v.

Geographical names: The village of Sabla is located in the region of Stavropol.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 40v.

Geographical names: The matter should concern the current village Sergievskoe in the region of Stavropol.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, pp. 40v-41r. The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №13.

Biographical data:

Emmanuel Giorgi (Iagor) (son of Arsen) (1775-1837) – Cavalry General. In 1831, he commanded an army of 7000 on the left flank of the Caucasus War line.

Genghis Khan (1162/?-1227) – Mongol political and military ruler who united the scattered Mongol tribes and conquered vast territories. During his time, the Mongols invaded Georgia for the first time.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, pp. 40v-41r.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, pp. 41r-41v.

Identification of persons: Major's surname is not mentioned in the diary; in some cases, it is indicated by the initials: "Major Si..." and "Sivr". Grigol Orbeliani's later letters mention Apollon Sivrich and his family. We have found the information regarding the fact that Apollon Sivrich (son of Stepan) had a rank of Major in 1840. The name of Captain Fredrix is not mentioned in the diary; however, we found out from various sources that Alexander Karlovich Fredrix had the rank of Staff-Captain from 1829. Anton Karashvili's last name is mentioned in the album by abbreviation "Anton Kar".

Biographical data:

Sivrich Apollon (son of Stepan) – Officer in the Russian Army, having served as a captain in the Apsheron Regiment since 1828. He was promoted to Major in 1831. He was married to stepdaughter of Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Dimitri).

Frederix Alexander (son of Andria) (1798-1849) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp - during the Russo-Iranian War of 1826-1828.

Romanov Konstantin (son of Pavel) (1779-1831) – Son of Russian Emperor Pavel I, Adjutant-General and Inspector-General of the Cavalry. He was considered the heir to the throne.

Dibich-Zabalkansky Ivan (son of Ivan) (1785-1831) – Count of Prussian descent, Field Marshal of the Russian Army. He showed himself in the wars against Napoleon. He also participated in the suppression of the Polish uprising.

Karashvili Anton (son of Ioseb) (mentioned in 1821) – All that is known about him is that he was a descendant of the Italian doctor Anton Karashvili. His ancestor first lived in Imereti under King Alexandre, then in Kartli under King Teimuraz and received nobility from them.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 41v.

Geographical names: The village of Dubovka is located in the Stavropol region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 41v.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 41v-43r. The national Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy, case №XVIII, paper 3502.

Dating: The time is indicated in the transcript of interrogation of Grigol Orbeliani on March 20 1833.

Biographical data:

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XVIII, paper 3502.

Dating: These views are written in the diary in Stavropol after the meeting with Ivane Abkhazi, which took place on August 3.

Biographical data:

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 43r.

Biographical data:

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 43r.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 43r.

Biographical data:

Gelshert Theodor (son of Theodor) (1796-1881) – Military officer in the Russian Empire; He served in Iran and the Caucasus. He was transferred to the reserve troops in 1865 with the rank of Major. He married Alexandra Motovilova (daughter of Ivan).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 43r.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Source: Meliton Baratashvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 92r-v.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Meliton Baratashvili on September 30.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №4.

Identification of persons: Timmerman's name is not mentioned in the letter, but Paul Antonovich Timmerman had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at that time.

Biographical data:

Timmerman Paul (son of Anton) (?-1848) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army until 1833, Commander of the 43rd Chasseur Regiment in 1833-1834, Major-General from 1846.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №64, p. 129.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64r.

Identification of persons: The diary mentions Shalikashvili only by name.

Biographical data:

Sulkhanishvili Zakaria (son of Ioseb) – Officer of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829. In 1837, he received the rank of Major. In 1843-1844, he served in the 16th Georgian Battalion of the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

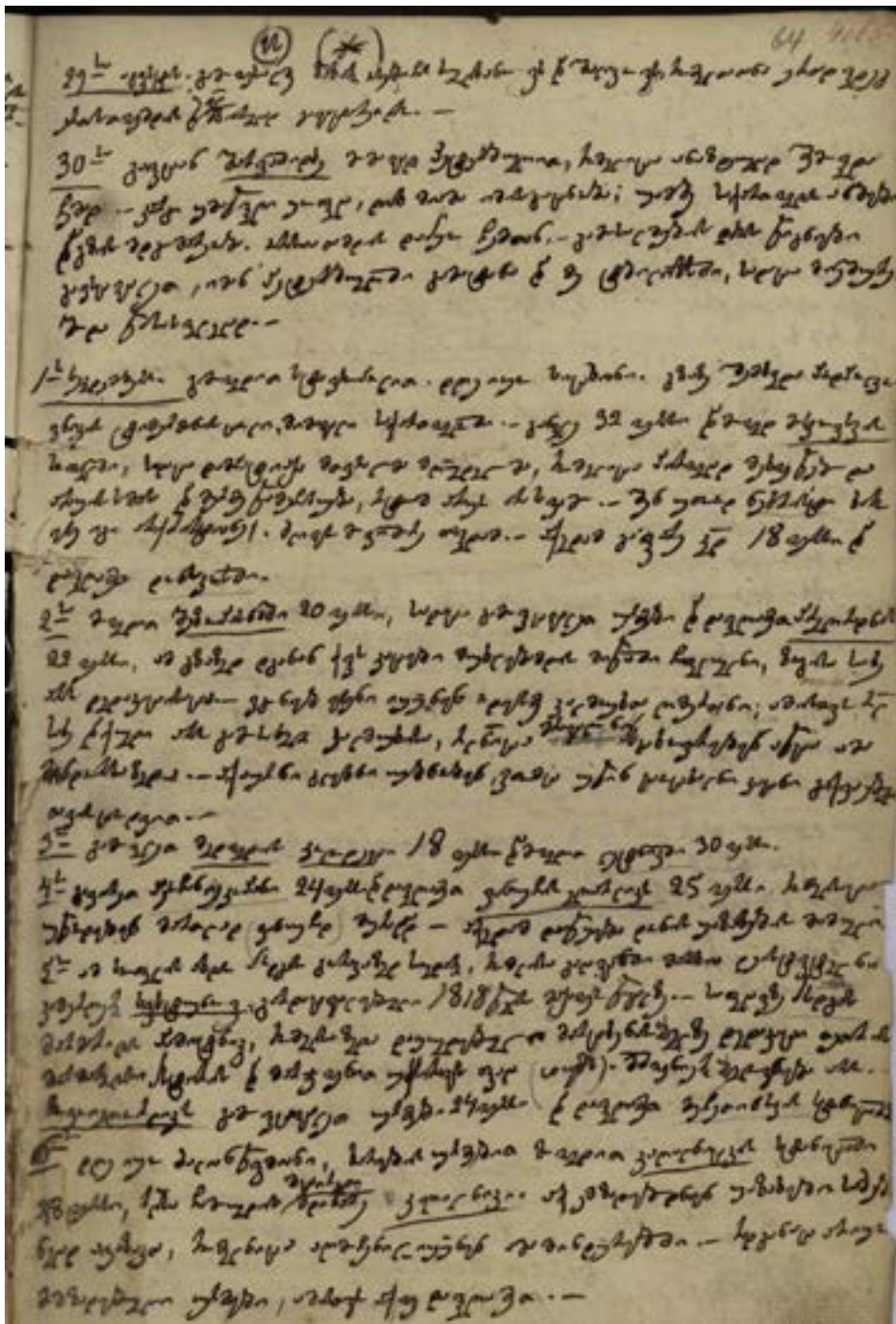
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4065.

Identification of persons: The diary mentions only the surname of Sharvashidze. The participant of the conspiracy of 1832, born in 1813, Konstantin Sharvashidze (son of Giorgi), after graduating from St. Petersburg Cadet College, was enlisted in the Nizhegorod Dragons Regiment and participated in an expedition against Chechnya. It is known that he arrived in Tbilisi in 1832. Accordingly, it is only logical that namely he met Grigol Orbeliani in Stavropol on August 30 1831.

Biographical data:

Sharvashidze Konstantine (son of Giorgi) (1813-1881) – Public and political figure, younger brother of the last prince of Abkhazia - Mikheil Sharvashidze, participant in the Georgian conspiracy of 1832 against Russian rule.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4065.



Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64r.

Identification of persons: The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Timmerman is not written in the diary. Grigol Orbeliani has a close relationship with Nikolai Timmerman (son of Anton) and he sent letters to him. However, the latter cannot be implied here, since he was still a Major in 1841. His brother, Paul Timmerman (son of Anton) is mentioned in the documents of 1834 by the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Geographical names: The villages of Moskovskoye and Donskoye are located in the Stavropol region.

Biographical data:

Timmerman Paul (son of Anton) (?-1848) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army until 1833, Commander of the 43rd Chasseur Regiment in 1833-1834, Major-General from 1846.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64r.

Geographical names: Bezopasnoye is a village in Stavropol, while Pregradnaya is a village in Karachay-Cherkessia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, p. 85.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to him by Nikoloz Baratashvili on September 3.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №39, p. 93b.

Biographical data:

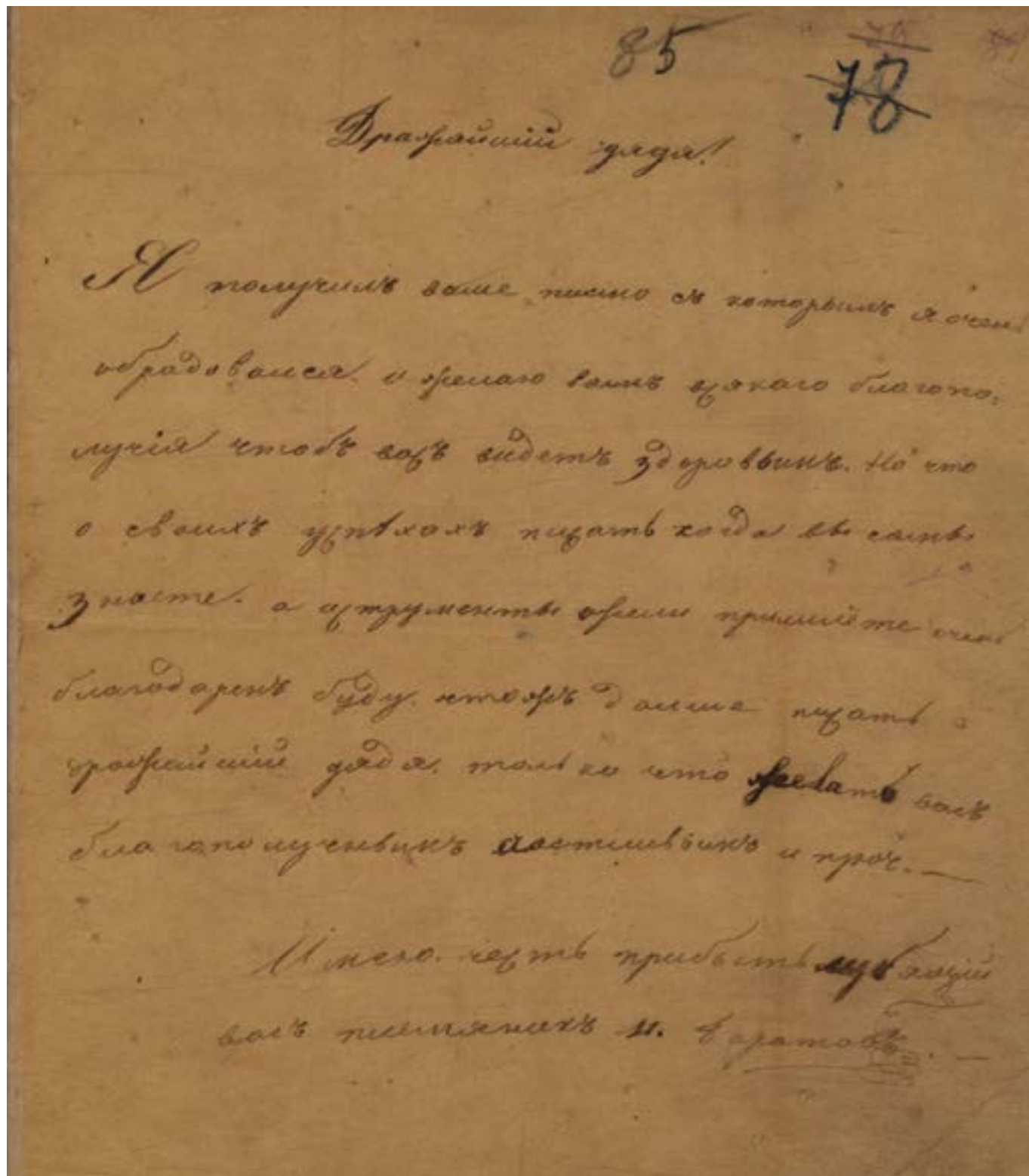
Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, p.85.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, p.85.



Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64r.

Geographical names: Letniki is a village in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64r.

Geographical names: Kopani and Yegorlyki are villages in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64r.

Geographical names: Yegorliki is a village in the Rostov region, but it is unclear which village he refers to when mentioning the village with a mosque.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64r.

Geographical names: Kagalnik is a village in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64v.

Geographical names: Aksay is currently a city in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64v.

Geographical names: Novocherkassk is a city in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64v.

Geographical names: Novocherkassk is a city in the Rostov region, while Cherkassk was the capital of Don Cossacks.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 64v-62r.

Geographical names: Bobrikovo is a village in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62r-v.

Geographical names: Likhoye and Kamenskoye are villages in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62r-v.

Geographical names: Astakhovo is a village in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62r-v.

Geographical names: Svinovo is a village in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62r-v.

Geographical names: Sestrakovo is a village in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62r-v.

Geographical names: Sukhologh, Kazansk and Dedovo are the villages in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62r-v.

Geographical names: Dedovo is a village in the Rostov region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62r-v.

Geographical names: Shichovo and Mamon are villages in the Voronezh region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62v.

Geographical names: Losevo and Shestakovo are the villages in the Voronezh region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62v.

Geographical names: The village of Nizhniy Ikorets and the city of Mozhaysk are located in the Voronezh region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 62v.

Identification of persons: Major's surname is abbreviated in the diary: "Sivr", but the personal letters of Grigol Orbeliani made it possible to identify this person.

Geographical names: Baghachovka, Usman and Zhivotino are the villages in the Voronezh region.

Biographical data:

Sivrich Apollon (son of Stepan) – Officer in the Russian Army, having served as a captain in the Apsheron Regiment since 1828. He was promoted to Major in 1831. He was married to stepdaughter of Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189r.

Geographical names: Zhivotino is a village in the Voronezh region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189r.

Geographical names: The village of Khlevnoe and the city of Zadonsk are located in the Lipetsk region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189r; the National Archives of Georgia, autograph №17, paper 182/a.

Geographical names: The cities of Khmelinec and Yelets are located in the Lipetsk region. Perhaps Grigol Orbeliani mistakenly alluded to the village of Izvolka, as Ivlevka, which is located there as well.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189v.

Geographical names: Nikolaevka is a village in the Lipetsk region, while the city of Yefremov and the village of Bolshie Ploti are located in the Tula region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189v.

Geographical names: Bogoroditsky is a city in the Tula region. The village of Berezovo with a church of St. Nikita (the so-called “Nikitinsky”) is also located here, and it is possible that the village was also referred to by this name.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4048/a.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

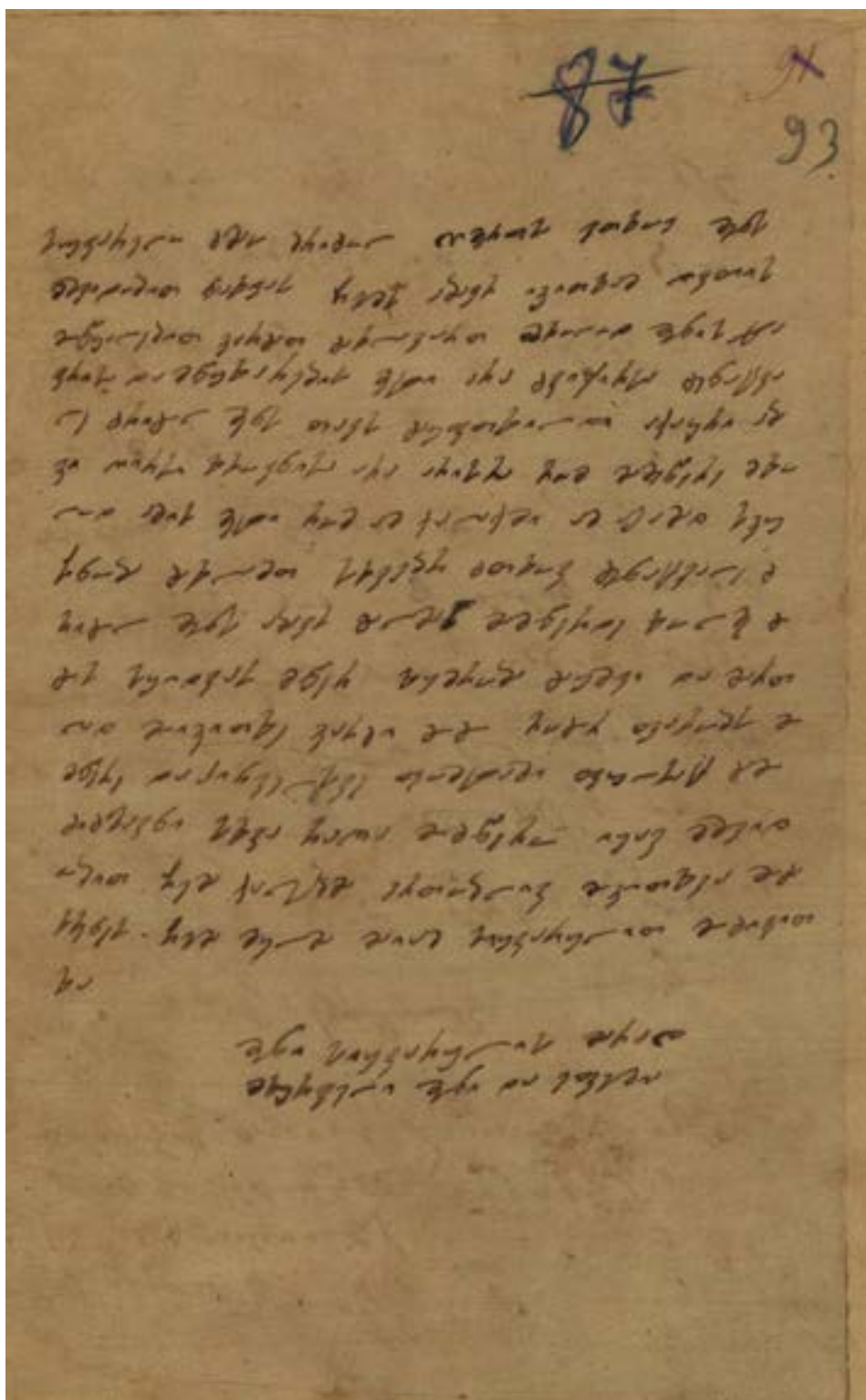
Source: Meliton Baratashvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 93.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 93.



Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189v.

Geographical names: Serpukhov and Lopasna are the cities in the Moscow region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189v.

Geographical names: Podolsk and Serpukhov are the cities in the Moscow region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 189v.

Geographical names: Serpukhov and Lopasna are the cities in the Moscow region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190r.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190r.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190r.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190r.

Note: We have obtained additional information regarding the performances from historical sources and old playbills.

Biographical data:

Lapukhina-Richard Daria (daughter of Sergei) (1806-1855) – Actress of the Bolshoy Theatre, ballerina and then a ballet teacher. She left the stage in 1832 due to illness.

Lamarteliere Jean-Henri-Ferdinand (1761-1830) – French playwright and translator. His phrase “Peace to the huts and war on the palaces” was very popular.

Scribe Augustine Eugene (1791-1861) – Famous French playwright. He wrote the first plays as a co-author but then worked independently and became quite popular.

Milon Louis (1766-1845) – French ballet dancer, ballet master, choreographer and ballet teacher. In addition to the Paris Theatre, his plays were staged in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Okropir (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – Son of last King of Kartli-Kakheti - Giorgi XII, he was exiled to Russia with his mother, Queen Mariam. One of the leaders of the 1832 conspiracy.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Okropir (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – Son of last King of Kartli-Kakheti - Giorgi XII, he was exiled to Russia with his mother, Queen Mariam. One of the leaders of the 1832 conspiracy.

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani's and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190r.

Identification of persons: The text reads “Atanadze”, but at that time a Georgian Archimandrite Athanase (Aleksi) Petriashvili served in the Donskoy Monastery. Dinaux is a common pen-name of two French playwrights: Jacques Beudin and Prosper-Parfait Goubaux.

Biographical data:

Petriashvili Athanase (Aleksi) (1774-1832) – Clergyman and public figure. From 1796 to 1801, he was the priest of the Kizlar Temple and the Musketeers Regiment. He worked in Georgia since 1803. In 1810, he became the head of Kvatakhevi Monastery. At the end of his life, he was the head of the Moscow Donskoy Monastery.

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani’s and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Okropir (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – Son of last King of Kartli-Kakheti - Giorgi XII, he was exiled to Russia with his mother, Queen Mariam. One of the leaders of the 1832 conspiracy.

Tsitsishvili-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Giorgi) (1768-1850) – Co-regent of Giorgi XII, Last Queen of Kartli-Kakheti.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Irakli (Erekle) (son of Giorgi) (1799-1859) – Son of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti, Giorgi XII. He was exiled to Moscow with his mother.

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Estate (son of Dimitri) – Major-General, Grigol Orbeliani’s comrade-in-arms in Dagestan, Samur district.

Tsitsishvili Vakhtang (son of Ivane) – grandson of Mariam Tsitsishvili-Bagrationi’s brother - Edisher Tsitsishvili.

Ducange Victor (1783-1833) – French novelist, playwright and journalist. He published a liberal newspaper.

Jacques Baden (1796-1880) – French playwright.

Goubaux Prosper-Parfait (1795-1859) – French playwright.

Mochalov Pavel (son of Stepan) (1800-1848) – Famous actor of the Moscow Maly Theatre.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190v.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I, (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №6

Biographical data:

Sivrich Apollon (son of Stepan) – Officer in the Russian Army, having served as a captain in the Apsheron Regiment since 1828. He was promoted to Major in 1831. He was married to stepdaughter of Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, pp. 190v., 193r-196v.

Biographical data:

Petriashvili Athanase (Aleksi) (1774-1832) – Clergyman and public figure. From 1796 to 1801, he was the priest of the Kizlar Temple and the Musketeers Regiment. He worked in Georgia since 1803. In 1810, he became the head of Kvatakhevi Monastery. At the end of his life, he was the head of the Moscow Donskoy Monastery.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Okropir (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – Son of last King of Kartli-Kakheti - Giorgi XII, he was exiled to Russia with his mother, Queen Mariam. One of the leaders of the 1832 conspiracy.

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani's and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow.

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190v.

Geographical names: Solnechnaya Gora was the village in the Moscow region, and now the city of Solnechnogorsk takes its place.

Biographical data:

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani's and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190v.

Geographical names: The city of Klin and the village of Zavidovo are located in the Moscow region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190v.

Geographical names: The village of Gorodna is located in the Moscow region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 190v.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191r.

Geographical names: Mednoye is a village in the Tver region.

Identification of persons: Major Korotkov's name was not indicated and no further information regarding him could be obtained. We have found only one possible connection to this person: in 1839, Colonel Korotkov, whose name also is not mentioned, led the Kabardian military line. Given that this surname is not very common, it might be the same person.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191r.

Geographical names: The city of Torzhok and the village of Budovo are located in the Tver region.

Biographical data:

Korghanov Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1789-1852/1854) – Lieutenant Colonel, emergency officer, translator; he participated in the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829. He was deported from the Transcaucasia in 1837 on charges of conspiracy against Baron Rosen and returned only in 1841.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191rv., 1457-1-21, p. 45r.

Geographical names: VyshnyVolochyok is a city in the Tver region, while Vydropuzhsk and Nikolaevo are adjacent villages.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191rv., 1457-1-21, p. 45r.

Geographical names: Khotilovo and Yedrovo are the villages in the Tver region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191rv., 1457-1-21, p. 45r.

Geographical names: The villages of Zimogorye and Yazhelbitsy, as well as the city of Valday are located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191rv., 1457-1-21, p. 45r.

Geographical names: The villages of Rakhino and Kresttsy are located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191rv., 1457-1-21, p. 45r.

Geographical names: The villages of Zaitsovo and Bronnitsa are located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 191rv., 1457-1-21, p. 45r.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 45v.

Geographical names: The port of Sosnitsky was located in the St. Petersburg region, in approximately 100 kilometres.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 45v.

Geographical names: The village of Chudovo is currently the city of the same name in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 45v.

Geographical names: The village of Pomeranye is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №15, p. 39b.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani by her son Zakaria on October 29.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 45v.

Geographical names: The villages of Tosno and Izhora are located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 45v.

Geographical names: The village of Izhora is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46r.

Geographical names: Tsarskoye Selo is the former name of the town of Pushkin near St. Petersburg.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Teimuraz (son of Giorgi) (1782-1846) – Writer, scientist, son of Giorgi XII; Together with Marie Brosset, he founded the school of Kartvelology in St. Petersburg.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46r.

Geographical names: Krasnoye Selo and Pavlovsk are towns located near St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №30, p. 71.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Tsitsishvili-Bagrati Mariam (daughter of Giorgi) (1768-1850) – Co-regent of Giorgi XII, Last Queen of Kartli-Kakheti.

Tchilashvili Giorgi (son of Iagor) (1790-1838) – State and public figure, prosecutor. He held various positions in the Chancellery of the Governor of Tbilisi in 1826-1832. After the conspiracy of 1832, he was under the supervision of the government. In 1838, he was sent on a special assignment to Lankaran, where he died.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46r.

Geographical names: Oranienbaum is the former name of Lomonosov, a city near St. Petersburg.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the report, dated March 23 1834.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46r.

Geographical names: Kronshtadt is a seaport near St. Petersburg.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46r.

Biographical data:

Timroth Alexander (son of Ivan) (1790-1848) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Exemplary Infantry Regiment since 1829, Commander of the Ismail Regiment since 1833, General of the Special Corps of Internal Security since 1836.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46r-v.

Geographical names: Petergof, Strelna and Pustynka (where the Holy Trinity Monastery is located) are currently municipal units of St. Petersburg.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46v.

Geographical names: The village of Pulkovo is currently a municipal unit in St. Petersburg.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46v.

Geographical names: The village of Pulkovo is currently a municipal unit in St. Petersburg.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457-1-21, p. 46v.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Gelshert Theodor (son of Theodor) (1796-1881) – Military officer in the Russian Empire; He served in Iran and the Caucasus. He was transferred to the reserve troops in 1865 with the rank of Major. He married Alexandra Motovilova (daughter of Ivan).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №33, p. 74.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 192r; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, p. 88.

Identification of persons: The diary reads "Praskovya Nikolaeva" and the identity of the person was established as a result of the research. The singer woman is referred to as "Morricone" and the violinist as "Bemi".

Biographical data:

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Luarsab (son of Iulon) (1789-1850) – Son of Iulon Batonishvili - son of Erekle II.

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Arsenyeva-Akhverdova Praskovya (daughter of Nikolai) (1786-1851) – Wife of Theodore Akhverdov, the head of the Caucasus Artillery Corps. Praskovya was fond of music and painting, she made copies of paintings preserved in the Hermitage and created miniatures of wood and bones. Praskovya lived in Tbilisi, near the family of Alexandre Chavchavadze and was very close to his family.

Ricordi-Moriccone Adelaide – Italian female singer, Contralto, who also sang at the Odessa Theatre. Because of the amazing voice, the poets dedicated poems to her.

Biome Franz Ludwig (1788-1846) – Austrian-born musician, violinist, concertmaster, soloist of the St. Petersburg Imperial Troupe.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 192r.

Biographical data:

Vulpius Christian (son of August) (1762-1827) – German writer, served as a librettist and editor at the Weimar Theatre. Johann Wolfgang Goethe's brother-in-law.

Source: Meliton Baratashvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 90r-v.

Dating: According to Grigol Orbeliani's diaries, he arrived in St. Petersburg on November 11 1831; he attended the first theatre performance on November 13. Accordingly, the letter is dated with the following period.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 192r.

Biographical data:

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Eristavi-Bagrationi Ana (daughter of Elizbar) (1777-1850) – Wife of Parnaoz Batonishvili, son of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Elene (daughter of Parnaoz) (1799-1867) – Daughter of Parnaoz Batonishvili (son of Erekle II).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Salome (daughter of Parnaoz) (1797-1860) – Daughter of Parnaoz Batonishvili (son of Erekle II).

Bagrationi-Eristavi Anastasia (son of Erekle) (1763-1838) – Daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Giorgi).

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Ripsime (1776-1847) – Daughter of Giorgi XII, wife of Dimitri Cholokashvili (son of Kaikhosro).

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive 2-1-2015, p. 192r; Giorgi Gozalishvili, Conspiracy of 1832, vol. 3, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 255.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani got acquainted with the daughters of Parnaoz Batonishvili on November 14.

Identification of persons: The transcript of interrogation does not mention which daughter he lets to read: Salome or Elene.

Biographical data:

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, pp. 192r, 183r-186v, 199r-200v, 202r-203v, 1457-1-21, pp. 44rv, 59v-63r.

Biographical data:

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Tchilashvili Sergi (Shiosha) (son of Gabriel (Glakha)) (1803-1864) – Major-General, military governor of Shemakhi and ruler of the civilian unit, participant in the Russo-Iranian wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish wars of 1828-1829. During the capture of Kars, he received the rank of the Staff-Captain and served as the head of the Novoalexandrovka prison from 1834-1835. In 1839, he took part in the battle against Shamil.

Khelashvili Iona (Ioane) (?-1837) – Georgian writer, monk, theologian, philosopher, researcher, pastor of Erekle II's children and grandchildren.

Source: The Georgian Archive №171, paper 174/a.

Geographical names: The village of Pulkovo was located to the south of Petersburg and is now part of it.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №31, p. 72.

Identification of persons: Yermolov's name and position are not indicated in the letter.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №31, p. 72.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, case №2115, autograph №31, p. 72.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph 31, p. 72b.

Identification of persons: The surnames of Alexandre and Kaikhosro are not mentioned in the letter. However, such things take place when referred to very close people – mostly the Orbelianis.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Giorgi (Baklana)) (1800-1870) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Lieutenant of the Russian Army. He retired from military service in 1852.

Orbeliani Kaikhosro (son of Giorgi) (1792-1851) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, father of Nikoloz Baratashvili's closest friend - Mariam (Maiko) Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XXIII, paper 3502.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Teimuraz (son of Giorgi) (1782-1846) – Writer, scientist, son of Giorgi XII; Together with Marie Brosset, he founded the school of Kartvelology in St. Petersburg.

Razmadze Solomon (son of Ivane (Givi)) (1797-1860) – Public figure, translator, close to King Erekle’s family. He lived in St. Petersburg with Teimuraz Batonishvili and was an active member of the 1832 Conspiracy of the Nobles, which led to his deportation to Penza, where he died.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, pp. 192r, 183r-186v, 199r-200v, 202r-203v, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4061.

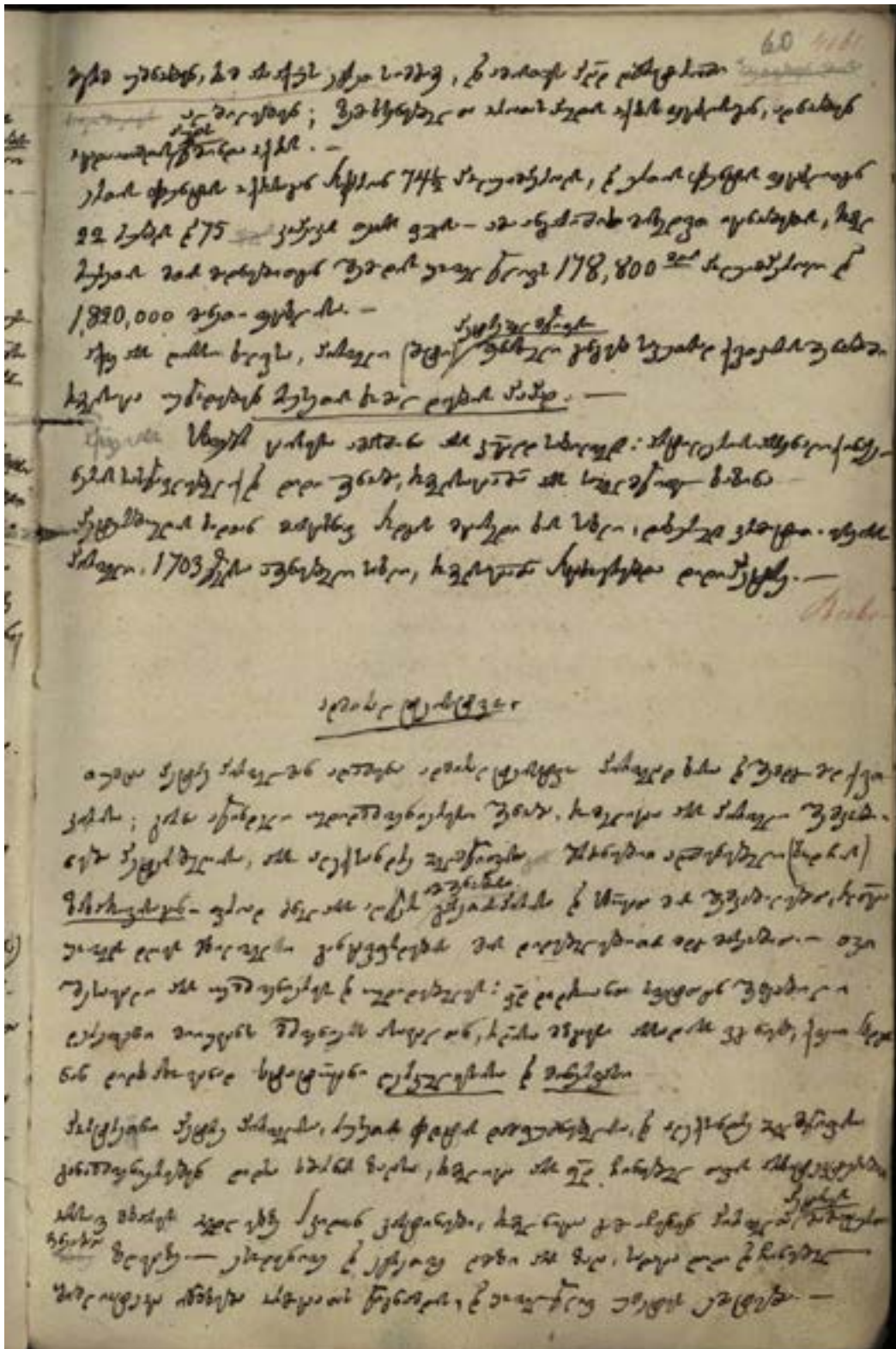
Dating: These entries in the diary are made between November 15 and January 6.

Biographical data:

Alexander Nevsky (1220-1263) – Russian state figure, Commander-in-Chief, ruler of Novgorod in 1236-1251.

Petr I The Great (1672-1725) – Emperor of Russia in 1721-1725.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4061.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), pp.113, 201; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.14

Dating: Time is indicated in a letter sent to Giorgi Avalishvili in April 1832.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I, (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №58, p. 139.

Biographical data:

Razmadze Solomon (son of Ivane (Givi)) (1797-1860) – Public figure, translator, close to King Erekle’s family. He lived in St. Petersburg with Teimuraz Batonishvili and was an active member of the 1832 Conspiracy of the Nobles, which led to his deportation to Penza, where he died.

Mickiewicz Adam (1798-1855) – Polish poet and inspirer of the national-liberation movement.

Cholokashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1803-1833) – Participated in the Georgian conspiracy of 1832 against Russian rule.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, p. 90.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, p. 90. 1832

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.113; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.14

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani arrived in St. Petersburg on November 11 1831. On January 21 1832, he bid farewell to Count Simonichi and then attended a wedding in Pulkovo. On January 22, he arrived in Izhora and was preparing for departure. Accordingly, this fact must have taken place between November 11 1831 and January 21 1832.

Biographical data:

Weber Carl (1786-1826) – German composer, conductor and pianist. Founder of the German Romantic Opera.

Titus (Doshi) Antoine (1780-1850) – French choreographer and ballet master, chief ballet master of the St. Petersburg Imperial Theatre from 1838-1848.

Blache Alexander (1791-1852) – French male ballet dancer, ballet master and ballet teacher. His performances at the Bolshoi Theatre were staged in 1832-1838.

Baumarchais Pierre (1732-1799) – Famous French playwright and publicist.

Rossini Gioachino Antonio (1792-1868) – Famous Italian composer, author of 39 operas.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.113; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.14.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani arrived in St. Petersburg on November 11 1831. On January 21 1832, he bid farewell to Count Simonichi and then attended a wedding in Pulkovo. On January 22, he arrived in Izhora and was preparing for departure. Accordingly, this fact must have taken place between November 11 1831 and January 21 1832.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Biographical data:

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Griboedov Alexander (son of Sergei) (1795-1829) – Russian poet and diplomat, Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Russia to Iran, husband of Nino Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre). He was killed in Tehran.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Pulkovo is currently a municipal unit in St. Petersburg.

Biographical data:

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Pulkovo is currently a municipal unit in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №152, p. 306.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Ioseb Meskhishvili to his mother until January 22.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Ioane (son of Giorgi) (1766-1830) – Son of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti, Giorgi XII, educator, writer, scientist, public figure, best fighter and commander. The encyclopaedic work “Kalmasoba” belongs to his pen.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Archil (son of Erekle) (1780-?) – Son of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Pulkovo is currently a municipal unit in St. Petersburg, while the village of Izhora is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Note: The text reads “Sabla” instead of “Sablino”, yet, it should be about the village nearby Tosno, which is “Sablino”.

Geographical names: The villages of Sablino and Tosno are located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Tosno is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Pomeranye is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Babino is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Chudovo is currently the city of the same name in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Gruzino is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Gruzino is located in the St. Petersburg region.

Biographical data:

Arakcheyev Aleksey (son of Andrei) (1769-1834) – Russian statesman and military figure, General, reformer of the Russian artillery, Military Minister in 1808-1810.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Podberezie is located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Podberezie is located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Sutoki is located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Note: The source indicates “the village of Minushi”, but the village of Menyusha must be implied, which is located between the villages of Sutoki and Korostyn.

Geographical names: The village of Menyusha is located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Note: The source indicates “the village of Minushi”, but the village of Menyusha must be implied, which is located between the villages of Sutoki and Korostyn.

Geographical names: The village of Menyusha is located in the Novgorod region.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №38, p. 9.

Dating: Meliton Baratashvili's letter sent on March 30 indicates that he sent the amount on February 4.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemia.

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Amilakhvari-Simonich Anna (daughter of Otar) (1800-1866) – Mother of Grigol Orbeliani's intended, Sophio Orbeliani. Her first husband was Kaplan (Ivane) Orbeliani (son of Zaal) and her second husband was Count Ivan Simonichi (son of Ioseb).

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: The village of Korostyn is located in the Novgorod region.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Biographical data:

Nabokov Ivan (son of Alexander) (1787-1852) – General of Infantry, originally from Novgorod province.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 8, case №424, autograph №284, p. 32.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, autograph №171, paper 177/b.

Identification of persons: The source mentions “The Heir of Prince of Prussia” and the research revealed that it was about Friedrich Wilhelm IV.

Biographical data:

Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1795-1861) – King of Prussia in 1840-1861. The Third Regiment of Grenadiers was under his command.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4048.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4048a-4049.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the name of Friedrich Wilhelm, the future Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm IV, and it is established by the research.

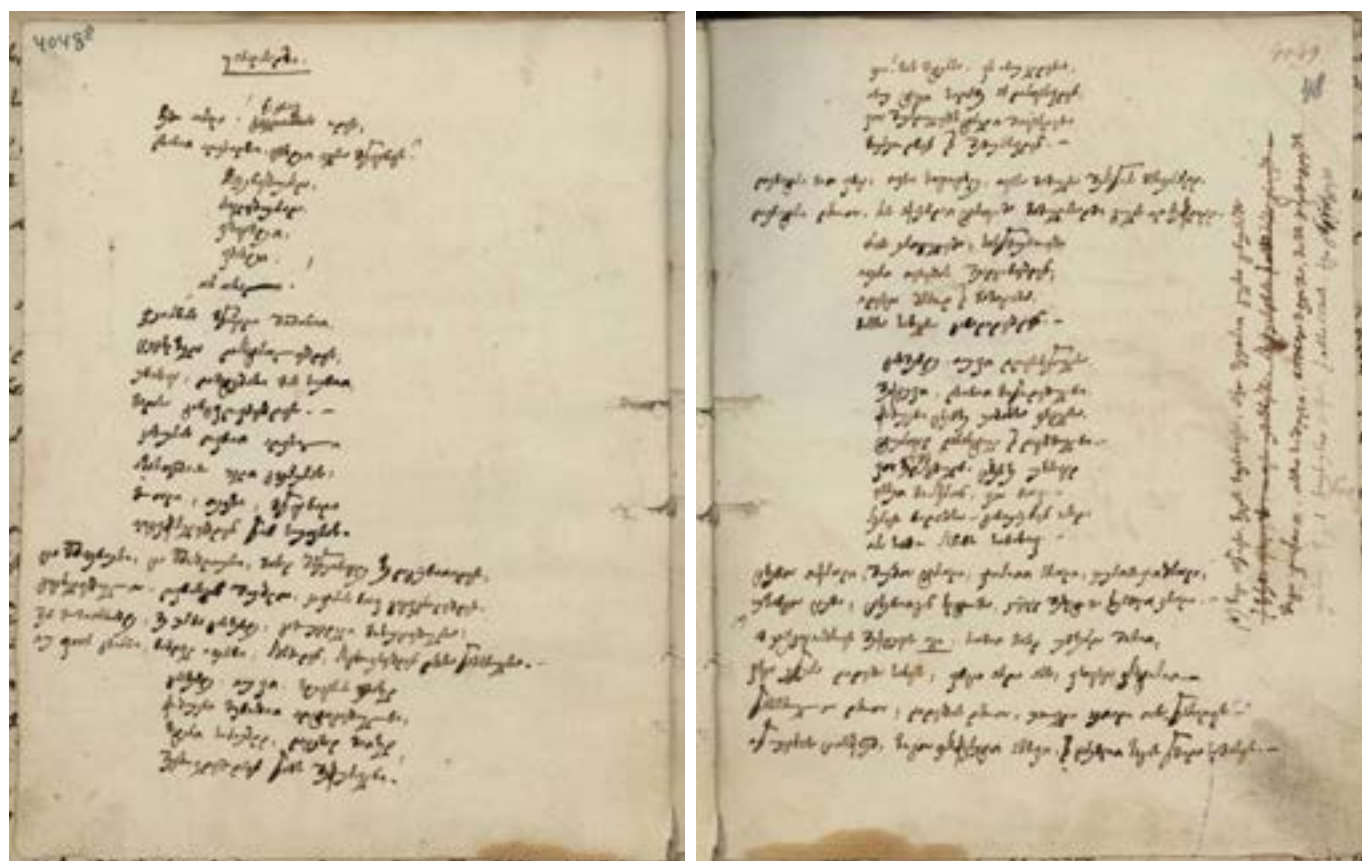
Biographical data:

Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1795-1861) – King of Prussia in 1840-1861. The Third Regiment of Grenadiers was under his command.

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4048a-4049.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy, case №XXIII, paper 3510.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleks-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Shanashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, case №2115, №33, p. 76.

Dating: The date has been established according to the inscription made on the edge of the letter sent on March 10.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, case №2115, autograph №33, p. 76b.

Dating: The date has been established according to the inscription made on the edge of the letter sent on March 10.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Palavandishvili Nikoloz (son of Ioseb) (1790-1855) – Civil servant, Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1832-1837, member of the Viceroy's Council, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's relative - Mariam (Maiko) Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №36, p. 90.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: Meliton Baratashvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 90.

Identification of persons: In the letter, Yermolov is mentioned only by his and his father's names – "Aleksey, son of Peter" and his identity has been established by the research.

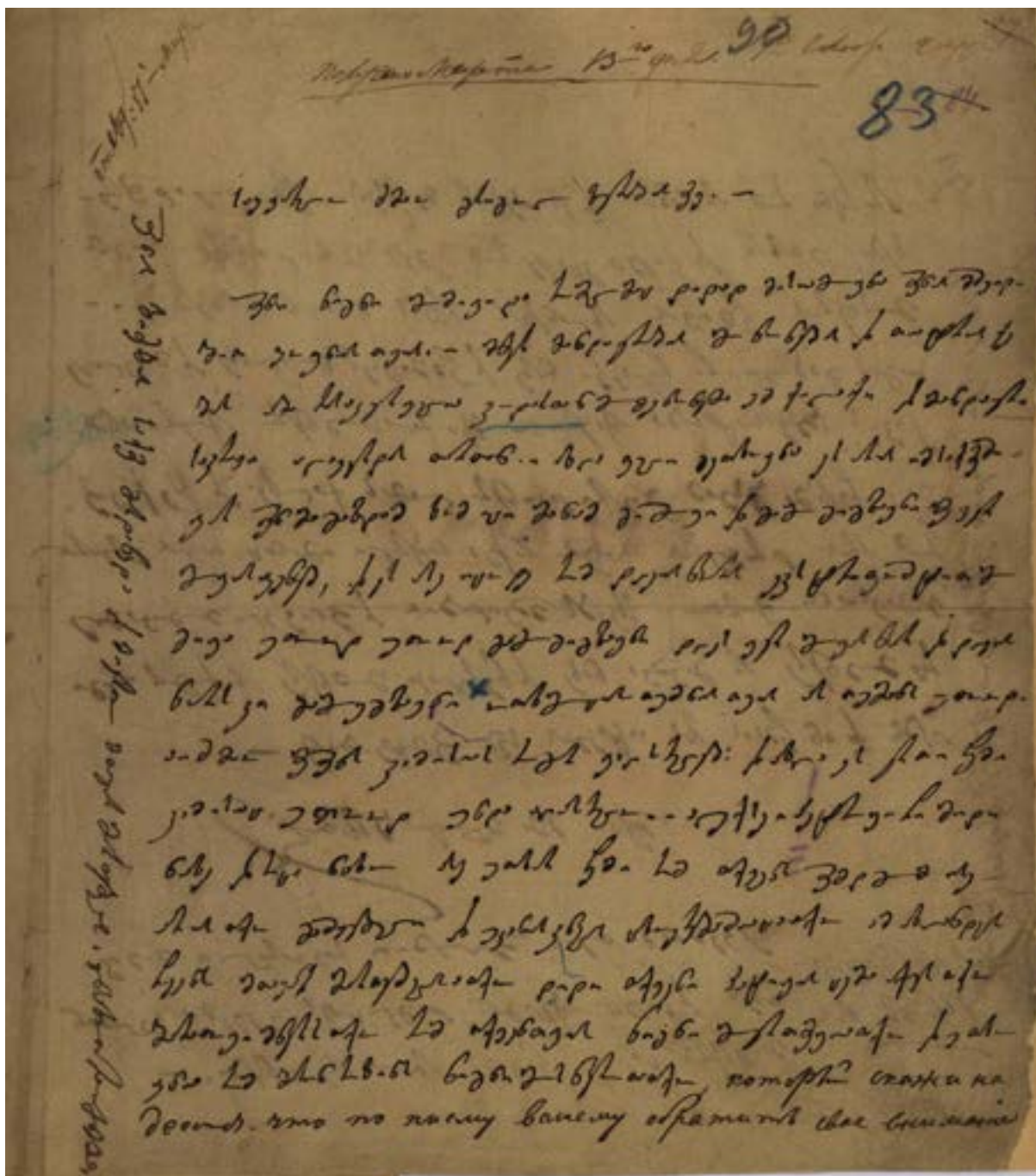
Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Photo / Document: the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 90.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №54, pp. 109-110.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Salome (daughter of Parnaoz) (1797-1860) – Daughter of Parnaoz Batonishvili (son of Erekle II).

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Cholokashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1803-1833) – Participated in the Georgian conspiracy of 1832 against Russian rule.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Eristavi Zakaria (son of Giorgi) (1814-1850) – Son of Gayane Bagrationi (daughter of Giorgi XII) and Giorgi Eristavi (son of Iese).

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Luarsab (son of Iulon) (1789-1850) – Son of Iulon Batonishvili - son of Erekle II.

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Elene (daughter of Parnaoz) (1799-1867) – Daughter of Parnaoz Batonishvili (son of Erekle II).

Photo / Document: the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p 109.

Nov. 20 Kapina. 44

109
 7th day of the month,
 or 7th day of the month.

Handwritten text on the left margin, oriented vertically, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Main body of handwritten text, oriented vertically, containing several lines of script.

Source: Meliton Baratashvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 90r-v.

Dating: The time is indicated in the Russian postscript: "Response. March 17", which is indicated in the letter received from Meliton Baratashvili on March 13.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №53, p. 108.

Biographical data:

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Source: Autograph, №171, paper 178/a, b.

Identification of persons: The source mentions “The Heir of Prince of Prussia” and the research revealed that it was about Friedrich Wilhelm IV.

Biographical data:

Friedrich Wilhelm IV (1795-1861) – King of Prussia in 1840-1861. The Third Regiment of Grenadiers was under his command.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №40, p. 94.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №7.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4048.

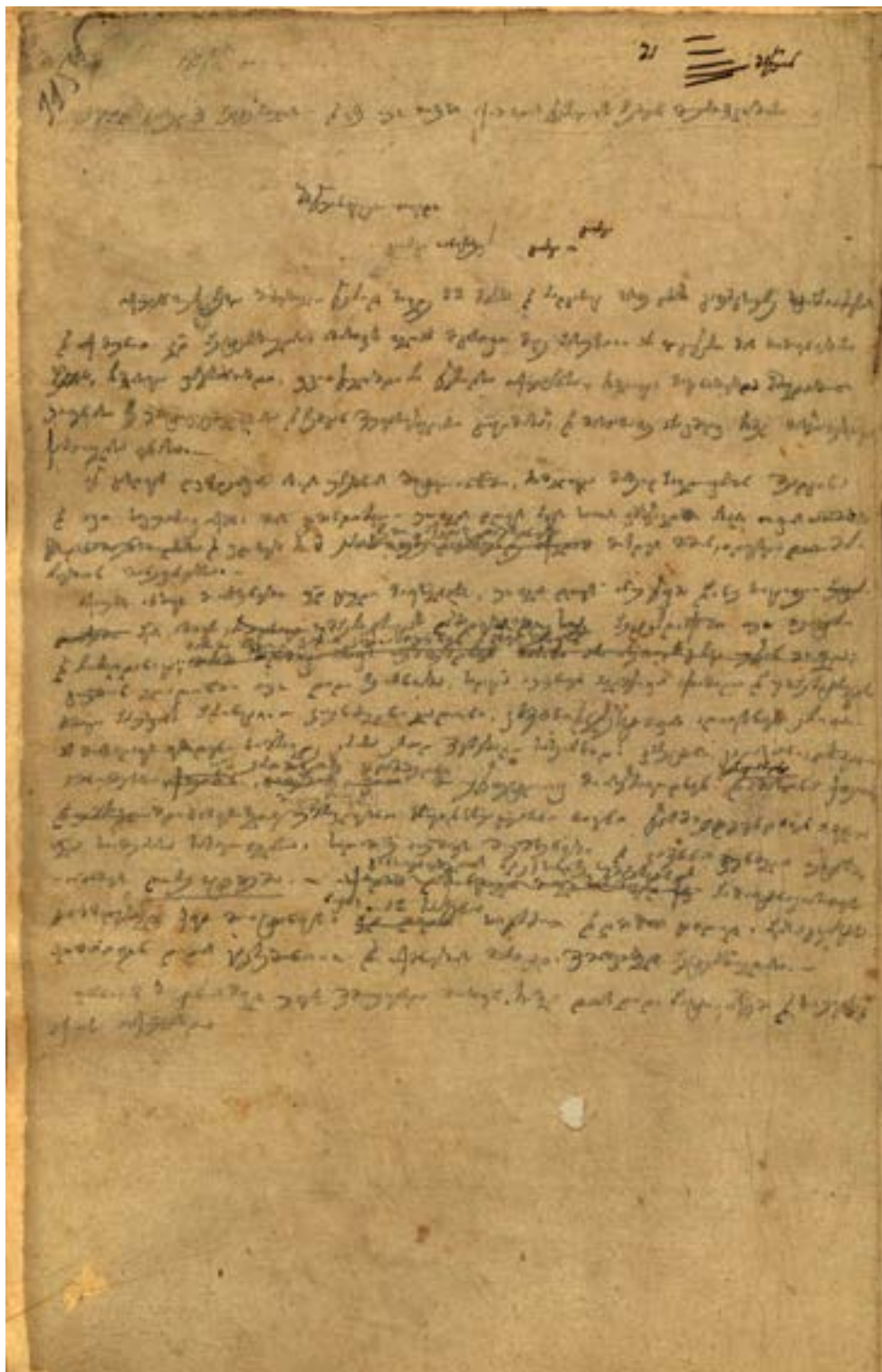
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.115; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp.14-15.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Giorgi Avalishvili on May 22 1832.

Biographical data:

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani’s and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.115.



Source: The national Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №66, p. 131.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: Giorgi Avalishvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 111r-v.

Biographical data:

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani's and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Teimuraz (son of Giorgi) (1782-1846) – Writer, scientist, son of Giorgi XII; Together with Marie Brosset, he founded the school of Kartvelology in St. Petersburg.

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №16, p. 131.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.114; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012. pp.16-17.

Dating: The research on the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see p. 212.

Biographical data:

Elene Bagrationi-Andronikashvili (daughter of Erekle II) (1753-1786) – Grandmother of Grigol Orbeliani from his mother’s side. Her first husband was Archil Batonishvili (son of Alexandre V). They had a son Solomon II – the last King of Imereti. They also had daughters – Barbare and Mariam Batonishvilis (daughters of Archil). Her second husband was Zakaria Andronikashvili (son of Tamaz), from whom she gave birth to Grigol Orbeliani’s mother – Khoreshan.

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Bagrationi-Eristavi Anastasia (son of Erekle) (1763-1838) – Daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Giorgi).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.114.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.43; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012. pp.17-18.

Dating: The research on the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of *Epistolary Heritage*, see pp. 215-216.

Biographical data:

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Dadiani-Bagrati Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p. 43; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012. pp.16-17.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Anastasia Batonishvili and Queen Mariam in May 1832.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p. 43; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012. pp.16-17.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters to Anastasia Batonishvili and Queen Mariam in May 1832 and to Theodor Gelshert until January 12 1835.

Biographical data:

Timroth Alexander (son of Ivan) (1790-1848) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Exemplary Infantry Regiment since 1829, Commander of the Ismail Regiment since 1833, General of the Special Corps of Internal Security since 1836.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p. 43; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012. pp.16-17.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Theodor Gelshert until January 12 1835.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p. 106.

Dating: The letter talks about the war between Belgium and the Netherlands in 1831-1833 and the Anglo-French support for Belgium. It is also mentioned that after returning to St. Petersburg, Grigol felt ill. He first arrived in St. Petersburg on November 11 1831, and then returned on May 29 1832, and we know from a letter sent to Theodor Gelshert in 1835 that he was ill. Accordingly, the letter is also written after this date.

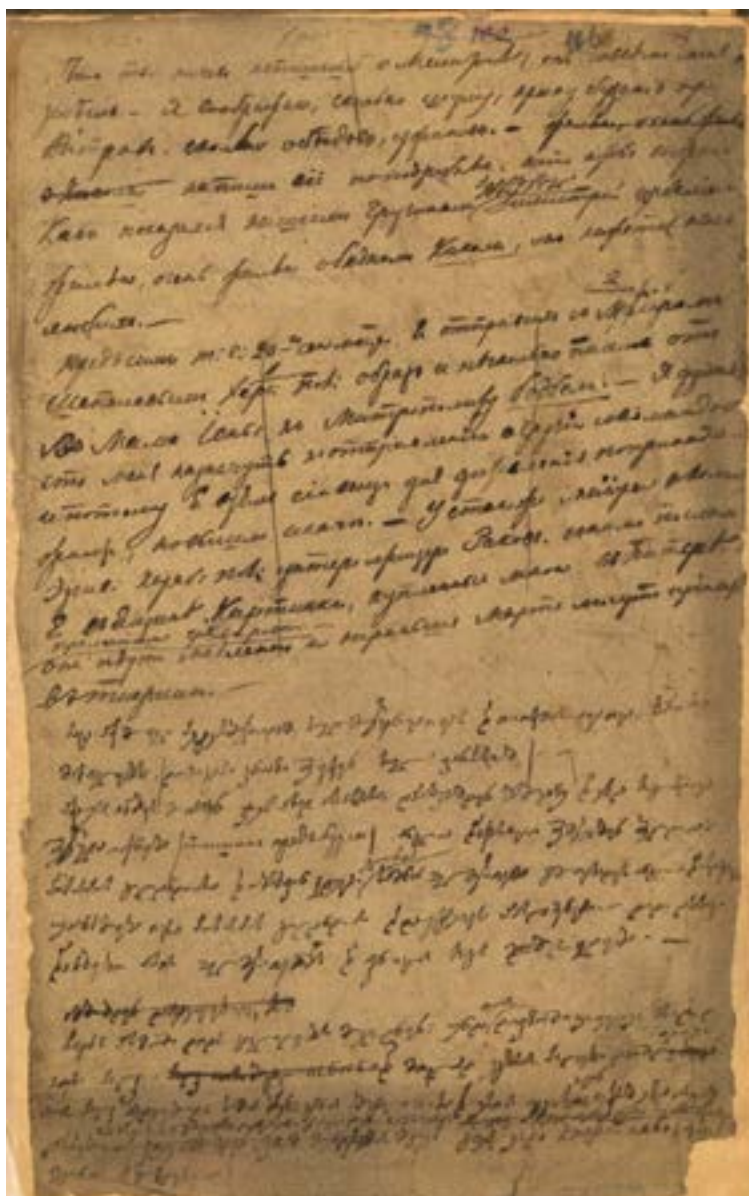
Identification of persons: In the letter, which is damaged and little can be read out, Grigol mentions that Kakala, who was like a member of their family, loved them. Therefore, we think the addressee is also a member of his family. Ilia Orbeliani was only 17 years old at that time, and it is unlikely that Grigol would have told him about the structural reorganization of the army and the Belgium-Holland War. Therefore, we think that the addressee of the letter is Zakaria Orbeliani, who is only 2 years younger than him.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhisvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Khelashvili Iona (Ioane) (?-1837) – Georgian writer, monk, theologian, philosopher, researcher, pastor of Erekle II's children and grandchildren.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.106.



Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №8 and 13.

Biographical data:

Timroth Alexander (son of Ivan) (1790-1848) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Exemplary Infantry Regiment since 1829, Commander of the Ismail Regiment since 1833, General of the Special Corps of Internal Security since 1836.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №8.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of Major Timroth sent on June 1.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №8.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of Major Timroth sent on June 1.

Biographical data:

Veliaminov Aleksei (son of Alexander) (1785-1838) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. In 1823, he was appointed Commander of the North Caucasus troops, in 1829 - Commander of the 16th Infantry Division, in 1831 - Commander-in-chief of the Caucasus troops.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №25, p. 68.

Dating: The date has been established according to his mother's letter to Zakaria.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №33, p. 78.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Khoreshan Andronikashvili-Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 200v.

Geographical names: Yelagin Island is located at the mouth of the Neva River and is part of St. Petersburg.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Luarsab (son of Iulon) (1789-1850) – Son of Iulon Batonishvili - son of Erekle II.

Source: Giorgi Avalishvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №2115, p. 111r-v.

Dating: The time of sending the reply is written in Russian on the letter received from Giorgi Avalishvili on May 22 1832: "Reply. July 5th. St. Petersburg".

Biographical data:

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani's and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, p. 78.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, autograph №33, case №2115, p. 78.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Geographical names: Petergof is a municipal unit of St. Petersburg.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Teimuraz (son of Giorgi) (1782-1846) – Writer, scientist, son of Giorgi XII; Together with Marie Brosset, he founded the school of Kartvelology in St. Petersburg.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Biographical data:

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Mozart Wolfgang Amadeus (1756-1791) – Famous Austrian composer and conductor, representative of the Vienna Classical School.

Weber Carl (1786-1826) – German composer, conductor and pianist. Founder of the German Romantic Opera.

Rossini Gioachino Antonio (1792-1868) – Famous Italian composer, author of 39 operas.

Source: Autograph, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4050/b; №171, paper 179/a.

Dating: The poem is dated differently in the edition of 1873: “Tbilisi, 1831”. At the time of his arrest due to his involvement in the conspiracy of 1832, Grigol Orbeliani was dispossessed of the later autograph of this poem, which stated: “St, Petersburg, July 15 1832”. He had never seen it again until the end of his life. We think that he relied on an earlier autograph, written in Tbilisi in 1831, while compiling the collection of his poems in 1873. A similar situation is encountered with some other verses.

Source: An entry in the diary, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 201v.

Biographical data:

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Raphael (1483-1520) – Famous Italian artist, architect, representative of the Florentine school of the Renaissance.

Correggio (Allegri) Antonio (1489-1534) – Italian Renaissance painter, follower of the Baroque school. He got his pseudonym from the name of the city where he worked.

Michelangelo (1475-1564) – Famous Italian sculptor, architect, artist, and poet.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №36, p. 80b.

Dating: The time is indicated by the inscription made on Khoreshan's letter.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Source: The National archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №37, p. 81b.

Identification of persons: Iase's surname is not mentioned in the letter, but there is only one Iase in his circle of close people – Andronikashvili.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Iase (son of Ioseb) (1798-1863) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Colonel since 1842, Major-General since 1846. He retired from military service in 1851. Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani's mother's half-sister - Maya (Mariam) Bagrationi-Andronikashvili (daughter of Archil

Source: the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №9.

Identification of persons: The matter concerns Major-General Peter Weymarn (son of Theodor).

Biographical data:

Weymarn Peter (son of Theodor) (1795-1846) – Lieutenant-General. In the early 1830s, the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Second Infantry Corps. He participated in the capture of Warsaw.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4048.

Source: Giorgi Avalishvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, description 1, case №1, №2115, p. 112r.

Biographical data:

Avalishvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1769-1850) – Writer, diplomat and traveller, brother-in-law of Garsevan Chavchavadze. Grigol Orbeliani's and his grandfathers, David and Nikoloz, were brothers. He was married to Elisabeth, daughter of Dimitri Bagrationi. He spent the last years of his life in Moscow.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 197v.

Biographical data:

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №68, p. 138.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 192v.

Biographical data:

Alexander I (Alexander Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1777-1825) – Emperor of Russia between 1801-1825.

Source: An entry in the diary, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 2-1-2015, p. 192v.

Identification of persons: The name of Grand Prince is not mentioned in the diary. However, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Pavel) was the Commander of the Guards Corps at that time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Pavel) (1798-1849) – Son of Emperor Pavel I, Grand Prince, Commander of the Guards Corps. He took part in the suppression of the Polish uprising. Adjutant General since 1831.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 2, case №2115, p. 116.

Dating: The letter shows that Grigol is in St. Petersburg and his military unit is being inspected by the Grand Prince - which, according to the diary, took place on August 31. Accordingly, the letter, which mentions this fact, must have been written after this date in 1832.

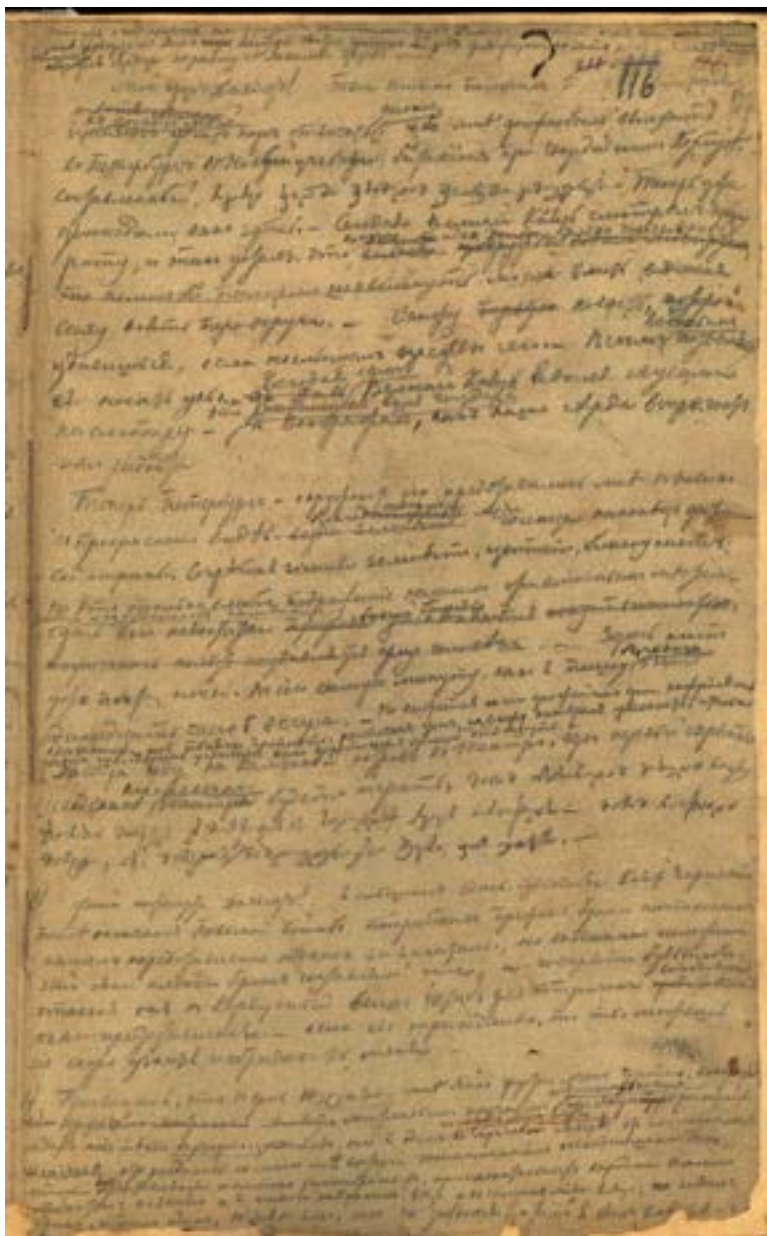
Identification of persons: Only the name “David” is mentioned in the letter, but it is obvious that he is a close friend of Grigol Orbeliani. By this time, David Orbeliani is already dead, and most likely the person with this name is David Korghanov. The name of the Grand Prince is not written in the letter, but one of the Grand Princes at that time was the Commander of the Guard Corps, Mikhail Romanov (son of Pavel).

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Pavel) (1798-1849) – Son of Emperor Pavel I, Grand Prince, Commander of the Guards Corps. He took part in the suppression of the Polish uprising. Adjutant General since 1831.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.116.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №39, p. 92b.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemia (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: Autograph, the Foundation of Especially Important Cases, №171, paper179/b, 180/a.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, autograph, №171, paper 177/b, 178/a.

Biographical data:

Krylov Ivan (son of Andrei) (1768/9-1844) – Famous Russian writer, playwright and fabulist.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, autograph, the Foundation of Especially Important Cases, №171, paper 181/a.

Dating: On October 2 1831, he is in Podolsk and not in St. Petersburg. In addition, the poem is dated 1832 in two editions during the writer's lifetime.

Identification of persons: The matter concerns the Karabakh poet of Armenian origin – Mirzajan-bek Madatov, who lived in Tbilisi since 1816 and served as an interpreter at the Chancellery of the Caucasus Department of Civil Affairs. He died in 1851, and this poem, in fact, is more a parody rather than an epitaph.

Biographical data:

Madatov Mirzajan (1797-1851) – Karabakh poet, Colonel in the Russian army. He was fluent in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Russian. In 1816, he moved to Tbilisi and began working as an Oriental translator at the Chancellery of the Caucasus Civil Division. He also served with the Commander-in-Chief Aleksei Yermolov and accompanied him as a translator on military expeditions.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, autograph, extract, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4050/a.

Biographical data:

Krylov Ivan (son of Andrei) (1768/9-1844) – Famous Russian writer, playwright and fabulist.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №21, p. 64b.

Biographical data:

Muhammad Hussein Agha/Muhammad-Hussein-Khan Zangane (?-1836) – Ober-Ceremonmeister of Abbas Mirza, ruler of Iran and Azerbaijan. In Tabriz, he managed relations with the British and Russian missions.

Source: The Georgian Archive №171, paper 178/b; Autograph, the Foundation of Especially Important Cases, №171.

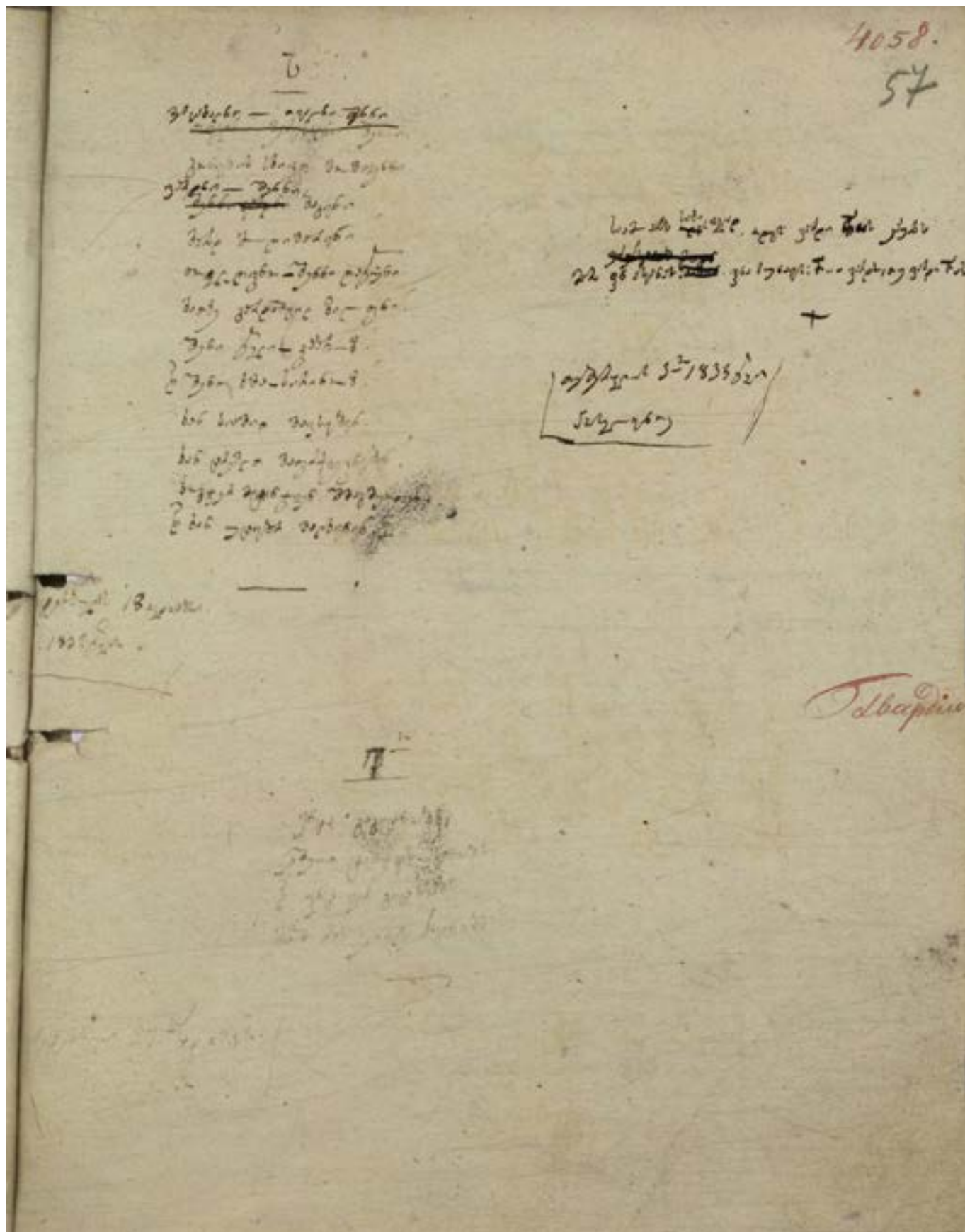
Dating: In the 1873 edition, the poem is dated: 1833, Novgorod. However, the date of the autograph is more reliable.

Biographical data:

Krylov Ivan (son of Andrei) (1768/9-1844) – Famous Russian writer, playwright and fabulist.

Source: Autograph, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4058.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4058.



Source: Autograph, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4058/a.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the internal document as of March 23 1834.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4058a.

Biographical data:

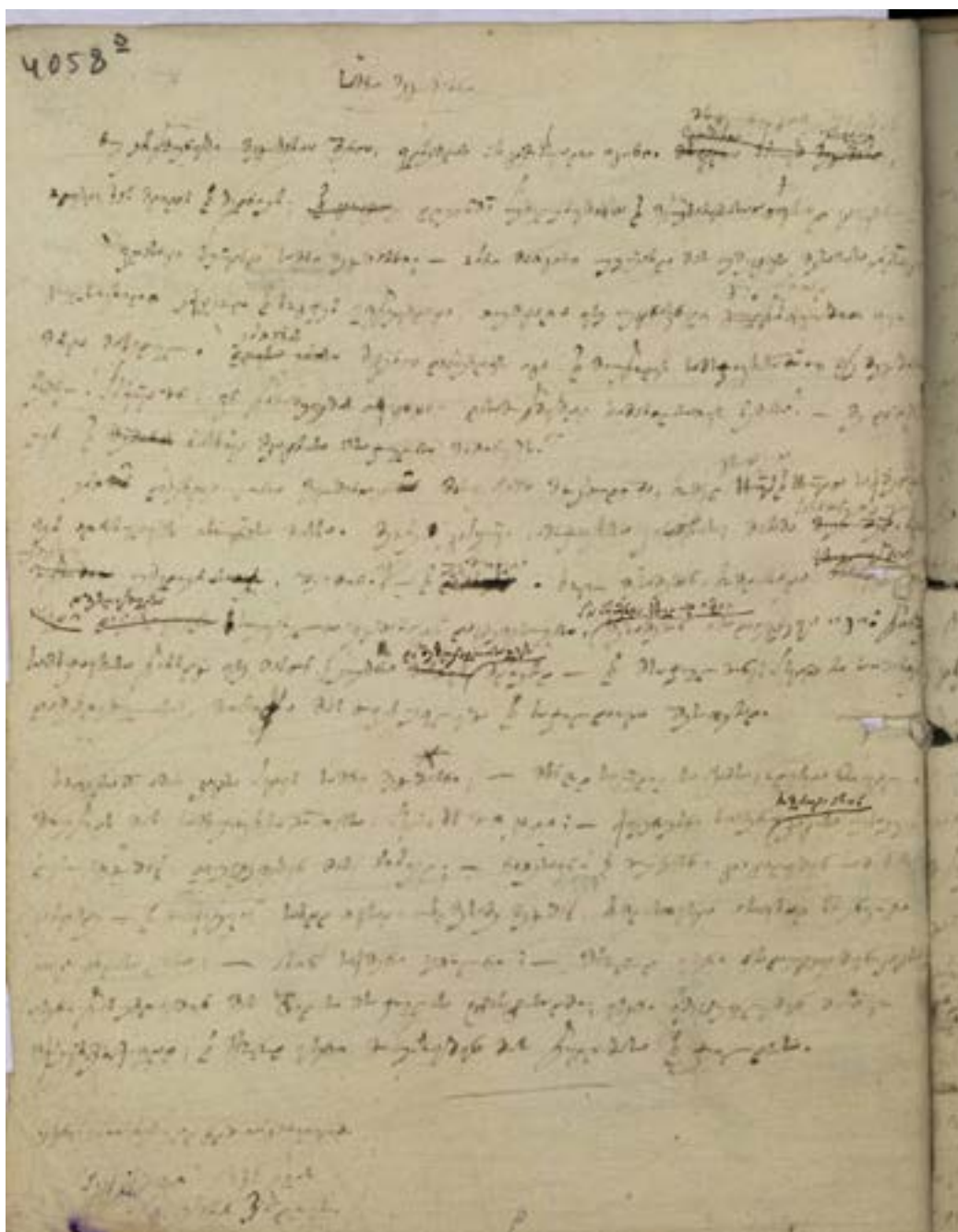
Herder Johann Gottfried (1744-1803) – German writer, theologian and culturologist.

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4058a.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4059.

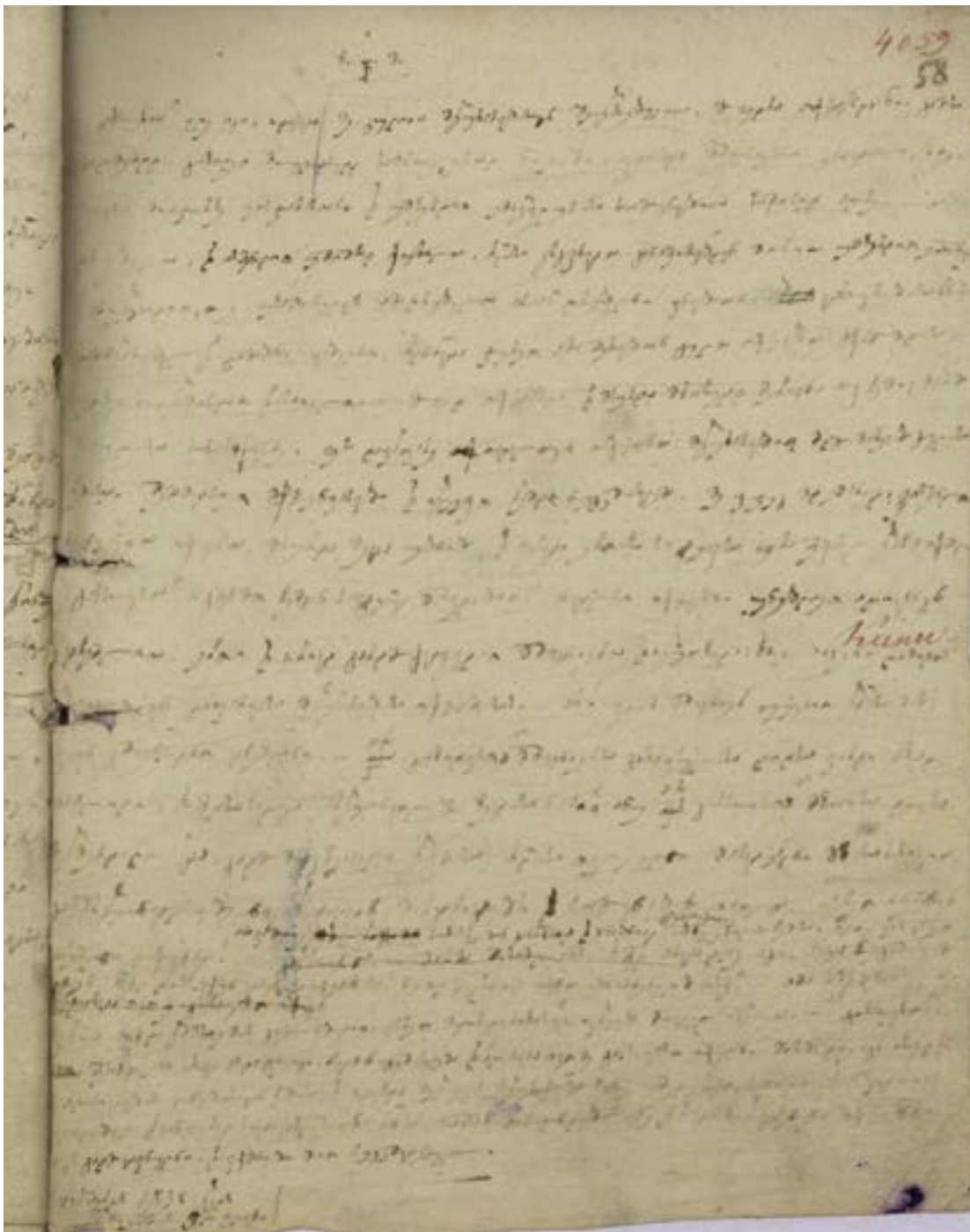
Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4059.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №66, p. 135.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, case №2115, autograph №38, p. 82b.

Dating: We date according to the letter from his mother on November 13.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Eristavi Anastasia (son of Erekle) (1763-1838) – Daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Giorgi).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №38, p. 83.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Bagrationi-Eristavi Anastasia (son of Erekle) (1763-1838) – Daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Giorgi).

Bagrationi-Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ketevan (daughter of Erekle) (1764-1840) – Daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, wife of Ivane Bagrationi-Mukhraneli (son of Konstantine).

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №37, p. 82b.

Identification of persons: Iase's surname is not mentioned in the letter, but there is only one Iase in his circle of close people – Andronikashvili.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemia (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Andronikashvili Iase (son of Ioseb) (1798-1863) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Colonel since 1842, Major-General since 1846. He retired from military service in 1851. Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani's mother's half-sister - Maya (Mariam) Bagrationi-Andronikashvili (daughter of Archil).

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Luarsab (son of Iulon) (1789-1850) – Son of Iulon Batonishvili - son of Erekle II.

Bagrationi Tamar (1789-1851) – Daughter of King Giorgi XII of Kartli-Kakheti.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 2, case №2115, autograph №38, p. 83.

Dating: The date is determined according to Khoreshan's inscription on the letter, which indicates the date of the reply – November 30.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p.113; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.14

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to Theodor Gelshert sent until January 12 1835.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XVI, paper 2018; case №XI, paper 222.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), p. 114 v.

Dating: There is a letter to Anastasia Bagrationi-Eristavi, dated May 19-29 1832, on the other side of the paper. At the beginning of the letter to Zakaria, it seems that he started writing a letter to Dimitri Batonishvili on this page. Letters to the Batonishvilis are both handwritten and clean. Thus, we think the letter to Zakaria is written after them. As long as the letter begins with how pleased he was with Zakaria's letter he received at Christmas, it must have been written after December 25 1832.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

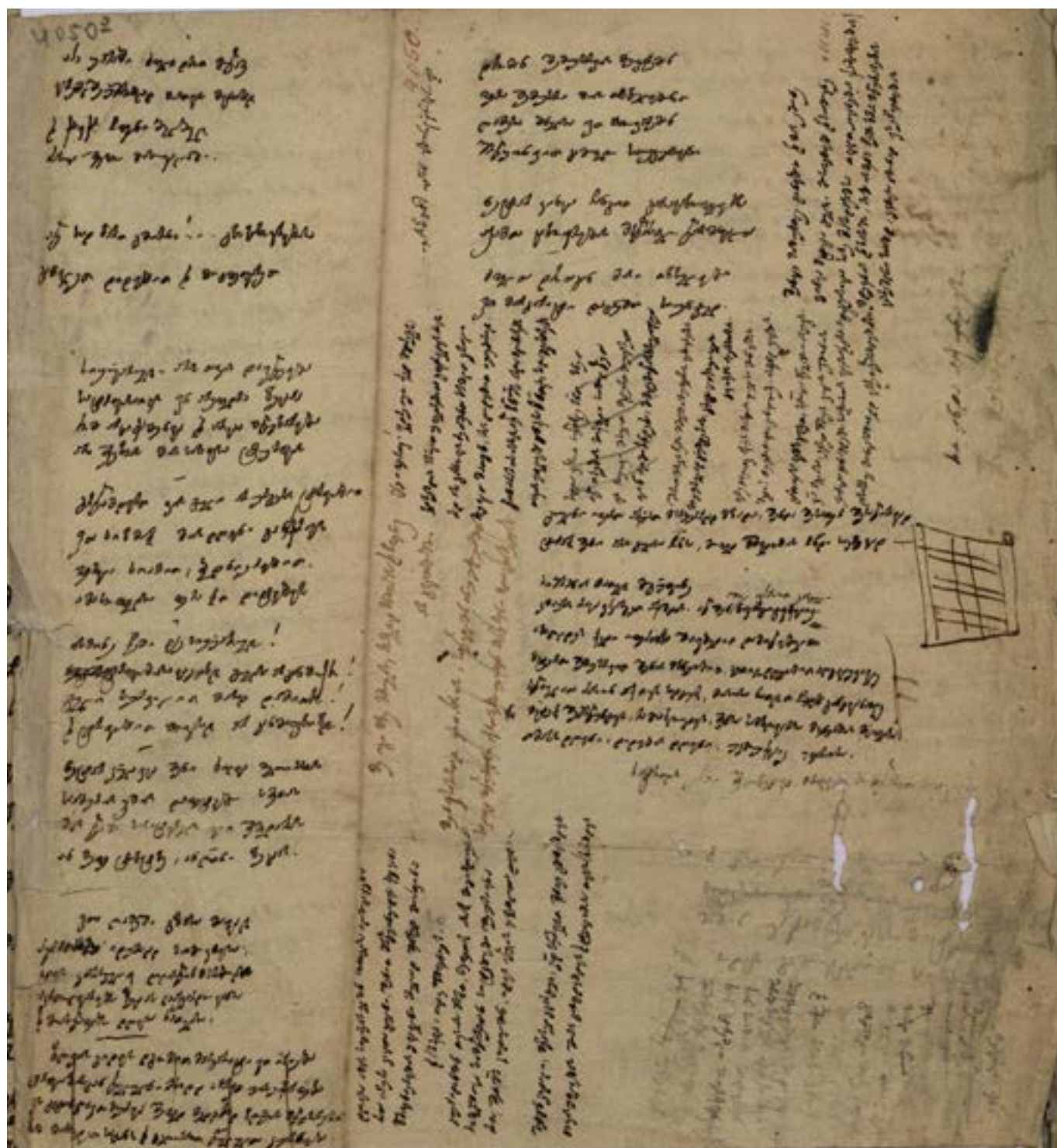
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, historical archive, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4050 a, b.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4050.

The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian script. The text is arranged in several columns, with some lines written vertically in the center. The handwriting is cursive and dense. There are some numbers and symbols interspersed, such as '49' in the top right and '1000' in the middle left. The paper appears aged and slightly yellowed. The text is written in dark ink, and there are some faint markings and corrections throughout the document.

Source: Autograph, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4050a.

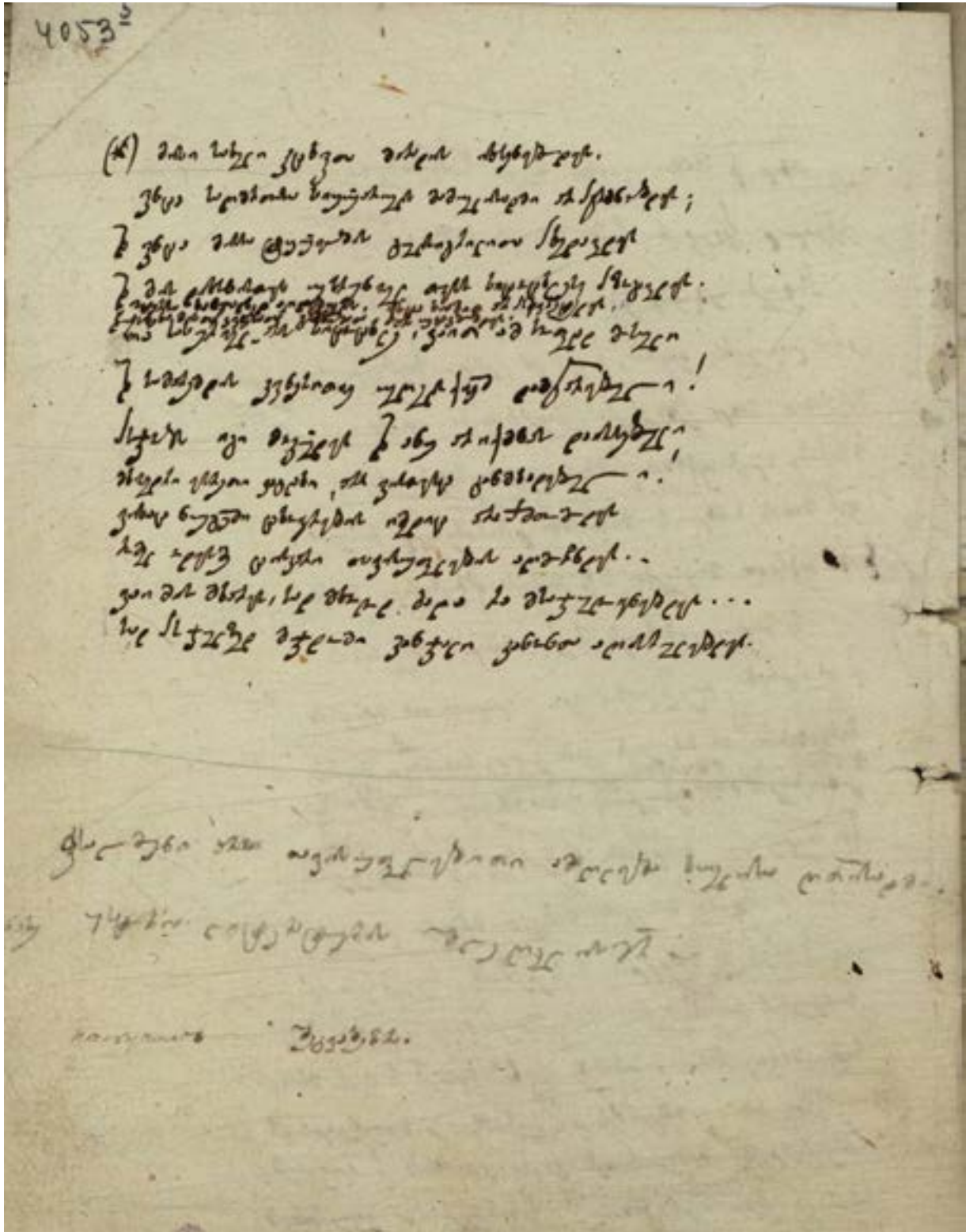
Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4050a.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, the investigation materials of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4053a.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani's explanation on January 17 1833 shows that the Investigation Commission has already confiscated the writings that he currently had with him in St. Petersburg. Since this text is also included in the sheets which were then confiscated and kept in the case of the Investigation Commission, it must have been written before 1833.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4053a.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, the investigation materials of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4053 a, b.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani's explanation on January 17 1833 shows that the Investigation Commission has already confiscated the writings that he currently had with him in St. Petersburg. Since this text is also included in the sheets which were then confiscated and kept in the case of the Investigation Commission, it must have been written before 1833.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, autograph, the investigation materials of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4050/a.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani's explanation on January 17 1833 shows that the Investigation Commission has already confiscated the writings that he currently had with him in St. Petersburg. Since this text is also included in the sheets which were then confiscated and kept in the case of the Investigation Commission, it must have been written before 1833.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the investigation materials of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, paper 1457, case №XVIII, paper 3502; vol. XXII, paper 4348.

Dating: The explanation given on January 17 1833 allows to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, notebook XXI, paper 4058.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XVIII, paper 3492.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, Tbilisi, 1959, pp. 335-382.

Biographical data:

Zschokke Johann Heinrich Daniel (1771 – 1848) German, later Swiss, author and reformer.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XI, pp. 25-26.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XX, paper 3764; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, pp. 199-202.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Okropir (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – Son of last King of Kartli-Kakheti - Giorgi XII, he was exiled to Russia with his mother, Queen Mariam. One of the leaders of the 1832 conspiracy.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Rylejev Kondraty (son of Theodore) (1795-1826) – Russian poet and public figure, a Decembrist, sentenced to death.

Schlegel Karl Wilhelm Friedrich (1771 –1829) German poet, literary critic, philosopher.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's Archive, №112/16, pp. 3r-4v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part 1, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 52.

Dating: The time is indicated in a letter sent to Theodor Gelshert after September 1834.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, XXIX, paper 40; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, Publishing House “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 457.

Biographical data:

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XX, paper 3988; Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, pp. 254-255.

Biographical data:

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XVIII, paper 3502; case №XXII, paper 4348; notebook XXI, paper 216 r.v. Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, pp. 136-143, 308.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Eristavi Shanshe (son of Iese) (1765-1831) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Police Chief and Master of Ceremonies at Royal Court in 1799 (responsible for establishing order and organizing events), in 1804, he was a leader of the nobility of Gori district.

Abkhazi Ivane (son of Nikoloz) (1764-1832) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Military-Regional Head of the Russian Provinces in the Transcaucasia. In 1830, he suppressed the Tagaur Ossetian uprising.

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Razmadze Solomon (son of Ivane (Givi)) (1797-1860) – Public figure, translator, close to King Erekle’s family. He lived in St. Petersburg with Teimuraz Batonishvili and was an active member of the 1832 Conspiracy of the Nobles, which led to his deportation to Penza, where he died.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 216 r.v.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XX, paper 3524, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, pp. 136-143.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani gave his testimony for the mentioned here investigation on March 20. He seems to have attributed to already deceased Shanshe Eristavi what Elizbar Eristavi, his son, had done, so that to save Elizbar from the danger, since he did not know that Elizbar had already admitted everything in his testimony.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Eristavi Shanshe (son of Iese) (1765-1831) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Police Chief and Master of Ceremonies at Royal Court in 1799 (responsible for establishing order and organizing events), in 1804, he was a leader of the nobility of Gori district.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XX, paper 3990, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 256.

Dating: The investigator tells Grigol Orbeliani about this during the interrogation on April 14.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XXIII, paper 3510, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, pp. 148-149.

Biographical data:

Ryleyev Kondraty (son of Theodore) (1795-1826) – Russian poet and public figure, a Decembrist, sentenced to death.

Razmadze Solomon (son of Ivane (Givi)) (1797-1860) – Public figure, translator, close to King Erekle’s family. He lived in St. Petersburg with Teimuraz Batonishvili and was an active member of the 1832 Conspiracy of the Nobles, which led to his deportation to Penza, where he died.

Parnaoz Bagrationi (Batonishvili) (son of Erekle) (1775-1852) – Son of Erekle II – the King of Kartli-Kakheti, he was evicted to Voronezh in 1805, after the abolition of the kingdom. Later, he was allowed to live in St. Petersburg.

Mamatsashvili Ioseb (son of Kristefore) (1809-1874) – Journalist, poet, translator and public figure, a participant in the conspiracy of 1832.

Eristavi Shanshe (son of Iese) (1765-1831) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Police Chief and Master of Ceremonies at Royal Court in 1799 (responsible for establishing order and organizing events), in 1804, he was a leader of the nobility of Gori district.

Gabashvili Besarion (Besik) (son of Zakaria) (1750-1791) – Poet and political figure, son of preceptor of the Court of Teimuraz II, King of Kartli and Kakheti, served Solomon I, King of Imereti.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgians, case №XXIX, paper 40, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 460.

Biographical data:

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XX, paper 4000, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 257.

Biographical data:

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XV, paper 2824, case №XX, paper 4260, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, pp. 146, 362.

Identification of persons: The name of Major-General Volkhovsky is not mentioned, but historical sources indicate that Vladimir Volkhovsky (son of Dimitri) served in the headquarters of the Caucasus Special Corps during that period.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Volkhovsky Vladimir (son of Dimitri) (1798-1841) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Military Corps; During the absence of the corps commander, Grigol Rosen, he ruled the Caucasus. On his orders, members of the 1832 conspiracy were arrested.

Amilakhvari Givi (son of Andukapar) (1689-1754/1757) – Political figure of Kartli-Kakheti. In 1723-1735, he fought against the Ottomans, and alongside the Ottomans he fought against the Lezgians and Kakhetians (although, in some respects, he secretly helped the Kakhetians). In 1735, together with the Iranians, he took part in the expulsion of the Ottomans from Tbilisi, but in 1736 and 1742, he led the Kartli uprising against the Iranians. In 1737, he fought with the Iranians against the Afghans; In 1747, Nader Shah decided to send the 30000 troops under Givi Amilakhvari’s command against Kartli-Kakheti, but in 1749, he gathered Georgians in Iran, seized the treasures of the Shah of Iran, returned to Georgia, and served his homeland until his death. Givi Amilakhvari married Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani’s niece – Bangua.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive №13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the memo, dated March 23 1834.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XIX, paper 3706, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 150.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Vakhtang (son of Vakhtang) (1812-1890) – Romanticist, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, Major General of the Russian Army, commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1855.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XIX, paper 3734, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 186.

Biographical data:

Sumbatashvili (Sumbatyan) Geork (son of Stepan) (1801-1846/7) – Colonel of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1827 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829. Commandant of Yerevan since 1830, Governor of the District of Armenia since 1839. From 1841, he moved to Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXI, paper 4028, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 259.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXI, paper 4030, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house "Soviet Georgia", Tb., 1976, p. 260.

Biographical data:

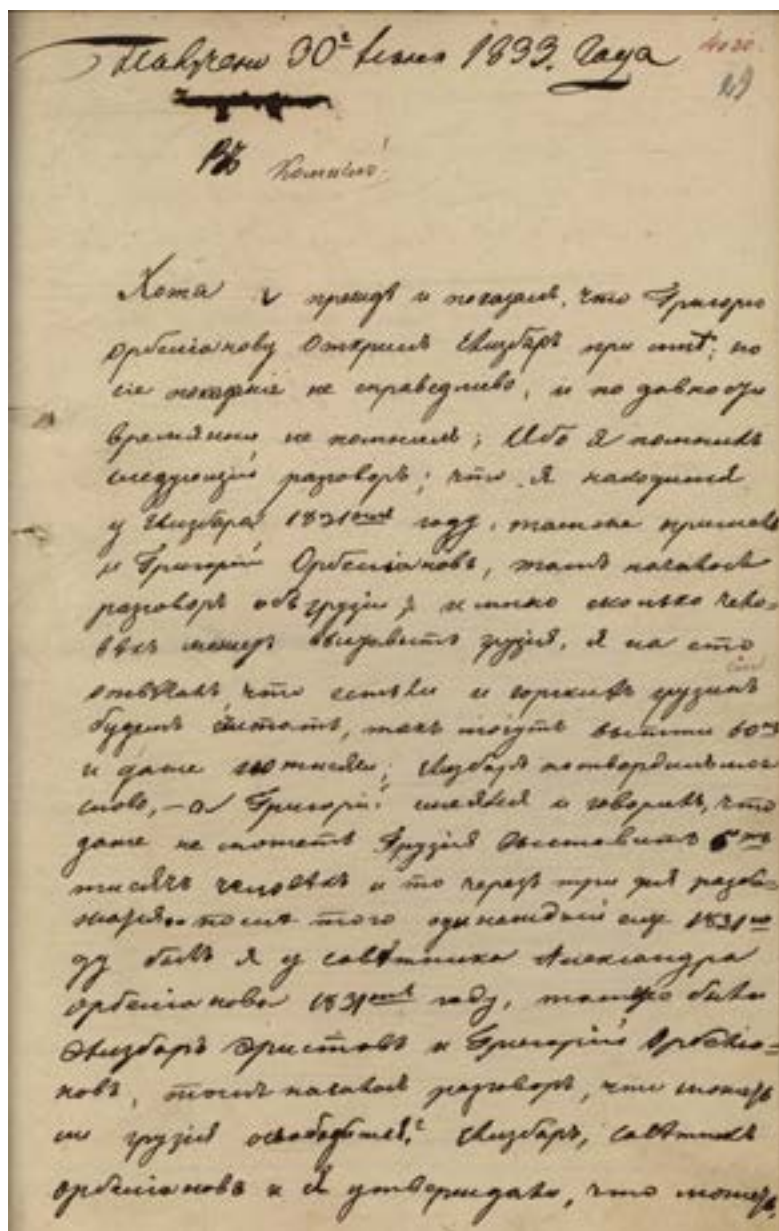
Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym "Glukharich". In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, 1457, notebook XXI, paper 4030.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXI, paper 4022, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 259.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXI, paper 4156, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 284.

Dating: The time is indicated in the transcript of interrogation of Giorgi Eristavi.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXI, paper 4154.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Rylejev Kondraty (son of Theodore) (1795-1826) – Russian poet and public figure, a Decembrist, sentenced to death.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XVIII, paper 3492, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 133.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XVIII, paper 3492, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 133.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXI, paper 4156, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 284.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: Poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, foreword by Petre Umikashvili, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, pp. 25-26.

Source: Autograph is illegible, Grigol Orbeliani, poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, foreword by Petre Umikashvili, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, pp. 27-29.

Biographical data:

Saiatinian Arutiun (Sayatnova) (1712-1795) – People's poet, musician and singer of Armenian nationality living in Tbilisi, served at the Royal Court of Erekle II.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXIX, paper 34, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 425.

Biographical data:

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Palavandishvili Iase / Iese (son of Ioseb) (?-1857) – Brother of Tbilisi Governor Nikoloz Palavandishvili, a participant in the 1832 conspiracy and its wrecker, was exiled first to Finland and then to Astrakhan; He served in the army and participated in the fortification of the coast during the Crimean War.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Okropir (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – Son of last King of Kartli-Kakheti - Giorgi XII, he was exiled to Russia with his mother, Queen Mariam. One of the leaders of the 1832 conspiracy.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Dimitri (son of Iulon) (1803-1845) – Grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, one of the organizers of the 1832 conspiracy. After the abolition of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti he was exiled to Russia. He lived in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case №XXV, paper 5105, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 397.

Biographical data:

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, pp. 3r–4v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.52.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Theodor Gelshert after September 1834.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, pp. 3r–4v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.52.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Theodor Gelshert after September 1834.

Biographical data:

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №177; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 19-20.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, p. 1v.; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 31-32.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Queen Mariam in May 1834. In addition, since Grigol Orbeliani's letter sent to his brother Zakaria on September 11 did not say anything about the Viceroy's promise, it should have happened later.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, pp. 3r–4v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.52.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Theodor Gelshert after September 1834.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the memo dated March 23 1834.

Identification of persons: The name of Major-General Volkhovsky is not mentioned, but historical sources indicate that Vladimir Volkhovsky (son of Dimitri) served in the headquarters of the Caucasus Special Corps during this period.

Biographical data:

Volkhovsky Vladimir (son of Dimitri) (1798-1841) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Military Corps; During the absence of the corps commander, Grigol Rosen, he ruled the Caucasus. On his orders, members of the 1832 conspiracy were arrested.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Anton Orbeliani from July 19 until the second half of September, to Dimitri Emelianov after September 1834 and to Theodor Gelshert until January 12 1835.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case XXIX, paper 40, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 429.

Biographical data:

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case XXIX, paper 40, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, Tb., 1976, p. 429.

Biographical data:

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №10; The National Archives of Georgia, materials of the Investigation Commission of the 1832 Conspiracy of Georgia, case XXIX, paper 40, Giorgi Gozalishvili, the 1832 Conspiracy, vol. III, publishing house "Soviet Georgia", Tb., 1976, p. 429.

Geographical names: Stanitsa Nevinnomyssk was located in Stavropol Krai, in the suburbs of "Nevinnyy Mys". In 1833, there was a 1200-soldier Reserve Regiment of the Russian Empire.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the memo dated March 23 1834.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №11.

Dating: The time is indicated in the notification sent to Grigol Orbeliani on February 1.

Identification of persons: The document does not mention the name of Khamutsky. However, it is known that Stepan Khamutsky (son of Aleksey) had the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1832.

Biographical data:

Khamutsky Stepan (son of Aleksei) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Knight of the Order of St. George Fourth Class in 1832, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1833-1834.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №11

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Anton Orbeliani from July 19 until the second half of September, to Dimitri Emelianov after September 1834 and to Theodor Gelshert until January 12 1835.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №12.

Biographical data:

Veliaminov Aleksei (son of Alexander) (1785-1838) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. In 1823, he was appointed Commander of the North Caucasus troops, in 1829 - Commander of the 16th Infantry Division, in 1831 - Commander-in-chief of the Caucasus troops.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the memo dated March 23 1834.

Biographical data:

Veliaminov Aleksei (son of Alexander) (1785-1838) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. In 1823, he was appointed Commander of the North Caucasus troops, in 1829 - Commander of the 16th Infantry Division, in 1831 - Commander-in-chief of the Caucasus troops.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 172; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 21-22.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on April 2.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №690.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to David Korghanov on March 20.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №690.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Madatov Mirzajan (1797-1851) – Karabakh poet, Colonel in the Russian army. He was fluent in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Russian. In 1816, he moved to Tbilisi and began working as an Oriental translator at the Chancellery of the Caucasus Civil Division. He also served with the Commander-in-Chief Aleksei Yermolov and accompanied him as a translator on military expeditions.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №690.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №13.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 172; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 21-22.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on April 2.

Biographical data:

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №7a r.

Geographical names: Aksay is a city in the Rostov region.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Anton Orbeliani from July 19 until the second half of September.

Geographical names: Yekaterinodar is the former name of the city of Krasnodar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 172; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 21-22.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on April 2.

Geographical names: Kazanskaya is the village in the Rostov region.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 172; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 21-22.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 219.

Geographical names: Kazanskaya is the village in the Rostov region.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 172; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 21-22.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on April 2.

Geographical names: Liwlandia, the same Livonia, was part of the Russian Empire at that time. Nowadays, it is part of Latvia and Estonia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №714.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Alexandre Korghanov to his brother David Korghanov on August 7.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №714.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Alexandre Korghanov to his brother David Korghanov on August 7.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №7a v.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Anton Orbeliani from July 19 until the second half of September.

Identification of persons: There were several people named Nikolai Dekhanov, who were enlisted in the army of the Russian Empire, as a result, we could not identify the person.

Geographical names: The city of Karachev originally belonged to the province of Orlov.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 23-25.

Dating: The letter stated that he had been travelling for 28 days, and we know from the letter dated April 2 that he left Stavropol on March 19th.

Geographical names: The city of Roslavl was originally part of the province of Smolensk.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-36.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Anton Orbeliani from July 19 until the second half of September.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37.

Dating: We date the facts according to the time of arrival in Riga.

Geographical names: Wenden is the former name of the city of Cesis in Latvia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №13.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №14.

Identification of persons: Makalinsky's name is not mentioned in the source. However, years later, Ivan Makalinsky (son of Theodor) is mentioned as the Chief of the Neva Naval Regiment.

Biographical data:

Makalinsky Ivan (son of Theodor) – Colonel, Commander of the Neva Naval regiment. Prior to that, he served in the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №186/15, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 22.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 221-222.

Geographical names: Liwlandia, the same Livonia, was part of the Russian Empire at that time. Nowadays, it is part of Latvia and Estonia

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 103; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 27-28.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 225.

Geographical names: The city of Valka is located in the northern part of Latvia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 176; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 29-31.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 227.

Geographical names: The city of Valka is located in the northern part of Latvia, while Wenden is the former name of the city of Cesis in Latvia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №691.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to him by David Korghanov on June 25.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, p. 1v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 31-32.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 230.

Geographical names: The city of Valka is located in the northern part of Latvia.

Biographical data:

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Dadiani-Bagrati Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Anton Orbeliani from July 19 until the second half of September.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the name of Neidhardt, but the rank of the Lieutenant General was held by Alexander Neidhardt (son of Ivan) at that time.

Biographical data:

Neidhardt Alexander (son of Ivan) (1784-1845) – Russian military figure, Chief of General Staff, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops 1842-1844.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №691.

Geographical names: Yekaterinograd was a city in the territory of Kabardino-Balkaria.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 175; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 32-34.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on July 20.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 175; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 32.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Giorgi Orbeliani on July 20 1834.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 175; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 32-34.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 231.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Griboedov Alexander (son of Sergei) (1795-1829) – Russian poet and diplomat, Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Russia to Iran, husband of Nino Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre). He was killed in Tehran.

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №692.

Geographical names: Yekaterinograd was a city in the territory of Kabardino-Balkaria.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Palavandishvili Nikoloz (son of Ioseb) (1790-1855) – Civil servant, Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1832-1837, member of the Viceroy's Council, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's relative - Mariam (Maiko) Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab).

Orbeliani-Palavandishvili Mariam (daughter of Luarsab) (1817-1851) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of the Governor of Tbilisi, Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №714.

Biographical data:

Korghanov Alexander – Brother of Grigol Orbeliani's friend – David Korghanov.

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 60; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 233.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius in Lithuania, while Valka is located in the northern part of Latvia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin and friend.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/12, pp. 2v-3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 37-39.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ivan Zhelikhovsky.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/12, pp. 2v-3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp 37-39.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ivan Zhelikhovsky.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Zhelikhovsky Ivan (son of Kozma) – Serviceman of the Russian Army. In 1839, he held the rank of Major.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №692.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription made on the letter sent by David Korghanov on July 20.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, pp. 1v-2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 41-43.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 239-240.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania, and Kvetki was located in the territory of Lithuania as well.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, p. 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 43-44.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 242.

Geographical names: Kvetki was located in the area of present-day Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Emelianov Dimitri (son of Nikonor) (1806-1854) – Military serviceman of an Exemplary Infantry Regiment. He attained the rank of Colonel.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, pp. 4v–5r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 46-48.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 245.

Geographical names: Liwlandia, the same Livonia, was part of the Russian Empire at that time. Nowadays, it is part of Latvia and Estonia. Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania and the village of Kvetki is located in the area of present-day Lithuania.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, pp. 3r-4v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 51-56.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 247.

Geographical names: Kvetki was located in the area of present-day Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Gelshert Theodor (son of Theodor) (1796-1881) – Military officer in the Russian Empire; He served in Iran and the Caucasus. He was transferred to the reserve troops in 1865 with the rank of Major. He married Alexandra Motovilova (daughter of Ivan).

Andronikashvili-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Zakaria) (1786-1833) – Daughter of Elene, daughter of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti and her second husband Zakaria Andronikashvili, Grigol Orbeliani's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №30

Identification of persons: Makalinsky's name is not mentioned in the source. However, years later, Ivan Makalinsky (son of Theodor) is mentioned as the Chief of the Neva Naval Regiment.

Biographical data:

Makalinsky Ivan (son of Theodor) – Colonel, Commander of the Neva Naval regiment. Prior to that, he served in the Exemplary Infantry Regiment.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №674.

Dating: November 26 1834 is indicated by Grigol as the date of receiving the letter. Accordingly, Luarsab Orbeliani died in 1834 and the date in genealogical record – 1835 – is not correct.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Luarsab (Iovel) (son of Ioane) (1793-1834) – Major of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №693.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription on David Korghanov's letter dated October 1.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Korghanov Iagor (son of Stephane) – Friend of Grigol Orbeliani, Captain-General of the Field Engineering Forces of the Russian Army in 1845-1846 and Ober-Officer of the General Staff, Lieutenant Colonel in 1851-1853 and Chief of the Transcaucasian Engineering Troops.

Korghanov Alexander – Brother of Grigol Orbeliani's friend – David Korghanov.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The magazine *Tsiskari*, 1858, №10, pp. 63-66; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 14-17.

Dating: The poem in the autograph is dated March 8 1831. Since this handwritten autograph was confiscated from the author at the time of his arrest on charges of participation in the 1832 conspiracy and he had never seen it again, it seems that he published the edited version of the poem, which he worked on in 1834 in Novgorod. The date is indicated in the magazine *Tsiskari*.

Biographical data:

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №31

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112, p. 5v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 62-63.

Identification of persons: The letter does not specify the name of Dr. Ponomariev, but until 1836, the doctor Mikhail Ponomariev served in the Cossack Regiment of the Lieutenant Guard. This regiment was involved in suppressing the Polish uprising in the 1830s and was stationed in the region where Grigol Orbeliani served.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Bagratioti Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Ponomariev Mikhail (son of Ivan) (1803-1855) – Doctor of Headquarters. Counsellor of Royal Court. From 1825, he served in the Cossack Regiment of the Life Guard, in 1836 - in the Kamchatka Infantry Regiment, in 1843 - in the Grodno Military Hospital. He served in the Sevastopol Military Hospital during the Crimean War and died there of a heart attack.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №636; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 63-65.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Salome Chavchavadze and Nino Adronikashvili-Eristavi on March 23 and April 11, respectively.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №636; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 63-65.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Salome Chavchavadze on March 23.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №636; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 63-65.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Salome Orbeliani-Chavchavadze on March 23.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani's grandfathers were brothers.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №636; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 63-65.

Dating: Grigol learnt about the child's birth, which was mentioned in the poem, on March 20 from Salome's letter and on March 23, he sent her a letter together with the poem.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №636; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 63-65.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 254-255.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani's grandfathers were brothers.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №178/15, K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 67-69.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on April 11.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleks-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №694; The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp.168-169; Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №178; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37; 67.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to David Korghanov on April 12 1835.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: Zakaria and Ilia Orbelianis' letters to Grigol Orbeliani. Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16267-m.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 167; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 65-67.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 258.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Eristavi Nino (daughter of Malkhaz) (1793-1868) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, daughter of his mother Khoreshan’s half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)); Wife of Prince Giorgi Eristavi (son of Bezhan) of Aragvi.

Eristavi Giorgi (Kiazo) (son of Giorgi) (1821-1909) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, a participant in the Crimean and Russian-Ottoman wars, a son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 167; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. 2, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 65-67.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 258.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Eristavi Nino (daughter of Malkhaz) (1793-1868) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, daughter of his mother Khoreshan’s half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)); Wife of Prince Giorgi Eristavi (son of Bezhan) of Aragvi.

Eristavi Giorgi (Kiazo) (son of Giorgi) (1821-1909) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, a participant in the Crimean and Russian-Ottoman wars, a son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №178; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 67-69.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 260.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 168-169, 167; Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №178; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37; 66, 67.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to David Korghanov and Zakaria Orbeliani on April 12 1835 and on April 11 1835, respectively, as well as to Nino Andronikashvili-Eristavi on April 11 1835.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 168-169; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 70-71.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 265.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 168-169; Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №178; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 35-37; 67

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on April 11.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 166; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 72.

Identification of persons: The letter does not specify the name of the doctor, but the contents of the letter sent to the same addressee on January 12 show that the matter concerns Dr. Mikhail Ponomariov (son of Ivan), who he sent the letter with and asked for the Queen's help regarding the job.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 267.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Ponomariov Mikhail (son of Ivan) (1803-1855) – Doctor of Headquarters. Counsellor of Royal Court. From 1825, he served in the Cossack Regiment of the Life Guard, in 1836 - in the Kamchatka Infantry Regiment, in 1843 - in the Grodno Military Hospital. He served in the Sevastopol Military Hospital during the Crimean War and died there of a heart attack.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, p. 5r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 75.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ivan Simonichi in May 1835.

Geographical names: Liwlandia, the same Livonia, was part of the Russian Empire at that time. Nowadays, it is part of Latvia and Estonia. Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №675.

Identification of persons: Nino Chavchavadze is mentioned in the letter only by her name's initial.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №676.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Giorgi Leonidze Museum of Georgian Literature, №84.

Dating: The poem is mentioned in the letter sent by Manana Orbeliani from Tbilisi.

Source: Nino and Ekaterine Chavchavadzes' letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 481, description 2, case №364, p. 26r-v.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, p. 5r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 73-74.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 268.

Geographical names: The village of Kvetki is located in the area of present-day Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Simonichi Ivan (son of Ioseb) (1793-1851) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1825. He was on a diplomatic mission in Iran since 1832. He married Anna Amilakhvari (daughter of Otar), mother of Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), who was engaged to Grigol Orbeliani as a child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №179; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 76-78.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 271.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №677.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention Mikhail Zagoskin, but his book is named and based on this fact, the identity of the author has been determined.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Zagoskin Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1789-1852) – Russian writer and playwright, director of the Moscow Theatres and Chamber of Weapons.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 78.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Salome Orbeliani-Chavchavadze on July 25 1835.

Geographical names: There is a village in Latvia – Skrunda, also referred to as Schrunden in German, but it is located 130 km from Riga and not in 17 versts, according to the source. The content of the letter shows that the matter concerns a very small village with only one house. Consequently, this settlement may not have been indicated on the maps. However, we cannot exclude a possibility that Grigol Orbeliani could have written “Skrondebude” by mistake.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani's grandfathers were brothers.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1858, №11, pp. 121-126; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 45-48.

Dating: In the 1879 edition, the poem has an inscription: “Riga, 1835”. On July 10 1835, Grigol Orbeliani wrote to Salome Orbeliani-Chavchavadze: “I present these poems, which are written to my sister, to you, where my imprisonment is described.” The poems themselves are no longer preserved along with the letter. However, this is the poem he dedicated to his sister and which describes his being in prison. Accordingly, this poem should be implied in the letter and it should have been written before July 10 1835.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani’s older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili’s mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 81.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nino Chavchavadze on July 10 1835.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian poet, classicist.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №33.

Dating: Based on the letter sent to Nino Chavchavadze on July 10, he was already in hospital at that time. Thus, these facts should have taken place before.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 80-81.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 279.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №34.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №33.

Note: Lunchenkov's name is not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 79.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Salome Chavchavadze on July 25 1835.

Biographical data:

Rosen Grigol (son of Vladimir) (1782-1841) – Baron, Infantry General, Commander of the Caucasus Emergency Regiment from 1831-1837 and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus. He was a senator in the last years of his life.

Bagrationi-Orbeliani (Batonishvili) Tekla (daughter of Erekle II) (1776-1846) – Daughter of Erekle II, Georgian poetess, wife of Vakhtang Orbeliani. She was exiled to Kaluga for her involvement in the 1832 conspiracy.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 78.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Salome Chavchavadze on July 25 1835.

Note: Since neither the exact location nor the name of Weisenhoff is specified, we were unable to obtain additional information. The most prominent representative of the Weisenhoffs at that time was Polish General Jan Weisenhoff (1774-1848), who returned from exile in Kostroma in 1833 due to participation in the Polish uprising of 1830.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 82.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze on July 25 1835.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Eristavi Nino (daughter of Malkhaz) (1793-1868) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, daughter of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)); Wife of Prince Giorgi Eristavi (son of Bezhan) of Aragvi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 83.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on July 25 1835.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 82-83.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 280.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 83.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 281-282.

Geographical names: Derpt is the former name of the Estonian city – Tartu.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №637; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 78-80.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 273-274.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani's grandfathers were brothers.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112/16, p. 6r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 84

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 283.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Anna (daughter of Tamaz (Toma)) (1796-1844) – Wife of Luarsab Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Luarsab (Iovel) (son of Ioane) (1793-1834) – Major of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112, p. 6r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 84-85.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 283.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani Luarsab (Iovel) (son of Ioane) (1793-1834) – Major of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №35.

Note: Yuganov's name is not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 166; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 85-86.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 285.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksis-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №36.

Note: Mashkov's name is not mentioned in the source and no further information about him could be obtained.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №678.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: Society for Spreading Literacy among Georgians, copy №3723; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, Tbilisi, 1959, pp. 477-478.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №695.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription on the letter sent to David Korghanov on September 24 1835.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №695.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription on the letter sent to David Korghanov in September 24 1835.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The manuscript of the Museum of Literature, №84; Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1852, №2, pp. 5, 6; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 44.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №679.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №696.

Dating: Time is indicated in the inscription on the letter sent to David Korghanov on October 7 1835.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №696.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription on the letter sent to David Korghanov on October 7 1835.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H 2517.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 1-2.

Geographical names: The villages Birzhi (Birzai) and Meluny are located in the northern part of Lithuania. However, we could not obtain any information of the Klaustsutsi-like village. The settlements in this region sometimes had German names and perhaps, “Klaustsusti” was the German name of one of the settlements.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 2.

Geographical names: Vobolniki is the former name of the town of Vabalninkas in Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 2 (1v).

Geographical names: Ponevezh is the former name of the city of Panevėžys, located in the northern part of the Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 2 (1v).

Geographical names: Ponevezh is the former name of the city of Panevėžys, located in the northern part of the Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 2-3 (1v-2r).

Geographical names: Ponevezh is the former name of the city of Panevėžys, located in the northern part of the Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 3-4 (2rv).

Geographical names: Remigol and Shliakht (local noblesse) villages are located in the northern part of Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 3-4 (2rv).

Geographical names: Shati and Zheimi (the source states Shevimi) are villages in the northern part of Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 3-4 (2rv).

Note: The location of the village Proshaghodka could not be established.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 3-4 (2rv).

Note: The location of the village Proshaghodka could not be established.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 4 (2v); Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsserelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 345.

Identification of persons: Giorgi Eristavi is mentioned with the initials “G.E.” in the diary, because he was also accused of participating in the conspiracy of 1832 and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was sent to Vilno to continue his military service.

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s sister – Ephemina.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 4 (2v).

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1852, №2, p. 2.

Dating: For different dating, please see: Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 7, 461-462.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 5 (3r).

Biographical data:

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 5-7 (3r-4r).

Biographical data:

Garchakov (Gorchakov) Mikhail (son of Dimitri) (1793-1861) – Russian military serviceman, Infantry General, Commander of Troops at the end of the Crimean War, Viceroy of Poland since 1856.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 5-7 (3r-4r).

Biographical data:

Garchakov (Gorchakov) Mikhail (son of Dimitri) (1793-1861) – Russian military serviceman, Infantry General, Commander of Troops at the end of the Crimean War, Viceroy of Poland since 1856.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 5-7 (3r-4r).

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 5-7 (3r-4r).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 7 (4r).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 7-9 (4r-5r).

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania. The diary states Vamendel monastery. There are several old monasteries in Kaunas. Napoleon spent overnight in one of those monasteries – Carmelite Monastery – on June 27 1812. In 1836, the hospital was established in the same monastery. However, there was no hospital with the name “Vamendel” in Kaunas.

Biographical data:

Napoleon I (Bonaparte) (1769-1821) – French statesman, military leader, Emperor of France from 1804. After his defeat at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, he was exiled to the island of Saint Helena, where he died.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №39.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Grigol Orbeliani by adjutant on behalf of the Commander of Neva Naval Regiment on January 8 1837.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 9 (5r).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 9 (5r).

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №37.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 9 (5r).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 101-102; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 90.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on September 16 1836.

Identification of persons: The name of Lobanov-Rostovsky was not mentioned in the source and it was established by the research.

Biographical data:

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Lobanov-Rostovsky Aleksey (son of Iakob) (1795-1848) – Military serviceman of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General since 1829. A person endowed with the trust of Emperor Nikolai I.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 101-102; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 72.

Dating: Time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on September 16 1836.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №112, p. 6v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 87-89.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 286.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 101-102; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 90.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on September 16 1836.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №38.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 101-102; An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 9 (5r). K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 90.

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Dietrich Yegor (Georg) (son of Ivan) (1779-1852) – Russian military serviceman, he reached the rank of Lieutenant General and was a participant in the Caucasus War. In 1834, he was appointed Commander of the Artillery Garrisons of the Georgian region.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 101-102; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 89-91.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 287.

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Korghanov Vasily (son of Ioseb) (1799-1841) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Nizhny Novgorod Dragon Regiment, Chief of the Samur District.

Orbeliani Mikheil (Mikhako) (son of Kaikhosro) (1814-1846) – Participant in the battles of Dagestan, Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin's son.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp.101-102; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 90.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 28, which shows that he gave the letter to Shtakelberg much later than to Dietrich.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shtakelberg Ernest (1814-1870) – Adjutant-General. He participated in military expeditions to Kuban and Chechnya in 1836-1837; From 1837 to 1840, he was an adjutant to the Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshev.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 9 (5r).

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania. We could not find the village with the name Lopi near Kaunas.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 10-14 (5v-7v).

Note: We could not find the village with the name Drasseik in historical sources.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 10-14 (5v-7v).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 10-14 (5v-7v).

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 14-15 (7v-8r).

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania. We could not find the village with the name Lopi near Kaunas.

Biographical data:

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 15-18 (8r-9v).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 15-18 (8r-9v).

Note: The location of the settlement with the name Lopi could not be established.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 18-19 (9v-10r).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 19-20 (10rv).

Geographical names: Ionavo is the former name of Jonava, a Lithuanian village.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 19-20 (10rv).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 20-21 (10v-11r).

Geographical names: Ionavo is the former name of Jonava, a Lithuanian village.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 20-21 (10v-11r).

Note: The surname of the housekeeper Dunia is not mentioned in the source.

Geographical names: Vilkomir is the former name of Ukmerge, a Lithuanian city.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 20-21 (10v-11r).

Geographical names: Vilkomir is the former name of Ukmerge, a Lithuanian city.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 21-24 (11r-12v).

Note: Identification of the location of the village similar to Stashkunishki could not be established.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: The source states “Skavin”, but according to the location, the case in point should be the village of Skimian in Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: The source states “Utsian”, but presumably, the village of Utsin of the Kovno province in Lithuania should be implied.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: Dovgheli is the former name of Daugailiai, a Lithuanian village.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: Dovgheli is the former name of Daugailiai, a Lithuanian village.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: The village of Degutse/Deghutse is located in the territory of Lithuania.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: The source incorrectly spells Egyptun instead of the village of Egipet, Latvia.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: The source incorrectly spells Egyptun instead of the village of Egipet, Latvia.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, pp. 24-27 (12v-14r).

Geographical names: Dinaburg is the former name of Daugavpils, a Latvian city.

Biographical data:

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 27 (14r).

Geographical names: Dinaburg is the former name of Daugavpils, a Latvian city.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 27 (14r).

Geographical names: Dinaburg is the former name of Daugavpils, a Latvian city.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №696;

Dating: The time is indicated in David Korghanov's letter received on November 5.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №696.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription on David Korghanov's letter received on November 5.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №696;

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription on David Korghanov's letter received on November 5.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 77-78; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 92.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 28 1836.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 77-78; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 91-92.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 290.

Identification of persons: The names of Zakaria's newborn son and Ephemias late young son are not mentioned in the letter, but it is known that Zakaria's first son was called Dimitri. Meliton Baratashvili and Ephemias young son, David, died that year.

Geographical names: Dinaburg is the former name of Daugavpils, a Latvian city.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksis-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbelianis older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Orbeliani Mamuka (Makar) (son of Tamaz) (1800-1871) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 93.

Dating: It took place before he came to Linkovi Valley.

Geographical names: Dinaburg is the former name of Daugavpils, a Latvian city.

Source: The Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 16r.

Geographical names: Linkovi Valley is mentioned in historical sources and it was located in the territory of Latvia.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 93.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ivan (son of Kirill) on December 20-24 1836.

Identification of persons: The name of Jordan is not mentioned in the source; it was established by the research.

Geographical names: Reval is the former name of Tallinn, a Latvian city.

Source: The autograph L: 16 266-b, №08641; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 93-96.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 292-293.

Identification of persons: The name of Ivan (son of Kirill) is not mentioned in the source and we could not establish the identity of this person.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №39.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №180; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 97-99.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: Meliton and Ephemias Baratashvili's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock №1446, description 1, case №736, p. 23r.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemias.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1885, №114, June 1; 1888, December 10, №266, pp.1-2.

Note: Kabakhi was a playground for a competition in archery.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №698.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription of David Korghanov's letter sent on April 10.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: Meliton and Ephemia Baratashvilis' letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock №1446, description 1, case №736, p. 24r.

Identification of persons: Ivan Paskevich is mentioned in the letter as a Count without the name and surname and his identification was made possible by the research.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemia.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemia (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Paskevich Ivan (son of Theodore) (1782-1856) – Field Marshal of the Russian Army, diplomat, Commander-in-Chief of Russian Troops during the Russo-Iranian Wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish Wars of 1828-1829.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №698.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription of David Korghanov's letter sent on April 10.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №682.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 100.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Queen Mariam on October 1 1837.

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 99-100.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 299.

Geographical names: Kovno is the former name of Kaunas, the city in Lithuania.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Katsia) (1783-1841) – Queen of Imereti, daughter of Katsia II Dadiani (son of Otia), wife of Solomon II, the last Queen of Imereti, Grigol Orbeliani's aunt.

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country's independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother's half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №40.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H 2518; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsserelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 300-301.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 554.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H 2515; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsserelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 298-299.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 552.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H 2518; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsserelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 301-304.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 555.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 9 r-v, 10 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p.101.

Dating: The letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1839 confirms that Grigol is in Gori. It is known from the writer's biographies that he was again enlisted in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment after returning to his homeland. The historical documents confirm the fact that their headquarters was relocated to Gori in 1834.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 9 r-v, 10 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 101.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1839.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, Umikashvili Petre - the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, p. 42.

Dating: We know that the poem was written in Gori in 1839 and the date of his stay in Gori is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1839.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 9 r-v, 10 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 101.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1839.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 9 r-v, 10 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 101.

Dating: Time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1839.

Biographical data:

Opperman Alexander (son of Carlos) (1803-1855) – Count, Major-General, Chief of the Georgian Regiment of Grenadiers.

Roniker-Oppermann Josephine – Wife of Count Alexander Opperman, Chief of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. Grigol Orbeliani dedicated the poem “In Album to Countess Op” to her.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 9 r-v, 10 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 101.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1839.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Simborski Andrei (son of Mikhail) (1792-1868) – Major-General, served in the Samur (Dagestan) district, in the Caucasus Army Corps.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 9 r-v, 10 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 101-102.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 301.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 17r.

Geographical names: Nuha is a former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 17r.

Geographical names: The source states “Giunuk”, but Bas Goynuk located in Sheki should be implied. The source also states “Shahmal”, but a village of Shamkhal in Dagestan, which is adjacent to the city of Makhachkala should be implied. Quba is a town in the current territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 17r-v.

Geographical names: The source states “Giunuk”, but Bas Goynuk located in Sheki should be implied.

Biographical data:

Tiesenhausen Gustav (son of Ivan) (died in 1839) – Colonel of the 14th Georgian Grenadier Regiment.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 17r-v.

Geographical names: Nuha Mountain is located in the current territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 17v.

Biographical data:

Simborski Andrei (son of Mikhail) (1792-1868) – Major-General, served in the Samur (Dagestan) district, in the Caucasus Army Corps.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 17v.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Dadiani Palaces History and Architectural Museum, old №152/6, new №132, (copy – the Museum of Literature, 28800-101-m).

Geographical names: Khachmaz is currently a city in the northern part of Azerbaijan.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 18r.

Geographical names: Khachmaz is currently a city in the northern part of Azerbaijan.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Dadiani Palaces History and Architectural Museum, old №152/6, new №132, (copy – the Museum of Literature, 28800-101-m).

Geographical names: Bum is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Simborski Andrei (son of Mikhail) (1792-1868) – Major-General, served in the Samur (Dagestan) district, in the Caucasus Army Corps.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 18r.

Geographical names: Suvajal is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tiesenhausen Gustav (son of Ivan) (died in 1839) – Colonel of the 14th Georgian Grenadier Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 112-113.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan. Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan. Bum is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 18v.

Geographical names: Khachmaz is currently a city in the northern part of Azerbaijan and Oghuz city is a present-day city instead of the village of Vartashen.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 18v.

Geographical names: The source mentions Zigzid, but no such village existed in the area. On the other hand, a village Dzhig-zhig in Dagestan was located near former Vartashen.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, H-2768, p. 18v.

Geographical names: The source mentions Zigzid, but no such village existed in the area. On the other hand, a village Dzhig-zhig in Dagestan was located near former Vartashen. Bum is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 113.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan. Bum is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 113.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tiesenhausen Gustav (son of Ivan) (died in 1839) – Colonel of the 14th Georgian Grenadier Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 113-114.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan, while Shin gorge is in Dagestan. The source mentions “Giunuk”, but Gyonyuk near Sheki should be implied.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 115.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Grenhammer Theodore (son of Daniel) (?-1839) – Officer of the 14th Georgian Grenadier Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 115.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 115.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Grenhammer Theodore (son of Daniel) (?-1839) – Officer of the 14th Georgian Grenadier Regiment.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 116-117.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Tiesenhausen Gustav (son of Ivan) (died in 1839) – Colonel of the 14th Georgian Grenadier Regiment.

Biographical data:

Simborski Andrei (son of Mikhail) (1792-1868) – Major-General, served in the Samur (Dagestan) district, in the Caucasus Army Corps.

Source: An entry in the diary, the Dadiani Palaces History and Architectural Museum, old №152/6, new №132, (copy – the Museum of Literature, 28800-101-m). Kazbek M., Military History of Regiment of His Imperial Majesty, the Greatest Prince Konstantin Nikolayevich in connection with the History of Caucasian War, Tiflis, 1865, p. 154.

Biographical data:

Simborski Andrei (son of Mikhail) (1792-1868) – Major-General, served in the Samur (Dagestan) district, in the Caucasus Army Corps.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 117-118.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Note: Valov's name and rank are not mentioned in the source. Therefore, further additional information about him cannot be found.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 118-119.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan. Burshi is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 119-120.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Identification of persons: Ogievsky's name is not mentioned in the letter, but it is known from historical sources that Pavel Ogievsky (son of Ioseb) was the Commander of the Dagestan Chirkey Squad and later the Commander of the Third Battalion of Apsheron Infantry Regiment.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Ogievsky Pavel (son of Ioseb) – Commander of the Dagestan Chirkhei Squad. He was then the Commander of the 3rd Battalion of the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. In 1841, he was awarded the Order of St. George.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 120-121.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Timmerman from June 3 1839 to mid-August.

Note: Valov's name and rank are not mentioned in the source. Therefore, further additional information about him cannot be found.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the letter of Vasil Tumanishvili (son of Birtveli) to Mikheil Tumanishvili, Mikheil Tumanishvili's personal archive, №822.

Dating: The fact is indicated in the letter of Vasil Tumanishvili sent to Mikheil Tumanishvili on June 10.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Vasil (son of Birtveli) – Brother of the poet and critic, Mikheil Tumanishvili.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 112-121.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 303.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan. Bum is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Timmerman Nikolai (son of Anton) – Commander of the Kabardian Chasseur Regiment; In 1845, he was promoted to Colonel, and in 1865 – to Major General.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), p. 14r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 122-124.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 308.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), p. 15r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 124-125.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to the Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Alexander Opperman (son of Carlos), on August 30 1839.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan. Java is a village in Ossetia.

Biographical data:

Opperman Alexander (son of Carlos) (1803-1855) – Count, Major-General, Chief of the Georgian Regiment of Grenadiers.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), p. 15r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 124-125.

Geographical names: Java is a village in Ossetia; the settlement of Naur is located in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Opperman Alexander (son of Carlos) (1803-1855) – Count, Major-General, Chief of the Georgian Regiment of Grenadiers.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №706.

Dating: The third digit of the year is illegible, but the letter is dated based on the date of David Tarkhan-Mouravi's death.

Identification of persons: Alexandre Tarkhan-Mouravi's brother's name is not mentioned, but it is clear from Grigol Orbeliani's letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, sent on December 23 1839 that Constantine Tarkhnishvili should be implied.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Alexandre (son of David) – Konstantine Tarkhan-Mouravi's brother.

Tarkhan-Mouravi David (?=1839) – Konstantine Tarkhan-Mouravi's father.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №197; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 126-129.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, S - 5131.

Dating: The most recent poem included in this collection is „My Epitaph” written in Gori in 1839. Accordingly, the collection must be compiled after 1839.

Biographical data:

Tabidze Svimon (died after 1880) – Famous print-worker and calligrapher; He worked on the Chubinashvili’s edition of “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Saiatinian Arutiun (Sayatnova) (1712-1795) – People’s poet, musician and singer of Armenian nationality living in Tbilisi, served at the Royal Court of Erekle II.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani’s older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili’s mother.

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani’s grandfathers were brothers.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Madatov Mirzajan (1797-1851) – Karabakh poet, Colonel in the Russian army. He was fluent in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Russian. In 1816, he moved to Tbilisi and began working as an Oriental translator at the Chancellery of the Caucasus Civil Division. He also served with the Commander-in-Chief Aleksei Yermolov and accompanied him as a translator on military expeditions.

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin and friend.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1861, №1, pp. 118-119; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 54-56.

Biographical data:

Roniker-Oppermann Josephine – Wife of Count Alexander Opperman, Chief of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. Grigol Orbeliani dedicated the poem “In Album to Countess Op” to her.

Opperman Alexander (son of Carlos) (1803-1855) – Count, Major-General, Chief of the Georgian Regiment of Grenadiers.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: Poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, Umikashvili Petre - the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, p. 47.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1860, №9, pp. 125-128; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 58-59.

Source: The Georgian National Archives of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №646.

Dating: The time is indicated in the reply sent by Nikoloz Baratashvili on May 28.

Identification of persons: Dmitrievsky's name is not mentioned in the letter, but the research has established that Mikhail Dmitrievsky's poems were very popular in Tbilisi at that time.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Dmitrievsky Mikhail (son of Vasil) (?-1850) – Assistant to the Head of the Tbilisi Civil Chancellery, a great lover of poetry. He knew Alexandre Chavchavadze's family very well, made friends with Lermontov and wrote poems himself. His poem "Hazel Eyes" was very popular.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16399.

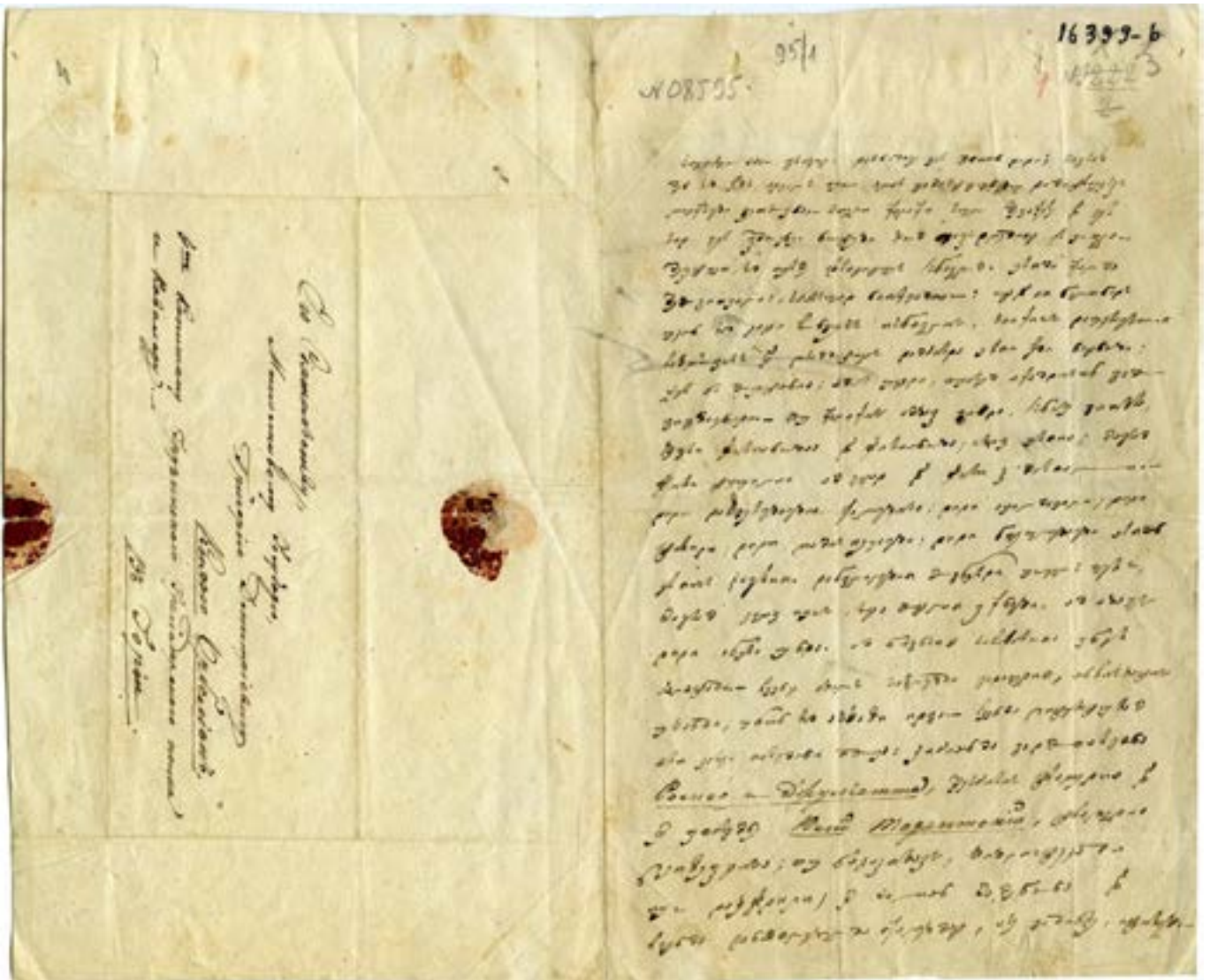
Identification of persons: Dmitrievsky's name is not mentioned in the letter, but the research has established that Mikhail Dmitrievsky's poems were very popular in Tbilisi at that time.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Dmitrievsky Mikhail (son of Vasil) (?-1850) – Assistant to the Head of the Tbilisi Civil Chancellery, a great lover of poetry. He knew Alexandre Chavchavadze's family very well, made friends with Lermontov and wrote poems himself. His poem "Hazel Eyes" was very popular.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16399.



Source: G. Khachapuridze, “Guria’s Rebellion in 1841” – Tiflis, 1931.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: G. Khachapuridze, “Guria’s Rebellion in 1841” – Tiflis, 1931.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: G. Khachapuridze, “Guria’s Rebellion in 1841” – Tiflis, 1931.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: G. Khachapuridze, “Guria’s Rebellion in 1841” – Tiflis, 1931.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: D.I. Kipiani, Notes by Dimitri Kipiani (son of Ivane), “The Russian Olden Times”, edition 1886, vol XLIX, March, pp. 517-538.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №646.

Dating: The time is indicated in Nikoloz Baratashvili's letter sent to him on October 18.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №646.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: G. Sharadze, Unknown records of Ilia Orbeliani about Shamil, Literary Georgia, 1969, № 9-10, p. 171.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh was a khanate in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Ephemera Orbeliani's letter to Zakaria Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 481, description 2, case №364, p. 158r.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №646.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 18-19; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 134-135.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov on June 11.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive №659.

Dating: Peter Ksheninsky's reply shows that Grigol Orbeliani was to inform him of his award of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and this happened on May 8 1842.

Note: The surname of the sender is unclear in the manuscript and can be read in a slightly different manner. Accordingly, we could not obtain further information about him.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 160; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 130-131.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on May 20 1842.

Biographical data:

Palavandishvili Nikoloz (son of Ioseb) (1790-1855) – Civil servant, Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1832-1837, member of the Viceroy’s Council, husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s relative - Mariam (Maiko) Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab).

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Palavandishvili Iase / Iese (son of Ioseb) (?-1857) – Brother of Tbilisi Governor Nikoloz Palavandishvili, a participant in the 1832 conspiracy and its wrecker, was exiled first to Finland and then to Astrakhan; He served in the army and participated in the fortification of the coast during the Crimean War.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 160; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 130-131.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 314.

Geographical names: Richa is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 18-19; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 134-135.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov sent on June 11.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakhети.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 162; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 132-133.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 317.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 18-19; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 134-135.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 320.

Geographical names: Kiululli was a village in the Gazikumukh khanate; Alexandropol is the former name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 49-50; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 136-138.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 323.

Geographical names: Alexandropol is the former name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517-a (old №175), p. 19r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 140-141.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 326.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention the name of General Engelhardt, but from 1842, the rank of General was held by Valerian Engelhardt (son of Theodore), who fulfilled special assignments with the Commander of the Caucasus Corps, Neidhardt.

Biographical data:

Krasovsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1776-1857) – Secret Adviser and Censor of the Russian Empire, Honorary Member of the Russian Academy.

Engelhardt Valerian (son of Theodore) (1798-1856) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. In 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and enlisted in the 3rd Grenadier Division, and carried out special assignments with the Commander of the Caucasus Corps, Neidhardt from 1842.

Source: G. Sharadze, Unknown records of Ilia Orbeliani about Shamil, Literary Georgia, 1969, № 9-10, p. 171.

Dating: We could not find out the exact date of Ilia Orbeliani's release from captivity. He himself, in his own memoirs, speaks of 8 months of captivity, while others sometimes mention 7 months. It seems that the captivity lasted less than eight months and so we are dating the period from the captivity to the expiration of 8 months, until 22 November.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №646.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Archive of the Republic of Dagestan on Local History, folder №245, gr. “K” pp. 6-8.

Dating: The time is indicated in the written report of January 14.

Biographical data:

Arhutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Archive of the Republic of Dagestan on Local History, folder №245, gr. “K” pp. 6-8.

Dating: The time is indicated in the written report of January 14.

Geographical names: Kumukh is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Archive of the Republic of Dagestan on Local History, folder №245, gr. “K” pp. 6-8.

Dating: The time is indicated in the written report of January 14.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Archives of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №704.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24381/Literary Archives, №981; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 142-143.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksis-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 20; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 145.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on May 6 1843.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 5r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 143-144.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 330.

Geographical names: Quba is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 173; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 112-121.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 331.

Geographical names: Quba is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 20; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 145.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on May 6 1843.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Avaria.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 20; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 146.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on May 6 1843.

Geographical names: There was a post office in Kurakchay in Dagestan; Shamakhi and Quba are Azerbaijani cities; Qusar and Hazra are villages in the Quba region; Derbent is located in the territory of present-day Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Veselitsky Pyotr (son of Gabriel) (?-1843) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the 3rd Battalion of the Samegrelo Regiment. He was killed along with almost his entire battalion in the battle against Shamil near the village of Untsukul.

Zalivkin Alexander (son of Peter) (1810-1875) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War. In 1841, he was appointed commander of the Yerevan Carabinieri Regiment.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Kakala (?-1865) – Grigol Orbeliani's former serf, who accompanied him during Grigol's service in the North Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 20; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 145-148.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 334.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Avaria.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517 (old №173), pp. 71-72; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 149-150.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 339.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Avaria.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 58-59; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 150-151.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 341-342.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Avaria.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Alexander Orbeliani's (son of Giorgi) appeal to Emperor Alexander II, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, 16396-m.

Source: Alexander Orbeliani's (son of Giorgi) appeal to Emperor Alexander II, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, 16396-m.

Dating: We date the fact according to the time when the Tbilisi District Court made a decision.

Biographical data:

Vakhtang V, Shah Nawaz (?-1675) – King of Kartli in 1658-1675, Representative of the Bagrationi-Mukhraneli branch.

Teimuraz I (1589-1663) – King of Kakheti in 1606-1648 and King of Kartli in 1625-1632.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 90r-v, 91r-v, K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 152-153.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 343-344.

Note: All we know about Alexander Khakhutov is that he was a merchant from Tbilisi who supplied goods to Temirkhanshura.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 99; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on June 3 1843.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleks-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 99; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 346.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Avaria.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 30; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 157-159.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 350

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 28-29; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 161-163.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov (son of Zakaria) on July 14 1843.

Geographical names: Khunzakh and Tanusi are villages in Avaria.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7517 (old №175), pp. 45r-48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 159-160.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 352-353.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 28-29; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 161-163.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 356.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries, and the village of Khunzakh was its administrative center.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 26-27; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 164-167.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 358-359.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 73-74; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 168-170.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 363.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries, and the village of Khunzakh was its administrative center.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №646.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 24-25; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 171.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on August 28 1843.

Geographical names: Talakory Plateau was located in Avaria.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 75-76; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 170-171.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 365.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 24-25; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 171-172.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 367.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive №64; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 172-174.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 369.

Geographical names: Khunzakh and Untsukul are villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №705.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 92.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions someone named Ambardanov, who expects to be nominated for the rank. On December 4 1843, Grigol Ambardanov (son of Stepan) from Tbilisi received the rank of Major. It seems that the letter talks about this case.

Dating: Grigol began his career in Dzhungutai in 1843. This fact coincides with Ambardanov's receipt of a military rank in the same year, and therefore the letter dated "November 8" must have been written in 1843. The events of the same year are also echoed by General Gurko's retreat from Arak.

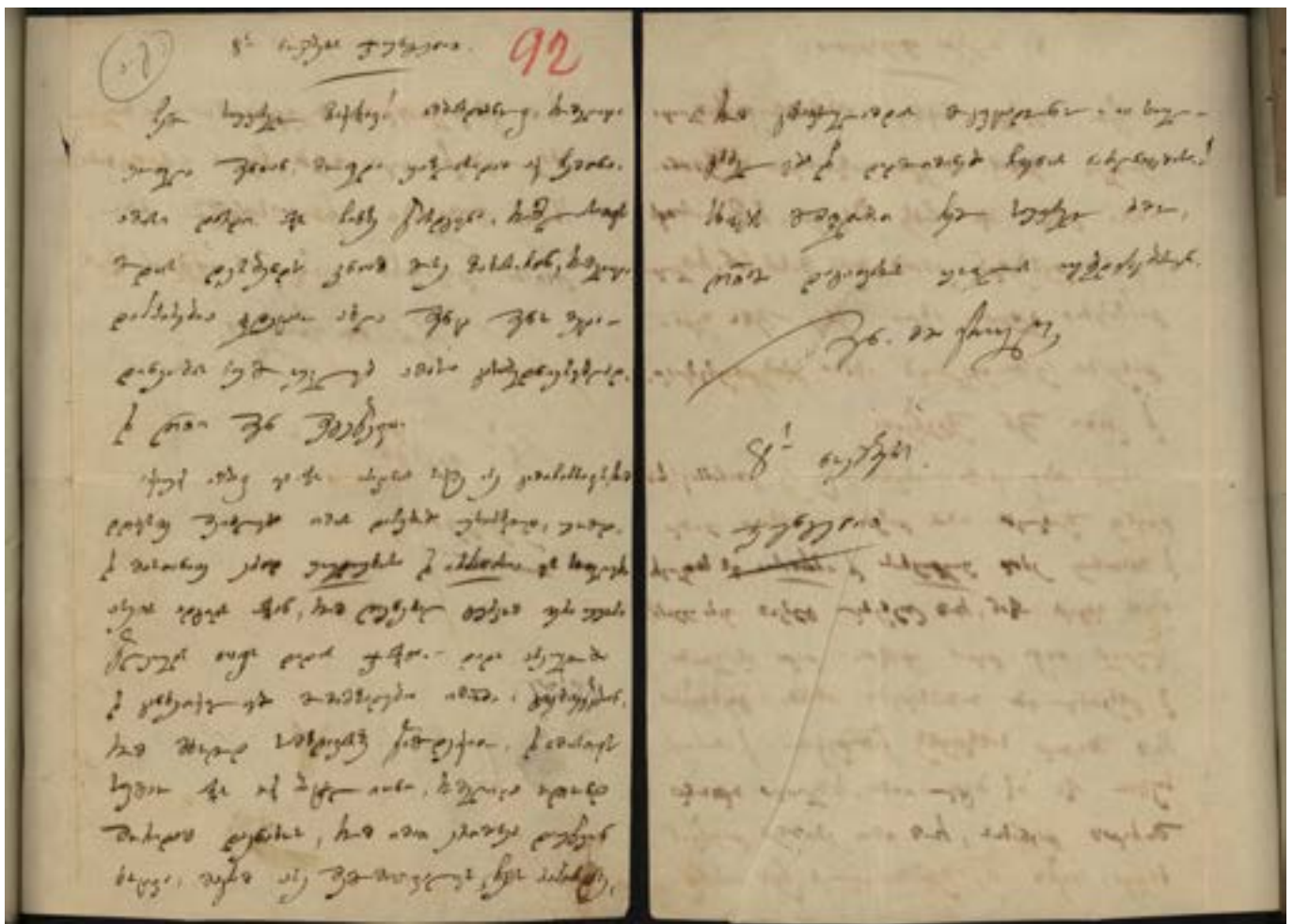
Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Gurko Ioseb (son of Alexander) (1782-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Lieutenant General, secret adviser. In 1842, he was appointed head of the South Caucasus Civil Division.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 92.



Source: D.V. Passek, *The Retreat From Khunzakh*, *Caucasian Digest*, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Gergebil, Akusha, Tsudakhary, and Khunzakh are villages in Dagestan, while Avaria, Mekhtuli and Sashamkhlo were the khanates.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Arakani ravine is located in Dagestan.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Zyryan is a village in Dagestan.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Sashamkhlo and Mekhtuli were khanates in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Identification of persons: The source mentions only the “Commander-in-Chief”, but Alexander Neidhardt was the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian Armies between 1842 and 1844.

Biographical data:

Neidhardt Alexander (son of Ivan) (1784-1845) – Russian military figure, Chief of General Staff, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops 1842-1844.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Zyryan is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Passek Diomide (son of Vasily) (1808-1845) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Chief of the Khundzakh Garrison.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Kibit Mahmud – Shamil's Naib from the village of Teletli, a person educated in Arabic, a pretender to the Imamate. In 1863, he moved to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Zyryan is a village in Dagestan and the river Koysu flows there.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Zyryan and Burunduk-Kale are villages in Dagestan.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Kazanishch is a village in Dagestan. Temirkhanshura/Shura is a former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: D.V. Passek, The Retreat From Khunzakh, Caucasian Digest, Volume 1, 1876.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 2.

Identification of persons: The article does not mention the name of Shamil's son, but it is known from historical sources that Jamaleddin is implied.

Geographical names: Akhoulgo is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 2.

Identification of persons: The article does not mention the name of Shamil's son, but it is known from historical sources that Jamaleddin is implied.

Biographical data:

Klugenau (Kluke) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Klugenau (Kluke) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, Umikashvili Petre - the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, p. 50.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Hassan Haji (?-1857) – Originally from Burtunay, Commander of Shamil’s 500-man squad and a person endowed with his trust. He wrote memoirs.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Klugenau (Kluke) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Klugenau (Kluge) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Klugenau (Kluke) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Hassan Haji (?-1857) – Originally from Burtunay, Commander of Shamil's 500-man squad and a person endowed with his trust. He wrote memoirs.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Klugenau (Kluge) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 3.

Geographical names: Avaria and Mekhtuli were the khanates in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, April 14, №77, p. 3.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The Georgian National Center of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №642/14, pp. 1-3 r-v.

Dating: The letter mentions that Vasil Bebutov took the place of General Kluge von Klugenau. We are talking about the command of the troops of northern and mountainous Dagestan, and this change took place on February 13 1844. Accordingly, the letter must have been written at that time.

Identification of persons: The letter is not written by the addressee, but the content shows that he must be a good acquaintance of Grigol Orbeliani and must have some factory. One of Grigol Orbeliani's acquaintances was Elizbar Eristavi. He returned to Georgia in 1842 and together with his brother built a glass factory in the village of Gvarebi. It was in 1844 that this factory received an order for the supply of glassware to the Tbilisi Spare Pharmacy.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Liders Alexander (son of Nikolai) (1790-1874) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, Viceroy of Poland.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 81-82; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 175-176.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 371.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: Nikoloz Baratashvili's letter to Zakaria Orbeliani, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16268-m.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of Nikoloz Baratashvili sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on April 15.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 105.

Geographical names: Durgeli village, the same Dorgeli village, is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Passek Diomide (son of Vasily) (1808-1845) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Chief of the Khundzakh Garrison.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 62-63; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 176-177.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 372-373.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries, The village of Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1888, December 10, №266, p. 3.

Note: It is not clear from the source which Sultan's letters are spoken of.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baratashvili-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Meliton) (1821-?) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Luarsab).

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 158; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 178.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 375.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 3v-r, 4v-r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 179-180.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 377.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, while Khunzakh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Passek Diomide (son of Vasily) (1808-1845) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Chief of the Khundzakh Garrison.

Source: The Central State Military and Historical Archive, Military Training Archive, № 6565, p. 281.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district; Salatavia is the area in Dagestan.

Source: The Central State Military and Historical Archive, Military Training Archive, № 6565, p. 281.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Klugenau (Kluke) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 22; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 180-181.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 379.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №267, p. 155; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 181-182.

Geographical names: Kazanishch is a village in Dagestan, Buynaksk District.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 57; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 182.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 382.

Geographical names: Kazanishch is a village in Dagestan, Buynaksk District.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Neidhardt Alexander (son of Ivan) (1784-1845) – Russian military figure, Chief of General Staff, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops 1842-1844.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №198; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 182-184.

Geographical names: Kazanishch is a village in Dagestan, Buynaksk District.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 83r-v, 84r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 185-187.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 388.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 115; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 184-185.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 385-386.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Identification of persons: The name of Klavdy Yermolov is not mentioned in the letter and has been determined based on the research.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 115; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 184-185.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on August 19 1844.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Klavdy (Omar) (son of Aleksei) (1823-1895) – Major-General of the Russian Army, son of a member of the Russian State Council, General Aleksey Yermolov (son of Peter) and Totai, a Kakhasura Kumukh woman. In 1850s, he was an Adjutant of the Commander of the Caucasian Line.

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 88-89; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 188-189.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 391.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №181; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 189.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Ilia Orbeliani and Zakaria Orbeliani on August 6 1844 and August 26 1844, respectively.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №181; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 189-191.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 394.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 113; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 191-193.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 397.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 68-69; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 193-194.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 399.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 6r-7r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 194-195.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 401.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries and Temirkhanshura/Shura (the former name of the city of Buynaksk) was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 64-65; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 195-196.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 404.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 177; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 196.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on December 4 1844.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 177; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 196-198.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 406-407.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 86; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 198.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on December 24 1844.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Shakhval and Haji-Omar Atabekov.

Geographical names: Buynak/Boynak was the former name of the village of Ullu-aul in Dagestan, and Tarki/Targhu was a settlement in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 86; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. II, Grigol Orbeliani, part I, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 198-199.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 409-410.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 95-96; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 6-7.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on January 7 1845.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 95-96; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 6-7.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 168.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №175), p. 7; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 8.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on January 19 1845.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemina.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №175), p. 7; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 8.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 170.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 9.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on February 22 1845.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 9.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 172.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai and Khojalmaki/Khojalmakhi are villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25082/Literary Archives, №1682.

Dating: According to the letter, Major Olenich, who was killed in Akusha on February 25, 1845, is still mentioned alive.

Note: State Credit Organization, “Prikaz” (State Office) of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz”, was founded in 1810 in Tbilisi. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were put in pledge of “Prikaz” (State Office).

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani’s brother Zakaria’s wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №199; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 9-12.

Dating: The letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1845 states that March 2 was the fourth day from these events, with February having 28 days during that year.

Geographical names: Chokh and Akusha are villages in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №199; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 9-12.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1845.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh was a khanate in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №199; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 9-12.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1845.

Geographical names: Samursky region is located in southern Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №199; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 9-12.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1845.

Geographical names: Akusha is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shaban-Zukhum Kadi – The ruler of Akusha since 1845, originally from the village of Uluai in Dagestan, which is now part of the Levashi district.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №199; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 9-12.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on March 11 1845.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemias.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №199; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 9-12.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 173.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district, Chokh and Akusha are villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №83/14.

Dating: According to the letter dated April 30, in which the year is not specified, it appears that Elizbar and Ketevan Eristavis were either already married or were about to hold a religious wedding ceremony. According to the genealogical list, they were married on May 18 1845. Accordingly, the letter must have been written on April 30 1845. This dating is supported by a number of other facts: the presence of Grigol Orbeliani in Dzhungutai and expectation of Count Mikhail Vorontsov, who really visited Dagestan in the first half of May 1845 and was hosted by Grigol Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Eristavi-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Shalva) (1826-1906) – daughter of Grigol Orbelianis cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №91; old №9819; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 12-14.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to the ruler of Nuha, Lieutenant-General Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, on May 18 1845.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, Chirkey Fortress and the Koysu River are located in the same area.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №91; old №9819; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 12-14.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to the ruler of Nuha, Lieutenant-General Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, on May 18 1845.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Mekhtuli was one of the khanates in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №91; old №9819; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 12-14.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to the ruler of Nuha, Lieutenant-General Konstantine Tarkhnishvili, on May 18 1845.

Note: The letter shows that Stepan Amirov served with Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov. However, no further information about him could be obtained. The letters of the 1870s show his proximity to some Amirov, but whether the matter concerns Stepan or other person is unknown.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №91; old №9819; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 12-14.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 176.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan; Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №173), pp. 93-94; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 14-16.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on May 23.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №173), pp. 93-94; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 14-16.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 178.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Maslov Mikhail (son of Dimitri) (1820-1875) – Colonel of Guards from 1855. In 1843, he was appointed Adjutant of the Commander-in-Chief, Count Mikhail Vorontsov. In 1850, he was appointed Commander of the Squadron and in 1856 – Commander of the Division.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 159 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 16-17.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 180.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhanov Ilia – Officer of the Russian Army, in 1844-1845 served in Chechnya and participated in Dargo Expedition.

Eristavi Zakaria (son of Giorgi) (1814-1850) – Son of Gayane Bagrationi (daughter of Giorgi XII) and Giorgi Eristavi (son of Iese).

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 376;

Identification of persons: The document does not mention the name and position of Chernyshyov, but it is natural that a report was sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the then-Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov (son of Ivan).

Geographical names: Yevgenievsky Fortress and Kirka village are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Source: The archival materials of General Giorgi Emanuel (son of Arsen), the Russian State Library, Digital Fund 178.1 №10863, p. 7.

Identification of persons: The matter concerns Ivan (Johan Maritz) Nordenstam (son of Ivan) and pro-Russian mountain-dwellers – Byakay Chirkeel and Hasan Hajjo's sons, whose names are unknown.

Biographical data:

Nordenstam Ivan (Johan Maritz) (son of Ivan) (1802-1882) – Swede by origin, Infantry General of the Russian Army. Served in the Caucasus from 1829. From 1844, he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Army.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 14r-v, 15r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 17-19.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 182-183.

Geographical names: Dargo is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 14r-v, 15r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 17-19.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, before July 23.

Biographical data:

Machabeli Grigol (Giorgi) (son of Teimuraz) (1814-1845) – officer of the Russian Army.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 47; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 20.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 186-187.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan; Gerzelaul is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №200; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 20-22.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on August 6 1845.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №200; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 20-22.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Yuri Chikovani, Princes Baratashvilis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/6820/1/Chiqovani_Iuri.pdf

Biographical data:

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani’s nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 161; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 22-23.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 190.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

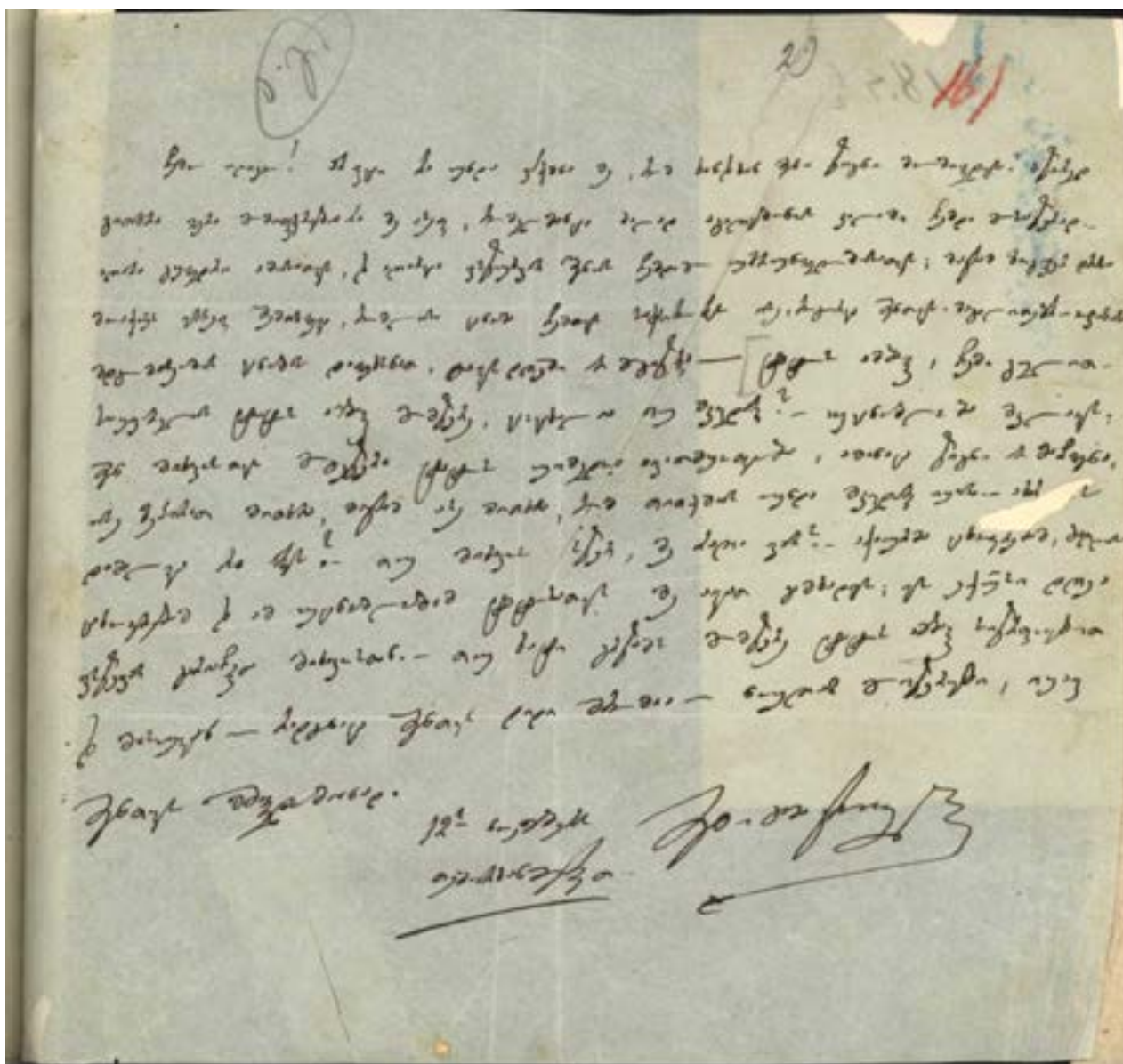
Biographical data:

Orbeliani Mikheil (Mikhako) (son of Kaikhosro) (1814-1846) – Participant in the battles of Dagestan, Grigol Orbeliani’s own cousin’s son.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani’s nephew.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 p. 161.



Source: Ilia Orbeliani's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 1446, description 1, case №736, p. 21r-v.

Geographical names: Ganja is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 420;

Dating: The time is indicated in the journal of events in northern and mountainous Dagestan from November 30 to December 8.

Geographical names: Khojalmaki/Khojalmakhi is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Kudashov Sergei (son of Daniel) (1795-1862) – Russian military figure, participant in the War of 1812 and its subsequent expedition abroad.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Recollection of one of the unknown participants of the Dargo expedition, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, Q - 194.

Biographical data:

Liders Alexander (son of Nikolai) (1790-1874) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, Viceroy of Poland.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №662.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №187; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 24-26.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Manana Orbeliani on February 18.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №187; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 24-26.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 51-52; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 26-27.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 193.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: Ephemera Orbeliani's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 1446, description 1, case №736, p. 11r.

Dating: Ephemera Orbeliani's letter shows that at the time of receiving this letter her son just died. Nikoloz Baratashvili died on October 21 1845. Since the letter and money were sent for Easter, which had to be April 7 1846, the letter must have been written before that date.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemera (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: Ephemera Orbeliani's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 1446, description 1, case №736, p. 11r.

Dating: Presumably, the letter should have been written after the Christmas of 1846.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemera (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №183; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 28-29.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani on April 29 1846.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №183; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 28-29.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhenguta and Tsudakhary are the villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №201; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 30-32.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on May 27 1846.

Geographical names: Oghly is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Mikheil (Mikhako) (son of Kaikhosro) (1814-1846) – Participant in the battles of Dagestan, Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin's son.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №201; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 30-32.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №184; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 32-34.

Note: The name of the doctor is not mentioned in the letter, and the surname is incorrectly written: "Gholmblat". We could not find any further information about the person.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Golemblat Eduard – Military doctor, one of the founders of Abastumani resort.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №184; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 32-34.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Zakaria Orbeliani on June 1.

Note: The names of the Archimandrite of Ganja and his nephew are unknown and additional information could not be obtained.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №202; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 34-35.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on July 1 1846.

Biographical data:

Kobulashvili Otar (son of David) (?-1830) – Georgian Prince.

Kherkheulidze-Kobulashvili Barbare (daughter of Oman) – Wife of Prince Otar Kobulashvili (son of David).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №202; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 34-35.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №203; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 36-37.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Baratashvili Meliton (son of Nikoloz) (1775-1860) – State figure, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's sister – Ephemias.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25084/Literary Archives, №1684; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 38-39.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his cousin, Kaplan Orbeliani, on September 2 1846.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25084/Literary Archives, №1684; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 38-39.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 204.

Geographical names: Qveshi is a village in Eastern Georgia. It is currently part of the Gori Municipality.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №204; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 39-42.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on October 25 1846.

Geographical names: Aymaki is a village in Dagestan, which now belongs to the Gergebil district.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №204; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 39-42.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on October 25 1846.

Geographical names: Levashi and Kutisha are villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 2.

Geographical names: Akusha is a village in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 438;

Geographical names: Kutisha is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №204; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 39-42.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on October 25 1846.

Geographical names: Kutisha and Levashi Rayon are in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №204; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 39-42.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 2.

Geographical names: Akusha is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №204; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 39-42.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 438-9;

Identification of persons: The document does not contain Chernyshyov's name or position. However, it is natural that the Commander-in-Chief sent the report to the then-Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov (son of Ivan).

Geographical names: Kutisha is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №205; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 43-44.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №205; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 43-44.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Note: The name of Protopopov is not mentioned, but it is obvious from another letter that the matter is about a person from Ganja who was Vasil Bebutov's translator.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №268; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 44-46; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 3.

Dating: Nokh-Bek's kidnapping took place on December 13.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 3.

Identification of persons: The newspaper does not mention Shihshabek's surname, but it is natural that they handed over the property of Akhmed Khan under the guardianship of his relative and Shihshabek Turlov was a half-brother of Akhmed Khan.

Biographical data:

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Shihshabek Turlov (mentioned from 1782) – Half-brother of Ahmed Khan, former ruler of Gumbet and Chechnya. He, too, was the son of Alisultan, but from an unequal marriage, in other words, the mother of Shihshabek, belonged to a lower rank.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 3.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №268; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 44-46.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №206; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 46-48.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Military encyclopaedia, vol. 17, Moscow, 1914, p. 138;

Geographical names: Kutisha is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №269; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 51-52.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother's, Zakaria Orbeliani's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on January 13 1847.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №207; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 49-51.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on January 13 1847.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries and the village of Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №207; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 49-51.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №269; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 51-52.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №208; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 53-56; Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 443-4;

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on January 20 1847 and the report sent by Mikhail Vorontsov to the Military Minister on March 14.

Geographical names: Gumbet is one of the areas at the foothills of Dagestan on the left bank of the River Andi Kousy. Tarko/Tarki is a village in Dagestan and Arkhyz Mountain is located there as well.

Biographical data:

Abakardibir – Naib of Gumbeti in 1842-1858. He was originally from the village of Argvani and was loyal to Shamil until the end. In March 1859, he joined a delegation sent by the mountain dwellers to negotiate with General Wrangel.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №208; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 53-56.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district and Arkhyz Mountain is located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №270; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 56-58.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Orbeliani on February 10 1847.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Avalishvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Solomon) (1798-1856) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's uncle – Samaragdon Orbeliani (son of Nikoloz).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №270; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 56-58.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №6.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district; Mekhtuli was one of the khanates in Dagestan, which was abolished in 1867 and was joined to Temirkhanshura (currently, the city of Buynaksk) district. Gumbet is one of the areas at the foothills of Dagestan on the left bank of the River Andi Kousy.

Biographical data:

Abakardibir – Naib of Gumbeti in 1842-1858. He was originally from the village of Argvani and was loyal to Shamil until the end. In March 1859, he joined a delegation sent by the mountain dwellers to negotiate with General Wrangel.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №185; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 58-60.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries, and the village of Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The National archives of Georgia, C: Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №271; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 61-62.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Orbeliani, on March 8 1847.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 45; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 60-61.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Zakaria Orbeliani, on March 8 1847.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries, and the village of Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 45; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 60-61.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 227.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries, and the village of Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №271; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 61-62.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: N. Baratashvili, poems, “The Fate of Kartli”, letters, S. Pirskhalava’s edition, Tiflis, 1922, p. 244; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 62.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani’s older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili’s mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №209; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 63; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 3

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother, Ilia Orbeliani, on March 31 1847.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries, and the village of Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 443-4;

Dating: The time is indicated in the report of Mikhail Vorontsov sent to the Military Minister on March 14.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 443-4;

Identification of persons: The document does not contain Chernyshyov's name or position. However, it is natural that the Commander-in-Chief sent the report to the then-Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov (son of Ivan).

Geographical names: Kutisha is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №209; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 63.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries and Temirkhanshura/Shura (currently, the city of Buynaksk) was located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №210; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 64-65.

Identification of persons: The letter only mentions Obukhov's name, but the rank of Lieutenant Colonel was held by Erast Obukhov (son of Evgeniy) at that time.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Machabeli Estate (son of Mikheil) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army and Commander of the Squadron.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №272; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 65-67.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Orbeliani, on April 28 1847.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №272; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 65-67.

Geographical names: Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 450-2;

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 450-2;

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 174.

Note: According to other sources, Zakaria Orbeliani died of wounds he got during the battle on July 11. However, we think that the book, published in 1892, on the history of the Apsheron Regiment should be more reliable. The book states the fact based on Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov's report to the Emperor.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksis-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 120; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 67; L. Boguslavsky, *the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892)*, vol. 2, 1892, p. 174.

Dating: This letter is dated July in the third volume of the *Epistolary Heritage of Georgian Writers of the XIX-XX centuries*, since the sources that were available for the scholars who worked on the edition at that time suggest that Zakaria Orbeliani died on July 11 (see p. 235). However, as the date has been specified, the letter must have been written after June 11.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №4.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to him by Mikhail Vorontsov on June 17.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №4.

Geographical names: Mekhtuli was one of the khanates in Dagestan, which was abolished in 1867 and was joined to Temirkhanshura (currently, the city of Buynaksk) district.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 174; Caucasian Calendar for 1848, Tiflis, Main Directorate of the Caucasian Governor, 1847, p. 60.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 175.

Geographical names: Salta is a village in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 175.

Geographical names: Salta is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №211; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 68-69.

Identification of persons: Slynko's name is not mentioned, but it is known that Lavrentiy Slynko (son of Anton) served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment at that time.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Salyan is currently a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Slynko Lavrentiy (son of Anton (Akim)) – Colonel of the Russian Army. He began to serve in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in the early 1820s. In 1840, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 176.

Geographical names: Salta is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 55-56; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 69-70.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 237.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 176.

Geographical names: Salta is a village in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 176.

Geographical names: Salta is a village in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 176.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №273; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 70-71.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 177.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 177.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 85; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 71.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 239.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №274; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 72-73.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Orbeliani, on September 22 1847.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №274; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 72-73.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №212; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 73-74.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №213; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 74-75.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to Ilia Orbeliani, sent on November 20 1847.

Geographical names: Akusha and Tsudakhary are villages in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №213; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 74-75.

Geographical names: Akusha is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 180.

Geographical names: Kumukh and Unchugat/Unchukat are villages in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 180.

Geographical names: Unchugat/Unchukatl is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №214; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 76.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on December 1 1847.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksis-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №213; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 76.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 20 1847 and December 1 1847.

Note: In Muslim countries, an administrative unit, which often consolidated several villages, was called Mahal.

Geographical names: Akusha and Vitskhi are villages in Dagestan and Vitskhi Mahal was there as well.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №214; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 76.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on December 1 1847.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №214; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 76.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №216; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 81-83.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Ilia Orbeliani on December 9 and 22 1847.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan and Kizlyar is a town in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №275; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 77-79.

Geographical names: The village of Kumisi is located in the Gardabani municipality.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №215; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 79-81.

Geographical names: The village of Kumisi is located in Gardabani municipality. Ganja is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №216; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 81-83.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №276; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 83-84.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, Umikashvili Petre - the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, p. 51.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian poet, classicist.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №217; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 85-87.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to Ilia Orbeliani sent on January 3 1848.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №217; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 85-87.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on January 3 1848.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaikhosro (son of Giorgi) (1792-1851) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, father of Nikoloz Baratashvili's closest friend - Mariam (Maiko) Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Mikheil (Mikhako) (son of Kaikhosro) (1814-1846) – Participant in the battles of Dagestan, Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin's son.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №217; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 85-87.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №218; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 87-88.

Identification of persons: The name of Protopopov is not mentioned, but it is obvious from another letter that the matter is about a person from Ganja who was Vasil Bebutov's translator.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №277; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 88.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 53-54; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 89-90.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 255.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №219; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 91-92.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the name of officer Zhakovsky. We only know that he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment №81.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №220; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 93.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №278; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 94.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemera (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №279; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 94-95.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №280; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 96.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №281; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 96.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №282; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 97.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №283; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 97.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №221; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 98.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on May 17 1848.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №221; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 98.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №284; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 99.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №285; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 99-100.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Ephemera Orbeliani's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 1446, description 1, case №736, pp. 18r, 19r, 20r.

Dating: The letter is sent from Tbilisi on June 3 and the year is not indicated; according to the letter, Zakaria Orbeliani died recently, but he died on July 11 1847. Accordingly, the letter should have been written on June 3 1848. Grigol Orbeliani informs Ketevan Orbeliani in a letter sent from Temirkhanshura on May 31 1848 that he is waiting for Iliko to come to him. This fact also coincides with the content of the letter. Consequently, it must have been written in 1848.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemera (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 183; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №222; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 103-105.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on July 21 1848.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. The villages of Oghly, Khojalmalkhi, and Gergebil, as well as Kudukh Mountain are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Brummer Eduard (son of Vladimir) (1797-1874) – General of Infantry of the Russian Army. From 1826, he was the Staff-Captain of the Caucasus Artillery Brigade; From 1847, he commanded the First Brigade of the 21st Infantry Division; In 1848-1856, he was the Commander of the Artillery of the Caucasus Military Corps.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №222; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 103-105.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on July 21 1848.

Geographical names: Gergebil is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Brummer Eduard (son of Vladimir) (1797-1874) – General of Infantry of the Russian Army. From 1826, he was the Staff-Captain of the Caucasus Artillery Brigade; From 1847, he commanded the First Brigade of the 21st Infantry Division; In 1848-1856, he was the Commander of the Artillery of the Caucasus Military Corps.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №286; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 100-101.

Geographical names: The left tributary of the Sulak River – Andi Koysu flows into Kakheti and Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №287; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 101-102.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani sent on July 3 1848.

Geographical names: Gergebil is a village in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. Vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 477;

Geographical names: Gergebil is a village in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 186

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, Vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 477;

Geographical names: Gergebil is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №287; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 101-102.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, on July 3 1848.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemera (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №287; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 101-102.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №288; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 102-103.

Geographical names: Gergebil is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 186; Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, Vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 482;

Geographical names: Khojalmakhi and Aymaki are villages in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №288; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 103-105.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on July 21.

Geographical names: Gergebil is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, Vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 482;

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №223; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 105-107.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to Ilia Orbeliani sent on August 16 1848. This fact should have taken place at least two days earlier before writing the letter.

Geographical names: Kutisha and Turchadag Mounts and the villages of Gergebil, Aymaki, Khojalmakhi and Salta are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №223; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 105-107.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan, the village of Gergebil is located here as well.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 190

Geographical names: Kutisha is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 190

Geographical names: Kutisha lake and the village of Khojalmakhi are located in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 190

Geographical names: Aymaki is a village in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 190

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 190

Geographical names: Kudukh and Arakan are villages in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 170; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 107-108.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani in the first half of September 1848.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 170; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 107-108.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to Ilia Orbeliani sent in the first half of September 1848.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 170; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 107-108.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 279.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №224; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 108-110.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on September 25 1848.

Geographical names: Akhty is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №224; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 108-110.

Geographical names: Rutul and Akhty are villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №689.

Dating: The letter confirms that the sender's brother, David Korghanov is alive. Accordingly, the letter is dated before his death, that is before October 17.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Korghanov Alexander – Brother of Grigol Orbeliani's friend – David Korghanov.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №225; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 112-113.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on October 18 1848.

Biographical data:

Korghanov David (?-1848) – Staff-Captain of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, Parade-Ground Major of Tbilisi in 1833, friend of Grigol Orbeliani, addressee of his poems and letters. In the 1830s, he served in the Caucasus Grenadier Corps, and in the 1840s, in Yerevan with his cousin Iagor Korghanov (son of Stephane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 110-111.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 282-283.

Geographical names: Hamadan is a city in the western part of Iran.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №225; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 112-113.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №264; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 113-114.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №265; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 114.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: An unknown person's letter, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №686.

Geographical names: Tsarskoye Selo is the former name of the city of Pushkin near St. Petersburg.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №266; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 114-115.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Hamadan is a city in the western part of Iran.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №289; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 115-116.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №226; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 117.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 70; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 117-118.

Note: Tarantass is a long, four-wheeled travel phaeton.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 292.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Ilia Orbeliani, “The Story of an Officer who was Taken Prisoner by Shamil”, newspaper *Kavkaz*, 1849, №1-5; G. Sharadze, Unknown records of Ilia Orbeliani about Shamil, *Literary Georgia*, 1969, № 9-10, p. 171.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf;

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №290; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 118.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №291; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 119.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №292; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 119-121.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Aleksii-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №293; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 121-122.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №699.

Identification of persons: Chernyshyov's surname in the signature cannot be fully read and the name is written as an initial, but presumably, if he were a person with a lower rank and position, he would not dare to ask General Grigol Orbeliani to collect signatures for publication of his artistic works, but the latter had a business relationship with General Alexander Chernyshyov and as it is seen from the letter to Gedeon Butchkiashvili sent on October 11 1849, the appointment of Grigol's brother Ilia as the Colonel depended on the Military Minister. Therefore, it is likely that the letter was written by Alexander Chernyshyov.

Biographical data:

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №294; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 122-123.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. The village of Kumisi is located in the Gardabani municipality.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Mikheil (Mikhako) (son of Kaikhosro) (1814-1846) – Participant in the battles of Dagestan, Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin's son.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 197

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 198. The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №295; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 123-124.

Geographical names: Chokh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №295; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 123-124.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, pp. 200-201.

Geographical names: Chokh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, 92.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №296; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 124-125.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, on September 2 1849.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Iason (son of Ivane) (1803-1857) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the battles of the Caucasus. Heavily wounded in the Crimean War near the village of Kuryuk-Dara. He was married to Mariam (Maya) Eristavi of Ksani (daughter of Shalva).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №296; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 124-125.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, and the village of Chokh is located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №673.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №700.

Identification of persons: Chernyshyov's surname in the signature cannot be fully read and the name is written as an initial, but presumably, if he were a person with a lower rank and position, he would not dare to ask General Grigol Orbeliani to collect signatures for publication of his artistic works. It is also important that Count Kudashov and Chernyshyov have been mentioned in a similar context in Grigol's comment. It is worth noting that Grigol Orbeliani had a business relationship with General Alexander Chernyshyov and as it is seen from the letter to Gedeon Butchkiashvili sent on October 11 1849, the appointment of Grigol's brother Ilia as a Colonel depended on the Military Minister, Chernyshyov. Therefore, it is likely that the letter was written by Alexander Chernyshyov. It is difficult to say whether he himself changed his mind or something prevented him from publishing his play. It is apparent that neither Alexander Chernyshyov nor anyone else with similar initials had published a play in 1849 and the following years.

Biographical data:

Chernyshyov Alexander (son of Ivan) (1785-1857) – Russian military and state figure, Adjutant General, Military Minister of the Russian Empire from 1827-1852.

Kudashov Sergei (son of Daniel) (1795-1862) – Russian military figure, participant in the War of 1812 and its subsequent expedition abroad.

Shakespeare William (1564-1616) – English poet and playwright.

Schiller Friedrich (1759-1805) – German poet, playwright, historian.

Goethe Johann Wolfgang (1749-1832) – German writer, thinker and statesman.

Byron George Noel Gordon (1788-1824) – English poet.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24390/Literature Archives, №990; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 125-126.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter to Lieutenant Colonel Gedeon Butchkiashvili sent on October 11 1849.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24390/ Literature Archives, №990; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 125-126.

Biographical data:

Buchkiashvili Gedeon (son of Ivane) (?- after 1856)– Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, participant of the Russo-Iranian (1826-1828), Russo-Turkish (1828-1829), Crimean and North Caucasus wars, Commander of the Battalion.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №297; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 127.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №227; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 127-128.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №412/22, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 129-130.

Note: Vorobyev's name is not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Kovalevsky Pyotr (son of Pyotr) (1808-1855) – General of the Russian Army. In 1846, he was appointed Commander of the right flank of the Caucasus Line, and in 1847 – Commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №298; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 132-133.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, on November 11 1849.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №298; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 132-133.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №299; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 133-134.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №228; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 134-136.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Iakob (son of Nikoloz) (1784-1843) – Grigol Orbeliani's uncle.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №229; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 136-138.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Note: The matter concerns the head of the second 100-soldier unit of the Apsheron Grenadier Regiment, Second Lieutenant Diakonov. His name is not mentioned in the sources and no other information can be found.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Newspaper *Iveria*, 1889, October 6, №211, p. 2

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №23.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №230; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 139-140.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on January 25 1850.

Geographical names: Tarki was a settlement consisting of several villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №230; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 139-140.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Newspaper *Iveria*, 1889, October 6, №211, p. 2

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №231; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 140-141.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on January 28 1850.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Tumanishvili Maia (Mariam) (daughter of Tamaz (Toma)) (1793-?) – Relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Giorgi Tumanishvili (son of Egnate).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №231; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 140-141.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №232; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 141-143.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №300; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 143-144.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, on March 24 1850.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №300; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 143-144.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani-Tumanishvili Maia (Mariam) (daughter of Tamaz (Toma)) (1793-?) – Relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Giorgi Tumanishvili (son of Egnate).

Tumanishvili Alexandre (son of Giorgi) (1821-1872) – Major-General of the Russian Army since 1870. Commander of the Infantry Division in 1870-1872. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Maia (Mariam) Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz).

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, pp. 200-201.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №301; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 144-145.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions Mariam Batonishvili. Grigol Orbeliani had a close relationship with only one Mariam Batonishvili. Mariam Batonishvili (daughter of Archil), who lived until 1854, was a half-sister of his mother.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bagrationi-Andronikashvili Maya (Mariam) (daughter of Archil) (1775-1854) – Grigol Orbeliani's mother's half-sister.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №233; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 145-146.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №302; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 146-148.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan. Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, Rutul Gorge and the River Samur are located there as well.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №303; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 148-149.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his brother Zakaria's wife, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, on August 10 1850.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Alexandre (son of Giorgi) (1821-1872) – Major-General of the Russian Army since 1870. Commander of the Infantry Division in 1870-1872. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Maia (Mariam) Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №303; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 148-149.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №29.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan, while Khazra is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №304; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 149-150.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Eristavi Zakaria (son of Giorgi) (1814-1850) – Son of Gayane Bagrationi (daughter of Giorgi XII) and Giorgi Eristavi (son of Iese).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №302; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 150.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on October 15 1850.

Geographical names: Khazra is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №234; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 150.

Geographical names: Akhty is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №305; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 151-152.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on October 20.

Geographical names: Gusarka is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №305; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 151-152.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Tchilashvili Boris (son of Gabriel) (1798-1850) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a participant in the Caucasus Wars. He commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1840, the Samegrelo Grenadier Regiment in 1843, and the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment from 1845.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24404/ Literature Archives, №1004; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 152-153.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Buchkiashvili Gedeon (son of Ivane) (?- after 1856)– Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, participant of the Russo-Iranian (1826-1828), Russo-Turkish (1828-1829), Crimean and North Caucasus wars, Commander of the Battalion.

Kotzebue Pavel (son of Evstaf) (1801-1804) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army. From 1837, he was the Commander of the Troops of the Caucasus Corps. He participated in the Crimean War. In 1881, he was appointed chairman of the Military Governance Reform Commission.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, L: №1410-19; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 153-154.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to the Lieutenant-General, Head of Char-Belakan and the Line of Lezgians lands, Boris Tchilashvili (son of Gabriel) on October 22 1850.

Geographical names: Quba/Guba is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, L: №1410-19 d; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 153-154.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Tchilashvili Boris (son of Gabriel) (1798-1850) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a participant in the Caucasus Wars. He commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1840, the Samegrelo Grenadier Regiment in 1843, and the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment from 1845.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 10r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 156-157.

Dating: Time is indicated in the letter to Mikheil Vorontsov sent on December 2 1850.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan, while Gusarka and Zaqatala are located in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tchilashvili Boris (son of Gabriel) (1798-1850) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a participant in the Caucasus Wars. He commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1840, the Samegrelo Grenadier Regiment in 1843, and the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment from 1845.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 10r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. 3, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 156-157.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Haji Ismail – Inhabitant of the village Matsekh, Zaqatala district. We could not find additional information about him.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №235; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. 3, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 158-159.

Geographical names: Zaqatala and Belakan are cities in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 10r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. 3, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 159.

Dating: Time is indicated in the letter to General Alexander Broosilov sent on December 7 1850.

Geographical names: Naur/Nour was called Salavat Mountain on the border between Dagestan and Azerbaijan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 10r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 159.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to General Alexander Broosilov on December 7 1850.

Biographical data:

Broosilov Aleksey (son of Nikolai) (1789-1859) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, a participant in the War of 1812, Vice-Governor of Moscow, spent the last period of his life in Tbilisi, where he served as Chairman of the Field Audience of the Caucasus Special Corps.

Broosilov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1821-1880) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Colonel in the 1850s, Commander of the 84th Shirvan Infantry Division in 1866-1873, Commander of the Brigade of the 21st Infantry Division.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 10r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 159.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Broosilov Aleksey (son of Nikolai) (1789-1859) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, a participant in the War of 1812, Vice-Governor of Moscow, spent the last period of his life in Tbilisi, where he served as Chairman of the Field Audience of the Caucasus Special Corps.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №236; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. III, Grigol Orbeliani, part II, Tb., Universal, 2012, pp. 160-161.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Broosilov Aleksey (son of Nikolai) (1789-1859) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, a participant in the War of 1812, Vice-Governor of Moscow, spent the last period of his life in Tbilisi, where he served as Chairman of the Field Audience of the Caucasus Special Corps.

Source: Newspaper *Iveria*, 1899, December 10, №266. p. 2.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, Umikashvili Petre - the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, pp. 52-53.

Dating: A letter from Zaqatala to his brother Ilia Orbeliani, sent on December 19 1850, shows that Grigol was planning to arrive in Tbilisi soon ("I will keep it until I arrive in the city"). There are no other letters after this date and only on March 16 1851, his letters appear again, when he is again in Zaqatala. Considering that he never stopped correspondence with his relatives when he was out of Tbilisi, we can assume that he was in Georgia at the beginning of 1851, and this poem, written in Tsinandali and dated 1851, should have belonged to this period.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №25.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Vedeno is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 11r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 6.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on March 16 1851.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 11r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 6-7.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №16.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's letter sent to Grigol on March 27.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 12r-v, 13r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 9-10.

Geographical names: The town of Zaqatala and the village of Tala are located in Saingilo, in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Note: Additional information cannot be found on Tambal Kajabi and Murtuzal Nurov.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №16.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Qakh and Elisu/Ilisu are villages in the present-day territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivane) (1781-1861) – Third son of Bagrationi Ketevan (daughter of Erekle II) and Ioane Mukhran-Batoni, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Major-General of the Russian Army, brother of Lieutenant-General Konstantine Bagrationi-Mukhraneli. From 1848, he was chief of the Muslim police in the province of Stavropol, from 1850 – Deputy Chief of the Char-Belakan district, and head of the right flank of the Dagestan section of the Caucasus War Line; He carried out special missions in the Caucasus Corps from 1853 to 1856.

Eristavi Zakaria (son of Giorgi) (1814-1850) – Son of Gayane Bagrationi (daughter of Giorgi XII) and Giorgi Eristavi (son of Iese).

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1812-1895) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). From 1848, he commanded the Yerevan regiment, from 1853 – the Reserve Brigade of Caucasus Grenadiers. He succeeded in the battle near Bashkadiklar against the Turks in 1854.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 13v-14r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 12.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on April 5 1851.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivane) (1781-1861) – Third son of Bagrationi Ketevan (daughter of Erekle II) and Ioane Mukhran-Batoni, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Major-General of the Russian Army, brother of Lieutenant-General Konstantine Bagrationi-Mukhraneli. From 1848, he was chief of the Muslim police in the province of Stavropol, from 1850 – Deputy Chief of the Char-Belakan district, and head of the right flank of the Dagestan section of the Caucasus War Line; He carried out special missions in the Caucasus Corps from 1853 to 1856.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 13v-14r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 12-13.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №28.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Qakh, Qarachaghi, and Alibeyli are villages in the present territory of Azerbaijan.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №15.

Note: Additional information cannot be found on Chanka Ali.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №13.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №496, pp. 1rv, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 15-16.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, Vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 828-830.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 481, description 2, case №365 (the book contains 36 pages), pp. 6r-v, 7r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 16-18.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 16v-17r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 18-19.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 16r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 20-21.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Volf Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1811-1881) – General of the Russian Army, a participant in the wars in the Caucasus. From 1846, he served as an Oberquartiermeister of the headquarters of separate corps in the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 14v-15r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 22.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 189.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; The Mountainous Mahal are called villages in the Rutul district of Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 15r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 24.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see p. 191.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №237; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 26.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, A: stock 481, description 2, case №365 (the book contains 36 pages), p. 8r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 27.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, and the village of Rughuja is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №238; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 27-29.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Chokh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №239; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (edit.), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 29-30.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №12.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, Kislovodsk is a resort in the current Stavropol region of the Russian Federation, Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan, while Karabakh was once part of the Baku province.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №30.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Nikolsky Isidore (Iakon) (son of Sergei) (1799-1892) – Archbishop of the Russian Church, Exarch of the Georgian Orthodox Church in 1844-1858.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Okropir (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – Son of last King of Kartli-Kakheti - Giorgi XII, he was exiled to Russia with his mother, Queen Mariam. One of the leaders of the 1832 conspiracy.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Daughter of the son of Giorgi XII - Ilia Batonishvili, Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, his brother Ilia's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Ilia (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – son of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Giorgi XII, Governor of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti in 1800-1801.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, pp. 9rv, 10r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 31-32.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Elisu and Gazikumukh are areas in the territory of Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Agalar beg (Aglar-Khan) – Last Khan of Gazikumukh. He was taken hostage by the Russians as a child; he fought on their side and got promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №25.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's letter sent to Grigol on July 28.

Biographical data:

Bogdanovich Pavel (son of Eustatius) – Major of Samur Infantry Regiment in 1851.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №25.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, Shin Gorge is located in southern Dagestan, while Kislovodsk and Pyatigorsk are the cities in Stavropol region of the Russian Federation.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Bagrationi (Batonishvili) Ilia (son of Giorgi) (1795-1857) – son of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Giorgi XII, Governor of the Kingdom of Kartli-Kakheti in 1800-1801.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 17v, 18r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 38-41

Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent to Mikhail Vorontsov and Zakaria Orbeliani on August 3 1851 and before August 10 of the same year, respectively.

Geographical names: Meseldeger Mountain is located on the main ridge of the Caucasus, while Murovdag (Mrav) Mountain is located in the Lesser Caucasus.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 32-34.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on August 3.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 17v, 18r-v, 19v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 32-34.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan. David Gareji is in Eastern Georgia.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 19r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 36-37.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on August 6 1851.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 19r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 36-37.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; The villages in the Rutul district of Dagestan are called the Mountainous Mahal.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24495/Literature Archives, №1095; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 38-41.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 205-206.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; David Gareji is in Eastern Georgia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 11rv, 12r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 42-43.

Geographical names: Zaqatala and Belakan are cities in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 13rv, 14r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 43-44; Newspaper *Iveria*, 1899, July 15, №149, p. 4.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №11.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Yeysk is a city on the coast of the Azov Sea.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №240; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 44-46.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №241; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 46-47.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №242; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 47-48.

Geographical names: Zaqatala and Belakan are cities in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 5rv, 16r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 48-49.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №243; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 49-50.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 17rv, 18r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 48-49.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 19rv, 20r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 51-52.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №244; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 53-54.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 21rv, 22r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 54-55.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 23r-v, 24r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 55-56.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Gazikumukh is an area in Dagestan, which was settled by the Laks.

Biographical data:

Agalar beg (Aglar-Khan) – Last Khan of Gazikumukh. He was taken hostage by the Russians as a child; he fought on their side and got promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 23r-v, 24r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 55-56; Newspaper *Iveria*, 1899, July 15, №149. pp. 1-3.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 25rv; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 56-57.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Siukh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №245; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 57-59.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 8 1851.

Geographical names: Elisu/Ilisu is one of the areas in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №245; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 57-59.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 8 1851.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Bakhtala is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №245; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 57-59.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 20r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 59-60.

Geographical names: Zaqatala and Belakan are cities in the territory of Azerbaijan; while Bakhtala is a village in Dagestan and Katekh is a village in Azerbaijan. Lagodekhi, the city of Kakheti, was a village at the time.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №26.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's letter sent on December 8.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №26.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, while Antsukh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 21r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 61.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 156; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2012, p. 62.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 228-229.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №432, pp. 1r-v; 2rv; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 67-68.

Dating: A letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on December 10 1851 states that he should have been in Tbilisi on the 20th.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №432, pp. 1r-v; 2rv; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 67-68.

Dating: A letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on February 27 1852, states that it took place during the Shrovetide, and in 1852, this week coincided with January 13-20.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, pp. 121rv, 122r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 63.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №246; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 64-65.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on February 13 1852.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №246; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 64-65.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №35.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 21v-22r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 65-66.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №432, pp. 1r-v; 2rv; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 67-68.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Dating: The letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on February 28 1852 shows that the wedding had taken place.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Giorgi XII (Bagrationi) (1746-1800) – Son of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti (1798-1800) – Erekle II.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 22r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 69.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1852, №2, pp. 2, 5, 6, 8; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 7, 20-23.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №81.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's letter sent to Grigol on March 7.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivane) (1781-1861) – Third son of Bagrationi Ketevan (daughter of Erekle II) and Ioane Mukhran-Batoni, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Major-General of the Russian Army, brother of Lieutenant-General Konstantine Bagrationi-Mukhraneli. From 1848, he was chief of the Muslim police in the province of Stavropol, from 1850 – Deputy Chief of the Char-Belakan district, and head of the right flank of the Dagestan section of the Caucasus War Line; He carried out special missions in the Caucasus Corps from 1853 to 1856.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №29.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions Wrangel only by surname. Haidar Beg (Idar Beg) was Haji Murat's companion in arms.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Haidar Beg – Son of Shamkhal of Tarki Mekhti II, comrade-in-arms of Haji-Murat.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №247; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 70-71.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №41.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №44.

Identification of persons: Ioseb Korghanov is mentioned in the letter only by surname "Korghanov" and his identity was determined from other historical sources, including correspondence of Lev Tolstoy and Ioseb Korghanov's wife and son.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Haidar Beg – Son of Shamkhal of Tarki Mekhti II, comrade-in-arms of Haji-Murat.

Korghanov Ioseb (son of Ivan) (1811-1870) – Major-General of the Russian Army. From 1851, he served in the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment and on December 6 1852, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1852-1854, he was assistant to the head of the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment and the head of the Nuha district.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 22r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 71.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on April 28 1852.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 22r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 71.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 22r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 71.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy 1501 d, pp. 181-182.; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 73-74.

Identification of persons: The text does not mention the name of Shamkhal, but it has been identified by the research.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №32.

Identification of persons: Erast Andreevsky is mentioned only by last name.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Andreevsky Erast (son of Stephan) (1809-1872) – Personal physician of Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus. He accompanied Vorontsov who was transferred to St. Petersburg. He bought large estates in Georgia and married Barbare, the daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz) and Giorgi Tumanishvili (son of Egnate).

Korghanov Ioseb (son of Ivan) (1811-1870) – Major-General of the Russian Army. From 1851, he served in the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment and on December 6 1852, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1852-1854, he was assistant to the head of the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment and the head of the Nuha district.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24416/Literature Archives, №1016; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 76-77.

Dating: The research, relating to the dating of the letter, is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 239-240.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan and Yevgenievsky fortress is also located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Buchkiashvili Gedeon (son of Ivane) (?- after 1856)– Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, participant of the Russo-Iranian (1826-1828), Russo-Turkish (1828-1829), Crimean and North Caucasus wars, Commander of the Battalion.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil’s bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil’s rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №248, pp. 85r-v, 86r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 77-78.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №248, pp. 85r-v, 86r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 77-78.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on May 4.

Geographical names: Sulak/Sulagh is the river in Dagestan, mountains of Khudumbash and Miatli, as well as the villages of Chirkey and Kumtorkala, are located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №307, pp. 1r-v, 2rv; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 78-79.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on May 9 1852.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Sophio Buchkiashvili.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, while Sulak/Sulagh is the river in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Buchkiashvili Gedeon (son of Ivane) (?- after 1856)– Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, participant of the Russo-Iranian (1826-1828), Russo-Turkish (1828-1829), Crimean and North Caucasus wars, Commander of the Battalion.

Chavchavadze Iason (son of Ivane) (1803-1857) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the battles of the Caucasus. Heavily wounded in the Crimean War near the village of Kuryuk-Dara. He was married to Mariam (Maya) Eristavi of Ksani (daughter of Shalva).

Eristavi-Chavchavadze Mariam (Maia) (daughter of Shalva) (1816-1869) – Daughter of Second Lieutenant – Shalva Eristavi (son of Rostom) and wife of Iason Chavchavadze (son of Ivane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №307, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 78-79.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Bagrationi-Andronikashvili Maya (Mariam) (daughter of Archil) (1775-1854) – Grigol Orbeliani's mother's half-sister.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy 1501 d, pp. 183-184.; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 80-81.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan and Yevgenievsky Fortress is also located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №54.

Identification of persons: The text doesn't mention Shamkhal's name, but it has been determined by the research.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 24r-v, 22r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 84-85.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan and Yevgenievsky Fortress is also located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov's letter to Grigol Orbeliani. The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature – №6050-1.

Identification of persons: The text doesn't mention Shamkhal's name, but it has been determined by the research.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 25r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 86-87.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Kapgher Alexander (son of Kristian) (1812-1876) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Military Governor of Tbilisi in 1858-1860. In 1860, he was elected senator and transferred to the Department of Land Management.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №48.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan; The village of Tsakhur is located in Dagestan, on the bank of the Samur River.

Note: In Muslim countries, an administrative unit, often incorporating several villages, is called Mahal. The text here implies "Mountainous Mahal" located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Yusuf-Beg Tair-Beg-Oghly of Qura (1806-1878) – Major General of the Russian Army. From 1859, he ruled the Qura Khanate, after his brother – Harun-Beg. He retired in 1876.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 27r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 88-89.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Major General Alexander Wrangel on May 24 1852.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, mountainous Mahal is located in Dagestan as well.

Biographical data:

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 27r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 88-89.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, mountainous Mahal is located in Dagestan as well.

Biographical data:

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №308, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 91-92.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on May 29.

Geographical names: The village and the settlement of Tarki are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №308, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 91-92.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24417/Literature Archives, №1017; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 92-93.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Buchkiashvili Gedeon (son of Ivane) (?- after 1856)– Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, participant of the Russo-Iranian (1826-1828), Russo-Turkish (1828-1829), Crimean and North Caucasus wars, Commander of the Battalion.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 28r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 93.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the name of Dubelt and it has been identified by the research.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orlov Alexei (son of Theodore) (1786-1861) – Cavalry General of the Russian Army, diplomat. In 1856-1861, he was the chairman of the Caucasus Committee.

Dubelt Mikheil (son of Leontiy) (1822-1900) – Russian military figure. From 1849, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment, and from 1851 to 1854, he was an assistant of the Military Minister, as well as an Executive of Special Assignments.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 28v-29r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 94-95.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №52.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's letter sent to Grigol on July 1.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №55.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan; Irib is a village in Dagestan, located on the left bank of the river Tleyserukh, and mountainous Mahal is located in Dagestan as well.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Volkov Peter (son of Apollon) (1807-1889) – Major-General of the Russian Army. At various times he commanded the First Military Brigade and the 21st Infantry Division. He resigned from the army in 1861.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 353-356.

Dating: The time is indicated in the order of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov, (July 21) for separate military Corps in the Caucasus.

Geographical names: Luchek is one of the oldest villages in South Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №309, pp. 1-2; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 97-98.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 31r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 98-99.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Suslov Alexander (son of Aleksei) (1807-1877) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He received the rank of the Major General in 1850 and was appointed Commander of the 21st Infantry Division Brigade. In 1852, he was appointed Commander of the Yerevan Squadron. He participated in the capture of Kars.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 30v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 100-101.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Vasil Bebutov in June 1852.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nestor (son of Dimitri) (?-1883) – General of Russian army, in 1861-1867 and 1877-1883 head of Kutaisi Nobility.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 30v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 100-101.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №52.

Geographical names: The villages of Kutisha and Gubden are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №45.

Geographical names: The village of Kutisha is located in Dagestan and is now part of the Levashi district; Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan. The villages populated by the Tsakhurs in the Rutul district of Dagestan are called Mountainous Mahal.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 31v-32r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 101-103.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan. The villages populated by the Tsakhurs in the Rutul district of Dagestan are called Mountainous Mahal.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №249; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 105.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №250; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 106-109.

Dating: The time is indicated in letters sent to Ilia Orbeliani and Mikhail Vorontsov on July 18 1852. Iason Chavchavadze was awarded the rank of General on October 1 1852.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Chavchavadze Iason (son of Ivane) (1803-1857) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the battles of the Caucasus. Heavily wounded in the Crimean War near the village of Kuryuk-Dara. He was married to Mariam (Maya) Eristavi of Ksani (daughter of Shalva).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №250; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 106-109.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on July 18 1852.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №250; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 106-107.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan. The villages populated by the Tsakhurs in the Rutul district of Dagestan are called Mountainous Mahal.

Biographical data:

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 32v, 33r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 107-109.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №33.

Dating: The time is indicated in Grigol Orbeliani's letter sent to Mose Arghutinsky on August 26 and Vorontsov's letters sent to Grigol Orbeliani on July 1, 2, and 20.

Identification of persons: The text does not mention the name of Shamkhal, but it has been identified by the research.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №33.

Geographical names: The village of Kutisha is located in Dagestan and currently belongs to the Levashi district. The villages populated by the Tsakhurs in the Rutul district of Dagestan are called Mountainous Mahal.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №251; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 111-113.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan, Dzhungutai/Dzhunguti/Dzhengutai is a village in Dagestan, in the current Buynaksk district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 219.

Geographical names: The village of Salta and Kutisha Mount are located in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy №1501 d, pp. 186-197; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 115-127.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov (son of Zakaria), on August 21 1852.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №97, Hd-7536; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 111-113.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of epistolary heritage, see pp. 270-271.

Note: The letter has an inscription as if it is sent from Shura (present-day Buynaksk). However, other letters prove that Grigol Orbeliani was on Mountain Turchadag at that time.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan, while Mountainous Mahal is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy №1501 d, pp. 186-197; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 115-127; L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 219.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov (son of Zakaria), on August 21 1852.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan, on the border between present-day Lakita and Ghunib districts, while Salta is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Suslov Alexander (son of Aleksei) (1807-1877) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He received the rank of the Major General in 1850 and was appointed Commander of the 21st Infantry Division Brigade. In 1852, he was appointed Commander of the Yerevan Squadron. He participated in the capture of Kars.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy №1501 d, pp. 186-197; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 115-127; L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 219.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov (son of Zakaria), on August 21 1852.

Geographical names: Kuiada and Kudali are the villages in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy №1501 d, pp. 186-197; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 115-127.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov (son of Zakaria), on August 21 1852.

Geographical names: Kuiada is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy №1501 d, pp. 186-197; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 115-127; L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 219.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to General of the Russian Army, Mose Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov (son of Zakaria) on August 21 1852.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №310, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 114-115.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksii-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 34r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 138-139.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on August 30 1852.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, photocopy №1501 d, pp. 186-197; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 115-127.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arhutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №42.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan; Vedeni/Vedeno is the village in Chechnya, which in the 19th century was the center of Imamate of Northern Dagestan; Grozny is the current capital of Chechnya; the village of Andreyevo/Endirey/Endiri/Andreevsky in Khasavyurt, which was a fortress in the 19th century and is now a town and the village of Chiri-Yurt, are located in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Abdulmejid (1823-1861) – Sultan of Ottoman Empire in 1839-1861.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: Vasily Zabolotsky's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №6050-2.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Zabolotsky Vasily (son of Ivan) (1807-1878) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participated in the suppression of the Polish uprisings of 1830-1831 and 1863. From 1849, he served as a General on Duty in the Acting Army. From 1856, he was a General on Duty in the First Army.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №31.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan, while the village of Grozny is currently the capital of the same name in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 34r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 138-139.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan, and the village of Salta is located in Dagestan as well.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 34r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 138-139.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on August 30.

Geographical names: The village and the area of Gazikumukh are located in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 35r-v, 36r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 141-142

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on September 8 1852.

Geographical names: Akusha is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 35r-v, 36r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 141-142; L. Boguslavsky, *the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892)*, vol. 2, 1892, p. 219.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on September 8 1852.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan, Akusha, Kamash and Gazikumukh are the villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Volkov Peter (son of Apollon) (1807-1889) – Major-General of the Russian Army. At various times he commanded the First Military Brigade and the 21st Infantry Division. He resigned from the army in 1861.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 35r-v, 36r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 141-142.

Geographical names: The villages of Akusha, Temirkhanshura (now – the city of Buynaksk), Gazikumukh, and Unchugat/Unchukatl are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Agalar beg (Aglar-Khan) – Last Khan of Gazikumukh. He was taken hostage by the Russians as a child; he fought on their side and got promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №47.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan; Yeysk is a city on the coast of the Azov Sea. Tabasaran and Kaitagh are the areas in Dagestan, and the villages of Gubden and Derbent (now the city) are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 219.

Geographical names: Mekhtuli khanate was located in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 36v, 37r-v, 38; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 144-146.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on September 19 1852.

Geographical names: Akusha and Gubden are villages in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 36v, 37r-v, 38; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 144-146.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 888-9;

Dating: The time is indicated in Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov's report on September 29.

Geographical names: The village of Dzveli Gavazi is located in Kakheti.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 888-9;

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arhutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №311, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 148-149.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Kopiashvili Petre – Nobleman. He was in Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani's and then in Grigol Orbeliani's service in Temirkhanshura.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 38r-v, 39r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 149-150.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on October 5 1852.

Geographical names: Currently, a city of the same name is in the place of the village Makhachkala in Dagestan. Talgi valley is located in Dagestan as well.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 38r-v, 39r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 149-150.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Agrikari is the old name of the village of Sogutlo located in Kvemo Katli, Dmanisi municipality.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №40.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Alushta is a city on the southern coast of Crimea. Derbent was once a village in Dagestan, but now it is a city.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: Vasil Zabolotsky's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №6050.

Identification of persons: Vasil Bebutov is mentioned in the letter only by surname.

Biographical data:

Zabolotsky Vasily (son of Ivan) (1807-1878) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participated in the suppression of the Polish uprisings of 1830-1831 and 1863. From 1849, he served as a General on Duty in the Acting Army. From 1856, he was a General on Duty in the First Army.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №311, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 152-153.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 39v, 40r-v, 41r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 155-157.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on October 28 1852.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Jomardidze Mikheil (son of Grigol) (1822-1889) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Empire, Chief of the local troops of the Caucasus since 1874.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 39v, 40r-v, 41r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 155-157.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on October 28 1852.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 39v, 40r-v, 41r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 155-157.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on October 28 1852.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №252, pp. 92r-v, 93r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 153-154.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №252, pp. 92r-v, 93r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 153-154.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 39v, 40r-v, 41r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 155-157.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, while Gazikumukh is an area in Dagestan

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, №24433/Literature Archives, №1033; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 160-161.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shcherbinin Mikhail (son of Pavel) (1807-1881) – Russian statesman and politician, head of the Secret Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus since 1851. He was in charge of printing of the Caucasus Calendar from 1852, and in 1858, he published a biography of former Viceroy - Mikhail Vorontsov.

Shtukin Matvey (son of Panteleimon) (until 1817 – 1881) – Russian military and civil servant. He served in the Caucasus since 1832. In 1852, he was head of the Chancellery of the Military Governor of Derbent and from 1868 to 1881, he was chairman of the Stavropol Judicial Chamber.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Mikheil Korghanov's letter to Mikheil Tumanishvili, Mikheil Tumanishvili's personal archives, №1007.

Biographical data:

Korghanov Mikheil (son of Ivan) (1825-1877) – By origin – from Tbilisi, an officer in the Russian Imperial Fleet. From 1856, he served as the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army.

Chavchavadze Iason (son of Ivane) (1803-1857) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the battles of the Caucasus. Heavily wounded in the Crimean War near the village of Kuryuk-Dara. He was married to Mariam (Maya) Eristavi of Ksani (daughter of Shalva).

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №253, pp. 94r-v, 95r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 162-163.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №41.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan. The Kuri khanate was located in southern Dagestan from 1812 to 1864. Petrovsk was the name of the village and fortress located in the site of port city Makhachkala in Dagestan until 1857.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Kryukovskiy Felix (son of Anton) (1804-1852) – Former Cossack Ataman, Major-General of the Russian Army. From 1839, he served in the Caucasus as a Cossack Ataman. From 1843, he was commander of the Khoper Cossack Regiment, from 1845 of the Nizhegorod (Nizhny Novgorod) Dragoon Regiment, and from 1848, he was the commander of the Troops of the Caucasus Military Line.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 41v-42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 163-165.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on December 2 1852.

Geographical names: The villages of Chiri-Yurt and Sulak are located in Chechnya.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 41v-42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 163-165.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on December 2 1852.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 41v-42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 163-165.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on December 2.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan and Agachaul is a village also in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Abich Otto Wilhelm Hermann (1806-1886) – Famous German geologist, researcher of the Caucasus, member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, explored the mineral waters of the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 41v-42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 163-165.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. The village of Agachaul and Kuri Khanate are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №39.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's letter sent to Grigol on December 5.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Klavdi (Omar) (son of Aleksei) (1823-1895) – Major-General of the Russian Army, son of a member of the Russian State Council, General Aleksey Yermolov (son of Peter) and Totai, a Kakhasura Kumukh woman. In 1850s, he was an Adjutant of the Commander of the Caucasian Line.

Volkov Peter (son of Apollon) (1807-1889) – Major-General of the Russian Army. At various times he commanded the First Military Brigade and the 21st Infantry Division. He resigned from the army in 1861.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №39.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Halet Efendi – Shamil's former comrade-in-arms, who appeared in front of the leadership of the Russian army in 1852 and told them that there were only a few people left around Shamil who were loyal to him because he decided to make his power hereditary and hand it over to his son, Kazi-Muhammad.

Abich Otto Wilhelm Hermann (1806-1886) – Famous German geologist, researcher of the Caucasus, member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, explored the mineral waters of the Caucasus

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 42v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, p. 167.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 43r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 168-169.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on December 16 1852.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 43r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IV, Grigol Orbeliani, part III, Tb., Universal, 2013, pp. 168-169.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, and the Salatavia area is located also in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 62;

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's report sent to Konstantin Romanov (son of Nikolai) on February 15 1853.

Geographical names: The area of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1853, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1822, p. 405.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №313, pp. 74r-v, 75r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 8-9; Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1852, №5, pp. 42-86.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili on January 2 1853, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksii-Meskhishvili Sardion (son of Dimitri) (1814-1863) – Critic, translator, military doctor, father of actor Lado Aleksii-Meskhishvili, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №254, p. 96r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 9-10.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Orbeliani on January 2 1853, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №254, p. 96r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 9-10.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Orbeliani on January 2 1853, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №313, pp. 74r-v, 75r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 8-9.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Alexi-Meskhishvili Sardion (son of Dimitri) (1814-1863) – Critic, translator, military doctor, father of actor Lado Aleksi-Meskhishvili, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №254, p. 96r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 9-10.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 62;

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Romanov Konstantin (son of Nikolai) (1827-1892) – Grand Prince, brother of Emperor Alexander II, Admiral General, Viceroy of Poland from 1862, Chairman of the State Council of Russia from 1865 to 1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Stock 5, Description 1, Case №7515-a (Old №175), p. 13r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 10-11.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Zakaria) in the second half of February 1853, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Dimitri Jorjadze's backlog, p. 17.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of an unknown person to Dimitri Jorjadze.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Stock 5, Description 1, Case №7515-a (Old №175), p. 13r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 10-11.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 246.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №173, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 12-13.

Biographical data:

Avalishvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Solomon) (1798-1856) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's uncle – Samaragdon Orbeliani (son of Nikoloz).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №173, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 12-13.

Dating: The context of the letter, sent to Elisabeth Avalishvili-Orbeliani on March 5, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24436, former Iona Meunargia's stock №1056.

Dating: The time is indicated in Platon Ioseliani's letter sent on March 20.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24436, former Iona Meunargia's stock №1056.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Central State Historical Archives of the Georgian SSR, stock 548, description 3, case №451, p. 26, original.

Dating: The time is indicated in the report sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on April 3.

Geographical names: The Lopota River is a left tributary of the Alazani River and flows into the Telavi and Kvareli municipalities.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Central State Historical Archives of the Georgian SSR, stock 548, description 3, case №451, p. 26, original.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, p. 27v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 13.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (Old №174), pp. 43v, 44r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 14-15.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on April 4 1853.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (Old №174), pp. 43v, 44r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 14-15.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (Old №174), pp. 43v, 44r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 14-15.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on April 4 1853.

Biographical data:

Branickaya-Vorontsova Elisabeth (daughter of Ksaver) (1792-1880) – Wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus (in 1844-54) – Mikhail Vorontsov, under her leadership, the St. Nino Women’s Charity Society was founded in Tbilisi in 1846 and schools were opened in three cities. She also headed the Tbilisi Literary Salon.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №314, p. 76r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 17-18.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on April 10 1853.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №314, p. 76r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 17-18.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (Old №174), p. 45r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 18-19.

Geographical names: Belakan is a city in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №255, p. 97r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 20-21.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Branickaya-Vorontsova Elisabeth (daughter of Ksaver) (1792-1880) – Wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus (in 1844-54) – Mikhail Vorontsov, under her leadership, the St. Nino Women's Charity Society was founded in Tbilisi in 1846 and schools were opened in three cities. She also headed the Tbilisi Literary Salon.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, p. 27.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the name of General Volf, but presumably, the matter concerns Nikoloz Volf (son of Ivan), Chief Quartermaster of the Caucasus Corps at the time.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: Tsiala Kiria, Shota Saria, the first half of the XIX century, Materials for the History of Georgia, Tbilisi, 1967, pp. 160-161.

Identification of persons: Daniel Beg was the last Sultan of Elisu in 1830-1844.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Elisu/Ilisu is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan. The village of Qakh is located there as well.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №255, pp. 98r-v, 99r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 22-23.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on May 9 1853.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №255, pp. 98r-v, 99r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 22-23.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Orbeliani on May 9 1853.

Note: To encourage the officers who were nominated for award (a plot of land), they were given a six-year lease on lands, which they could use as a source of income.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №255, pp. 98r-v, 99r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 22-23.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 63;

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №315, p. 77r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 23-24.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №257, pp. 100r-v, 101r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 24-26.

Identification of persons: Domontovich's name is not mentioned in the source, but from 1849, a Lieutenant Colonel and poet - Vasily Domontovich (son of Vasily) served in the Lezgin detachment and fought in Zaqatala.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №316, pp. 78r-v, 79r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 26-27.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, №case 451, pp. 53-56;

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 43r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 27-28.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Gavar is currently a city in the territory of Armenia.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 354;

Geographical names: The village of Khitrakh and Mountain Kadori are located in the territory of Dagestan

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 354;

Geographical names: The village of Khitrakh is located in the territory of Dagestan.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №61.

Geographical names: Zaqatala and Shamkir are the cities located in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, №case 451, p. 64;

Geographical names: Didoeti, populated by the Didoetians, is a region in the western part of Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 47r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 30.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №62.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Didoeti, populated by the Didoetians, is a region in the western part of Dagestan, while Shamkir is a city in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 47v, 48r-v, 49r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 31-33.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Dzhurmut was a community in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, p. 90;

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Karata is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №64.

Geographical names: Zaqatala and Shamkir are the cities in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 49v, 50r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 35-37.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 50v, 51r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 39-40.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on August 28 1853.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 50v, 51r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 39-40.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, pp. 145-148.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's report sent to the Military Minister on September 9.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 355;

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 50v, 51r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 39-40.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, pp. 145-148.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's report sent to the Military Minister on September 9.

Geographical names: Zaqatala and Belakan are the cities in the territory of Azerbaijan; The village of Irib and the Mukhakh valley are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: S. Poremsky, “Invasion of Jaro-Belokansky District by Shamil in 1853”, “The Caucasian Collection”, volume XI, pp. 499—523.

Geographical names: The village of Dzveli Zaqatala (Old Zaqatala) was located in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, pp. 145-148;

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's report sent to the Military Minister on September 9.

Geographical names: Chardakhly is an old name of the village of Chanlibel in Azerbaijan, while the village of Irib and Mukhakh Valley are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 50v, 51r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 39-40.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on September 6 1853.

Geographical names: Mazix and Katex are villages in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, pp. 145-148;

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's report sent to the Military Minister on September 9.

Geographical names: Meseldeger Fortress was located on the ridge of the Caucasus, on the side of the Alazani Valley. Jurmut was a Lezgian settlement in Upper Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, pp. 154.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 51v, 52r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 42-43.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 52v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 45.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 52v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 45.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 356, 358;

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's report sent to the Military Minister Vasil Dolgorukov on September 9.

Geographical names: Meseldeger Fortress was located on the ridge of the Caucasus, on the side of the Alazani Valley. Zaqatala is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan, Jurmut was a Lezgian settlement in Upper Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №45.

Dating: The time is indicated in Mikhail Vorontsov's letter to Grigol sent on September 9.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, pp. 145-148;

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention the identity of the Minister, but Vasiliy Dolgorukov (son of Andrei) was the Military Minister at the time.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №45.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №457, p. 25.

Geographical names: Meseldeger Fortress was located on the ridge of the Caucasus, on the side of the Alazani Valley.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 358;

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 53r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 46-47.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on September 12 1853.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 53r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 46-47.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №317, pp. 80r-v, 81r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 48-49.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 546; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 50.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №258, pp. 102r-v, 103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 51-52.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №258, pp. 102r-v, 103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 51-52.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Trabzon/Trabisonnd is a city in Turkey.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 53v, 54r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 52-53.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on September 28 1853.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 53v, 54r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 52-53.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: Tsiala Kiria, Shota Saria, XIX century, I half, Materials for the History of Georgia, 1967, pp. 167-169.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan. Alexandropol is the former name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 55r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 55-56.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №318, p. 82r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 58-59.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 56r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 59-60.

Identification of persons: Cholokashvili's surname is not mentioned in the source, but historical materials show that the ruler of Tusheti was Levan Cholokashvili after Mikheil Cholokashvili (son of Ivane), who died in 1847.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №451, p. 154.

Geographical names: Meseldeger Fortress was located on the ridge of the Caucasus, on the side of the Alazani Valley, and Talli was a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 56v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on October 12, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №91a/Hd-6685, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 61-62.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 56v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 63.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №58.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Alexandropol is the former name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №63.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan, Erzurum/Erzurum – in Turkey, Alexandropol is the former name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №259, pp. 104r-v, 105r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 65-67.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №260, pp. 106r-v, 107r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 67-68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Orbeliani on October 17, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №260, pp. 106r-v, 107r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 67-68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Orbeliani on October 17, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №260, pp. 106r-v, 107r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 67-68.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 57r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 69.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 57v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 70.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №261, pp. 108r-v, 109r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 71-73.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №319, p. 83r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 73.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on October 23, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №319, pp. 83r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 73.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Note: One of the twins – Dimitri dies soon and the other – Giorgi survives.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №433, pp. 23r-v, 24r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 75-77.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on October 28 1853.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №433, pp. 23r-v, 24r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 75-77.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №433, pp. 23r-v, 24r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 75-77.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on October 28, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №96/HD _4528; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 74-75.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 301.

Note: Cadi is an Islamic judge.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №433, pp. 23r-v, 24r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 75-77.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on November 5, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №433, pp. 23r-v, 24r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 75-77.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on November 5, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №433, pp. 23r-v, 24r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 75-77.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №433, pp. 23r-v, 24r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 75-77.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on November 5, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 125; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 79.

Dating: The letter mentions the victory of the Russians over the Ottoman Serasker Army, during which the opponent was forced to leave 24 cannons and retreat. One such battle took place against Serasker Ahmed-Pasha on November 19 1953 at Bashkidaklar.

Note: Serasker is a title formerly used in the Ottoman Empire for a Generalissimo who commanded an Army.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №262, pp. 110r-v, 111r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 77-78.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 22, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №262, pp. 110r-v, 111r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 77-78.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 22, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №262, pp. 110r-v, 111r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 77-78.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №529, pp. 1r-v, 2r.; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 80-81.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №262, pp. 110r-v, 111r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 77-78.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Orbeliani on November 22, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Geographical names: The village of Bashkadiklar was located in the territory of Turkey.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a (old №175); Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 81.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 202r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 82.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 313.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №434, pp. 25r-v, 26r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 83.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on January 25 1853.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №434, pp. 25r-v, 26r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 83.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №91b/Hd _ 7698, p. 2v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 83-84.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 318.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 229.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №435, p. 27r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 84.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Dimitri Jorjadze's backlog, p. 99.

Dating: The time is indicated in an unknown person's letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on February 18.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Vasilieva and no further information can be obtained.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 828-830;

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a (old №175), p. 107r. Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tb., Universal, p. 170.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili after January 1 1868, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, pp. 93-98;

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: G.I. Philipson, *Memories, 1837-1847, Siege of the Caucasus, Memories of the Participants of the Caucasian War of the XIX century*, St. Petersburg, 2000, p. 139.

Geographical names: Avaria was one of the khanates in Dagestan in XII-XIX centuries.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Haji Murat (1814-1852) – Shamil's bravest Naib. He was born and raised in Dagestan, in the palace of Khans. By his influence, he almost became Shamil's rival. He sided with the Russian government over the confrontation with Shamil but was killed while trying to escape.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №320, p. 84r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 84-85.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on March 12, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №320, p. 84r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 84-85.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 202r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 85-87.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №78.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 60r-v, 61r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 90-92.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on March 24 1854.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 60r-v, 61r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 90-92.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №321, pp. 85r-v, 86r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 94-95.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on March 26 1854.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 229.

Geographical names: Urkarakh is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №321, pp. 85r-v, 86r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 94-95.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 231.

Geographical names: Urkarakh is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №48.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 62v, 63r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 101-102.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on April 27, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №322, pp. 87r-v, 88r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 95-96.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 61v, 62r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 97-98.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on April 21 1854.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 61v, 62r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 97-98.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 153r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 100-101.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 331.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 559;

Geographical names: Urkarakh and Kaitagh were villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Read Nikolai (son of Andria) (1793-1855) – General of the Russian Army, Inspector of the Caucasus Military and Civilian Division, and later Commander of the Corps of Caucasian Troops, served as Viceroy of the Caucasus from March 1 to November 29 1859.

Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani to Prince Baryatinsky, April 27 1854, the Archives of the Headquarters of the Caucasian Military Region; <http://adjudant.ru/crimea/zai2-20.htm>.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 62v, 63r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 101-102.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №74.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Gazikumukh and Tabasaran are areas in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: D.I. Kipiani, A Few Thoughts of the Materials for the History of Georgia, *Kavkaz*, 1854 №37, 147.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №436, pp. 28r-v, 29r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 104-105.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on May 25, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: Dolgovo-Saburov's name is not mentioned in the source, but it is mentioned that he is a major and the identity of the person was determined based on this fact.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №436, pp. 28r-v, 29r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 104-105.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №323, pp. 89r-v, 90r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 105-106.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on June 10, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №323, pp. 89r-v, 90r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 105-106.

Identification of persons: The surname of Isaiah is not mentioned in the letter, but it is clear from historical sources that Isaiah Gromov served as a translator with Grigol Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Gromov / Gramov Isaiah (Isaak) (son of Ivan) (1821-1886) – Translator who knew Azerbaijani, Kumyk and Avar languages. He served as a translator with Grigol Orbeliani from 1845.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №324, pp. 91r, 92v, 93r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 106-107.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on June 18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №324, pp. 91r, 92v, 93r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 106-107.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 231.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 11, p. 452; Barbare Jorjadze, “Verses, Poems, Stories, Letters”, Tb., 1986, pp. 79-80.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani’s older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili’s mother.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 231.

Geographical names: Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 231; Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 565;

Geographical names: Yevgenievsky fortress was located in Dagestan, the village of Burtunay, the Sulak River, Terengul Gorge, and Diuz Tauts Mountain are also located in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 565; L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 231.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Dimitri Jorjadze's backlog, p. 102.

Dating: The time is indicated in another letter sent by that unknown person to Dimitri Jorjadze on December 26.

Note: It seems that when Grigol wrote to the unknown person about Levan Melikishvili, he didn't know about Murids' attack on Kakheti on July 3.

Identification of persons: The text does not mention the surname "Melikishvili", but the name "Levan" suggests that Levan Melikishvili was implied as he was the head of the Zaqatala district and the Commander of the Military Line against Lezgins at that time. On July 8 1854, when Grigol Orbeliani occupied the village of Burtunay, he suddenly received a letter from Levan Melikishvili, saying that he was going to Kakheti to fight against Shamil and that Zaqatala was left without an army, forcing Orbeliani to leave Burtunay and defend Zaqatala.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 231.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan and Yevgenievsky Fortress was located there as well; The Zaqatala district is in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 565;

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 563;

Biographical data:

Dolgorukov Vasiliy (son of Andrei) (1804-1868) – General of the Russian Army, Military Minister in 1852-1856, Head of the Chancellery of the Emperor Alexander II and Gendarmerie in 1856-1866.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 563;

Biographical data:

Read Nikolai (son of Andria) (1793-1855) – General of the Russian Army, Inspector of the Caucasus Military and Civilian Division, and later Commander of the Corps of Caucasian Troops, served as Viceroy of the Caucasus from March 1 to November 29 1859.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, p. 28r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 107-108.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Svimon Shalikashvili on July 19, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, p. 28r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 107-108.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 565;

Geographical names: Villages – Tekhnutsal and Burtunay, as well as Yevgenievsky Fortress and Salatavia were located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №479, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 108-109.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Svimon Shalikashvili on July 28 1854, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №479, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 108-109.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Svimon Shalikashvili on July 28 1854.

Geographical names: Antsukh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №479, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 108-109.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №530, pp. 3r-v, 4r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 109-110.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on July 30 1854.

Geographical names: Kutisha mountain is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №530, pp. 3r-v, 4r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 109-110.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on July 30 1854.

Geographical names: The village of Khozrek was located in the Gazikumukh Khanate.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №531, p. 5r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 110-111.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 1 1854.

Biographical data:

Agalar beg (Aglar-Khan) – Last Khan of Gazikumukh. He was taken hostage by the Russians as a child; he fought on their side and got promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №531, p. 5r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 110-111.

Geographical names: Nosdag and Gazikumukh are located in the territory of Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №532/26, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 111.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 4 1854.

Identification of persons: The source mentions the letter of Abaskuli's wife and her identity was determined as a result of the research.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh Khanate was in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Sakina Khanum – Wife of the Azerbaijani writer Abaskuli Agha Bakikhanov, who built a mosque in the name of her husband who died in 1854 in the city of Quba.

Utsmieb Khasai Khan Musa Oghly (1808-1867) – Ruler of the Karabakh Khanate, Major-General of the Russian Army. The Russian authorities refused him to move to Turkey and deported him to Voronezh.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirxanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №532/26, p. 5r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 111.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh Khanate was in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Vekilov Mirza Usup Khudad - Translator who served with the ruler of the Mekhtuli Khanate, as well as Grigol Orbeliani in Zaqatala.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №532/26, p. 5r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 111.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 4, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh Khanate was located in Dagestan, as well as Tsuara Mountain.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №533/26, p. 7r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 112.

Geographical names: Tsuara and Turchadag are mountains in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №533/26, p. 7r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 112.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №533/26, p. 7r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 112.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №534/26, pp. 8r-v, 9r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 113-114.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №534/26, pp. 8r-v, 9r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 113-114.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №534/26, pp. 8r-v, 9r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 113-114.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №534/26, pp. 8r-v, 9r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 113-114.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №534/26, pp. 8r-v, 9r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 113-114.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 9, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №535/26, p. 10r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 114.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan. Khasavyurt was a fortress in the 19th century and is now a town in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 64r-v, 65r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 115-116.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №536/26, p. 11r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 118-119.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №537/26, p. 12r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 119-120.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 12, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Nikolai Sophio (1833-1862) – Daughter of Alexandre Chavchavadze and wife of Alexander Nikolai.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №537/26, p. 12r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 119-120.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Nikolai Sophio (1833-1862) – Daughter of Alexandre Chavchavadze and wife of Alexander Nikolai.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

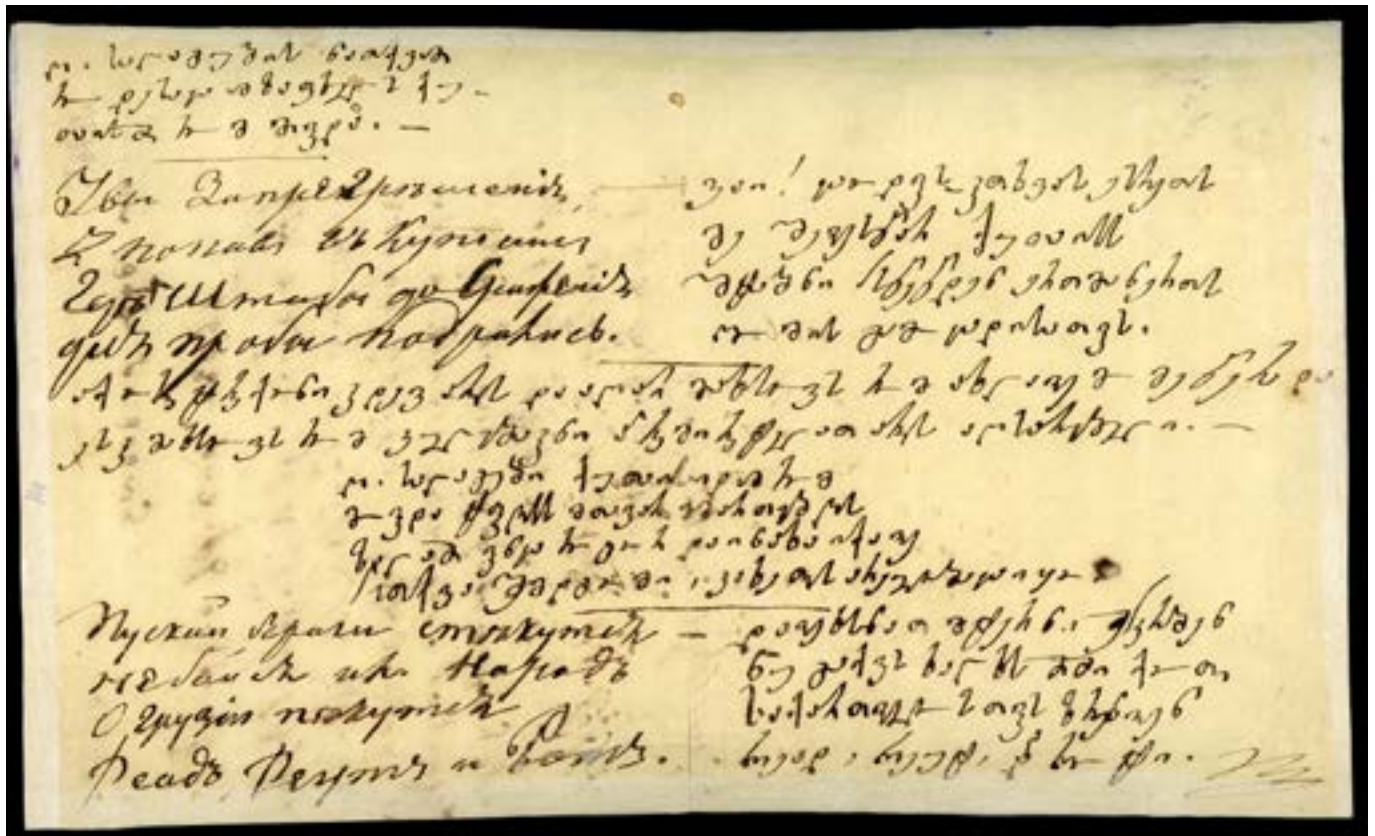
Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Dating: The translation is attached to the letter sent on August 14.

Biographical data:

Sologub Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1813-1882) – Russian writer, statesman and secret adviser, initiator of the reorganization of the Russian penitentiary system.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.



Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 16 1854.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 16 1854.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 16 1854.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil’s son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani’s brother – Ilia.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy’s Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Sologub Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1813-1882) – Russian writer, statesman and secret adviser, initiator of the reorganization of the Russian penitentiary system.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №538/26, p. 13r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 121.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №539/26, pp. 14r, 15r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 121-122.

Geographical names: Turchadag is a mountain located in Dagestan. In Dagestan, 7 kilometres from the village of Kumukh, there is a village "Gamasha"/"Kamasha". It seems that at that time the mountain located there was also called this way.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Chavchavadze-Nikolai Sophio (1833-1862) – Daughter of Alexandre Chavchavadze and wife of Alexander Nikolai.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №540/26, pp. 16r-v, 17r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 122-123.

Geographical names: In Dagestan, 7 kilometres from the village of Kumukh, there is a village "Gamasha"/"Kamasha". It seems that at that time the mountain located there was also called this way. Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan. Khasavyurt was a fortress in the 19th century and is now a town in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №540/26, pp. 16r-v, 17r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 122-123.

Geographical names: In Dagestan, 7 kilometres from the village of Kumukh, there is a village "Gamasha"/"Kamasha". It seems that at that time the mountain located there was also called this way.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №540/26, pp. 16r-v, 17r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 122-123.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 29, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Dargo is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 65v, 66r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 123-125.

Geographical names: In Dagestan, 7 kilometres from the village of Kumukh, there is a village “Gamasha”/“Kamasha”. It seems that at that time the mountain located there was also called this way. Khasavyurt was a fortress in the 19th century and is now a town in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 67r-v, 68r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 127-129.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Imam Shamil on September 14, allows us to determine the time.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Hamzat, Kharisilau and Sheikhu Islam.

Geographical names: Khasavyurt was a fortress in the 19th century and is now a town in Dagestan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakhети. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakhети.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 67r-v, 68r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 127-129.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №325/120, pp. 94r-v, 95r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 131-132.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 68v, 69r-v, 70r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 132-134.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №326/20, pp. 96r-v, 97r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 136-137.

Note: Lechaki is a Georgian woman's kerchief.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 171v-r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 138.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 371-372.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 235.

Geographical names: The Mishik River flows through the territory of Chechnya, and the villages of Gerzel and Chiri-Yurt are located there as well.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 235.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, Chiri-Yurt is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Dimitri Jorjadze's backlog, p. 84.

Dating: The time is indicated in some Irodion's letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №437/24, pp. 30v, 31r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 139.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on October 22, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №437/24, pp. 30v, 31r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 139.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. X, Tiflis, 1885, p. 566;

Biographical data:

Read Nikolai (son of Andria) (1793-1855) – General of the Russian Army, Inspector of the Caucasus Military and Civilian Division, and later Commander of the Corps of Caucasian Troops, served as Viceroy of the Caucasus from March 1 to November 29 1859.

Dolgorukov Vasilii (son of Andrei) (1804-1868) – General of the Russian Army, Military Minister in 1852-1856, Head of the Chancellery of the Emperor Alexander II and Gendarmerie in 1856-1866.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №327/20, p. 98r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 140.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 70v, 71r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 141-142.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 71v, 72r-v.; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 143-145.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Read Nikolai (son of Andria) (1793-1855) – General of the Russian Army, Inspector of the Caucasus Military and Civilian Division, and later Commander of the Corps of Caucasian Troops, served as Viceroy of the Caucasus from March 1 to November 29 1859.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 73r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 132-148.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on November 18, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan while Dargo is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 73r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 132-148.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Dimitri Jorjadze's backlog, p. 84.

Identification of persons: Additional information cannot be found on David Chachikashvili.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 82r-v, 83r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 150-151.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on November 26, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The surname of the Military Minister is not mentioned in the source, but in 1852-1856, Vasily Dolgorukov (son of Andrei) was the Military Minister of the Russian Empire.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Dolgorukov Vasiliy (son of Andrei) (1804-1868) – General of the Russian Army, Military Minister in 1852-1856, Head of the Chancellery of the Emperor Alexander II and Gendarmerie in 1856-1866.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 82r-v, 83r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 150-151.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 83v, 84r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 154-155.

Note: There is a mistake in the source – instead of Mikhail (son of Pavel) is written Pavel (son of Mikhail).

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shcherbinin Mikhail (son of Pavel) (1807-1881) – Russian statesman and politician, head of the Secret Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus since 1851. He was in charge of printing of the Caucasus Calendar from 1852, and in 1858, he published a biography of former Viceroy - Mikhail Vorontsov.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Dimitri Jorjadze's backlog, p. 91.

Dating: The time is indicated in an unknown person's letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on December 4.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonid Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine *Tsiskari*. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum 24457, former Iona Meunargia's stock №1077.

Dating: The time is indicated in Platon Ioseliani's letter, dated December 10.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book "Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth".

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24457, former Iona Meunargia's stock №1077.

Dating: The time is indicated in Platon Ioseliani's letter, dated December 10.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakhети.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Orbeliani-Melikishvili Alexandra (daughter of Mamuka) (1835-1914) – Daughter of Major-General Mamuka (Makar) Orbeliani (son of Tamaz), wife of General Levan Melikishvili (son of Ivane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 84v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 156.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on December 23, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 84v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 156.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, while the city of Grozny is in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil’s son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Dimitri Jorjadze's backlog, p. 102.

Dating: The time is indicated in an unknown sender's letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on December 26.

Note: It seems that when Grigol wrote to the unknown person about Levan Melikishvili, he didn't know about the Murids' attack on Kakheti on July 3.

Identification of persons: The text does not mention the surname "Melikishvili", but the name "Levan" makes us think that Levan Melikishvili should be implied as he was the head of the Zaqatala district and the Commander of the Military Line against Lezgins at the time. On July 8 1854, when Grigol Orbeliani occupied the village of Burtunay, he suddenly received Levan Melikishvili's letter, saying that he was going to Kakheti to fight against Shamil and that Zaqatala was left without an army, due to which Orbeliani had to leave Burtunay and go to defend Zaqatala.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 85r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 157-158.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1855, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1854.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №438/24, p. 32r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 159-160.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre and Barbare Saginashvilis on January 3 1855, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Dargo is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Gromov / Gramov Isaiah (Isaak) (son of Ivan) (1821-1886) – Translator who knew Azerbaijani, Kumyk and Avar languages. He served as a translator with Grigol Orbeliani from 1845.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №438/24, p. 32r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 159-160.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of David) (1853-1900) – Son of David Chavchavadze. His wife was Tinatin Maghalashvili (daughter of Alexandre).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 548, description 3, case №562, pp. 25-26.

Geographical names: Dargo is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №387/27, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 160-161.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on January 11, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №387/27, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 160-161.

Identification of persons: David's name is not mentioned in the text, but Kaplan Orbeliani had only one son, and his daughters could not be implied here because daughters were usually supported by a father or a husband and in this respect, no one cared about their education.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vekilov Mirza Usup Khudad - Translator who served with the ruler of the Mekhtuli Khanate, as well as Grigol Orbeliani in Zaqatala.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani David (son of Kaplan) (1845-1862) – Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Kaplan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №387/27, p. 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 161-162.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №32820, p. 99r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 162.

Identification of persons: The name of the Viceroy is not mentioned in the source, but from November 29 1854 to July 22 1856, Nikolai Muravyov was the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 88r-v, 89r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 168-170.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on May 7 1855, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №413/29, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 163.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Konstantine Tarkhnishvili on February 20.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakhети.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakhети. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №413/29, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 163.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Konstantine Tarkhnishvili on February 20.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №413/29, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 163.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №388/27, pp. 3r-v, 4r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 164-165.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Saginashvili on February 17 1855.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №388/27, pp. 3r-v, 4r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 164-165.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Saginashvili on February 17 1855.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №439/24, p. 3r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 163-164.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №388/27, pp. 3r-v, 4r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 164-165.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №92/Hd- 6680; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 165-166.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №414/29, p. 6r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 166.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 11, p. 62.

Dating: This exchange took place on March 10.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakhети.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 11, p. 62.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan, while Khasavyurt was a fortress in the 19th century and is now a town in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №329/20, p. 100r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 166-167.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Gromov / Gramov Isaiah (Isaak) (son of Ivan) (1821-1886) – Translator who knew Azerbaijani, Kumyk and Avar languages. He served as a translator with Grigol Orbeliani from 1845.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1857, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1856.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №329/20, p. 100r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 166-167.

Dating: A letter sent to Ketevan Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on April 3 shows that the captive women were to leave Temirkhanshura for Tbilisi on April 5, while according to the letter sent to Mikhail Vorontsov on May 7, they were in Temirkhanshura with Grigol Orbeliani for two weeks. Accordingly, they should have arrived on March 22.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonid Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine *Tsiskari*. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №330/20, p. 101r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 167-168.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili on April 29, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №330/20, p. 101r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 167-168.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili on April 29, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №330/20, p. 101r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 167-168.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 88r-v, 89r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 168-170.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 89v, 90r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 173-174.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shcherbinin Mikhail (son of Pavel) (1807-1881) – Russian statesman and politician, head of the Secret Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus since 1851. He was in charge of printing of the Caucasus Calendar from 1852, and in 1858, he published a biography of former Viceroy - Mikhail Vorontsov.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 89v, 90r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 175-177.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 11, p. 340.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Nikolai Muravyov, sent to the Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov, on May 29.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №331/20, pp. 102r-v, 103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 181.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on July 1 1855.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Yusuf-Beg Tair-Beg-Oghly of Qura (1806-1878) – Major General of the Russian Army. From 1859, he ruled the Qura Khanate, after his brother – Harun-Beg. He retired in 1876.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 31r-v, 32r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 179-180.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Svimon Shalikashvili on June 7, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, pp. 31r-v, 32r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 179-180.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 11, p. 63.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Nikolai Muravyov, to the Military Minister, Alexander Chernyshyov, sent on August 2.

Biographical data:

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №331/20, pp. 102r-v, 103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 181.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №332/20, p. 104r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 182.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleks-i-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleks-i-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №332/20, p. 104r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 182.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №389/27, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 183.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №333/20, p. 105r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 183-184.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №541/26, p. 18r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 184-185.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on July 22 1855.

Geographical names: The village of Oghly is located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №654.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Nino Chavchavadze-Griboedova on July 22.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №541/26, p. 18r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 184-185.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on July 22 1855.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №541/26, p. 18r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 184-185.

Geographical names: The village of Oghly is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Dolgovo-Saburov Mikhail (son of Iakob) (1818-1888) – Major-General of the Russian Army since 1869.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №541/26, p. 18r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 184-185.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on July 22 1855.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №654.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Chavchavadze-Astafieva Elene (daughter of David) (1850-1929) – Wife of Nikolai Astafiev (son of Aleksei), Major-General of the Russian Army.

Opperman Alexander (son of Carlos) (1803-1855) – Count, Major-General, Chief of the Georgian Regiment of Grenadiers.

Roniker-Oppermann Josephine – Wife of Count Alexander Opperman, Chief of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. Grigol Orbeliani dedicated the poem “In Album to Countess Op” to her.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №654a.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Korghanov Igor (son of Stephane) – Friend of Grigol Orbeliani, Captain-General of the Field Engineering Forces of the Russian Army in 1845-1846 and Ober-Officer of the General Staff, Lieutenant Colonel in 1851-1853 and Chief of the Transcaucasian Engineering Troops.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 92r-v, 93r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 185-187.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Volkov Peter (son of Apollon) (1807-1889) – Major-General of the Russian Army. At various times he commanded the First Military Brigade and the 21st Infantry Division. He resigned from the army in 1861.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №542/26, p. 19r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 190.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №543/26, p. 20r-v, 21r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 191-192.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №717/110, p. 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 193.

Geographical names: Arkazi is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Napoleon III Charles Louis Bonaparte (1808-1873) – President of France (1848-1852) and Emperor (1852-1870), captured by the Prussians in 1870.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №544/26, p. 22r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 193-194.

Identification of the people: The names of the Ghamazovs were not mentioned in the source and they were identified as a result of the research, thus the matter should have concerned about Mate (son of Abel) and Abel (son of Arakel) Ghamazovs.

Geographical names: The village of Oghly is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Minckwitz Yulius (son of Theodor) (1807-1870) – General of Russian army, Governor of Derbent in 1850-1856 and head of the Tbilisi Gendarmerie in 1856-1870.

Ghamazov Mate (son of Abel) (1812-1893) – Secret adviser, diplomat, translator and orientalist of the Russian Empire. In the 1830s, he served as an artillery officer in Tbilisi and Zaqatala. In 1854, he was appointed Consul General in Iran.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №544/26, p. 22r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 193-194.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 14, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: The village of Oghly and Kutisha Mount are located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №544/26, p. 22r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 193-194.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 14, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh was a khanate in Dagestan and the village of Oghly is also located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №440/24, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 194-196.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 21 1855.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №440/24, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 194-196.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 21 1855.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh was a khanate in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №440/24, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 194-196.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 21 1855.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №440/24, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 194-196.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №545/26, p. 29r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 196-197.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 22 1855.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №545/26, p. 29r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 196-197.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 22 1855.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh was a khanate in Dagestan and a village of Tsudakhar is also located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Yusuf-Beg Tair-Beg-Oghly of Qura (1806-1878) – Major General of the Russian Army. From 1859, he ruled the Qura Khanate, after his brother – Harun-Beg. He retired in 1876.

Aghalar beg (Aglar-Khan) – Last Khan of Gazikumukh. He was taken hostage by the Russians as a child; he fought on their side and got promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №545/26, p. 29r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 196-197.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 22 1855.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №545/26, p. 29r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 196-197.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan while the Gazikumukh khanate and the village of Tsudakhar were also located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №546/26, pp. 24r-v, 25r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 198-199.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan while the Gazikumukh khanate and the village of Tsudakhar were also located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №547/26, pp. 26r-v, 27r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 199-201.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 27 1855.

Geographical names: Kutisha mountain and the village of Oghly are located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №547/26, pp. 26r-v, 27r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 199-201.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 27 1855.

Geographical names: The village of Chiri-Yurt is located in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №547/26, pp. 26r-v, 27r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 199-201.

Geographical names: The village of Chiri-Yurt is located in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №113/28, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 201-203.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Levan Melikishvili on August 28.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №113/28, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 201-203.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Levan Melikishvili on August 28.

Geographical names: The village of Oghly is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №113/28, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 201-203.

Geographical names: Tabasaran and Kaitagh are areas in Dagestan, while Oghly and Akusha are villages.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №113/28, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 201-203.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Levan Melikishvili on August 28.

Geographical names: The village of Oghly is located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №440/24, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 194-196.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on September 2 1855.

Geographical names: Kutisha Mount is located in Dagestan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 246.

Geographical names: Kaitagh is an area in Dagestan, while Shilyagi is a village located there as well.

Biographical data:

Sultan Ahmed – Originally from the village of Shilyagi in Dagestan, he was the organizer of the unrest in Zemo Kaitagh in 1855. He was known as Shamil's chosen one and the famous Murid.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №334/20, p. 106r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 203-204.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on September 2.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №334/20, p. 106r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 203-204.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №440/24, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 194-196.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №93/Hd-6992, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 204-206.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Konstantine Tarkhnishvili on September 23.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №93/Hd-6992, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 204-206.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Konstantine Tarkhnishvili on September 23.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №93/Hd-6992, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 204-206.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakhети.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 11, p. 64.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of General Vasily Bebutov sent to the Military Minister, Vasily Dolgorukov on September 26.

Biographical data:

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elis until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Kazi Magoma/Kazi Muhhamad (1833-1902) – Shamil's son, Naib of Karata since 1859. He received the rank of thB Marshal after moving to Turkey.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 93v, 94r-v, 95r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 206-209.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Vorontsov Simon (son of Mikhail) (1823-1882) – General of the Russian Army Infantry, son of Mikhail Vorontsov, Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Branickaya-Vorontsova Elisabeth (daughter of Ksaver) (1792-1880) – Wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus (in 1844-54) – Mikhail Vorontsov, under her leadership, the St. Nino Women's Charity Society was founded in Tbilisi in 1846 and schools were opened in three cities. She also headed the Tbilisi Literary Salon.

Golitsyn-Choiseul-Gouffier Barbare (daughter of Grigol) (1802-1873) – Daughter of Senator Grigol Golitsyn (son of Sergei) and wife of Adjutant-Colonel of Mikhail Vorontsov – Colonel Eduard Octave Choiseul-Gouffier.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №441/24, pp. 36r-v, 37r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 212-213.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Saginashvili on October 14 1855.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Petre (son of Ilia) (1833-1855) – Grandson of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII. Brother of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He was killed during an attack on Kars.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №441/24, pp. 36r-v, 37r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 212-213.

Note: The source mentions that he suffered from inflammation of gall-bladder.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 128r-v, 129r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 213-214.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 449.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Petre (son of Ilia) (1833-1855) – Grandson of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII. Brother of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He was killed during an attack on Kars.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin and friend.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №548/26, pp. 28r-v, 29r-v, 30r-v, 31r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 214-216.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 25 1855.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №548/26, pp. 28r-v, 29r-v, 30r-v, 31r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 214-216.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 25 1855.

Geographical names: The villages of Derbent and Maraga were located in Dagestan. Derbent is now a city.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №548/26, pp. 28r-v, 29r-v, 30r-v, 31r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 214-216.

Identification of persons: The name of the governor is not mentioned in the source, but at that time the governor of Derbent was Yuli Minkvitz.

Geographical names: Nowadays, there is a city instead of the village Derbent.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Minckwitz Yulius (son of Theodor) (1807-1870) – General of Russian army, Governor of Derbent in 1850-1856 and head of the Tbilisi Gendarmerie in 1856-1870.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №549/26, pp. 32r-v, 33r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 217-218.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 31 1855.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan, while Khanag and Rughuja/Rughojab were villages.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №549/26, pp. 32r-v, 33r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 217-218.

Geographical names: Khanag is a village in Dagestan, while Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №550/26, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 218-219.

Geographical names: Khanag and Erpelia are villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №550/26, pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 218-219.

Geographical names: Khanag is a village in Dagestan, while Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №551/26, pp. 36r-v, 37r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 220-222.

Geographical names: Khanag is a village in Dagestan. Quba is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan. Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Eristavi Grigol (son of Shanshe) (1813-1888) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani – Elene Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), brother of Elizbar Eristavi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №552, pp. 38r-v, 39r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 222-223.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 12 1855.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №79.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to him by Mikhail Vorontsov on November 17.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №552, pp. 38r-v, 39r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 222-223.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 12 1855.

Geographical names: Tabasaran and Kaitagh are areas in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Utsmiev Jamov-Beg – Ruler of Karakaitagh in 1843-1857, father of Ahmed-Khan and Mekhti-Beg Utsmiev.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №552, pp. 38r-v, 39r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 222-223.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 12 1855.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan, while Sulak is a village.

Biographical data:

Ahmed-Khan – son of Jamov-beg Utsmiev, ruler of Karakaitagh in 1857-1860.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №552, pp. 38r-v, 39r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 222-223.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 12 1855.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Petre (son of Ilia) (1833-1855) – Grandson of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII. Brother of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani. He was killed during an attack on Kars.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №552, pp. 38r-v, 39r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 222-223.

Geographical names: The source mentions that the name of the village is “Khuzhnik” and the research has established that the village of “Khuchni”/“Khoshni” in Dagestan should be implied. Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №390/27, pp. 7r-v, 8r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 225-226.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on November 15 1855.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №335/20, pp. 107r-v, 108r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 224.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №390/27, pp. 7r-v, 8r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 225-226.

Identification of persons: The names of Madatov, Pankratiev, Miklashevsky, Dadiani and Arghutinsky are not mentioned in the source and their identification became possible as a result of the research.

Geographical names: Tabasaran and Gazikumukh were areas in Dagestan, the village of Derbent (now a city) and Kalukh mountain were nearby.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Nadirshah (Nadir-Shah Avshari) (1688-1747) – In 1736-1747, the Shah of Iran, from the Qizilbash tribe, conquered eastern Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Dagestan, and created a vast empire.

Madatov Valerian (son of Grigol) (1782-1829) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828, he gained a number of victories.

Pankratiev Nikita (son of Peter) (1788-1836) – Russian Adjutant General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Troops in 1829-1832.

Miklashevsky Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1796-1831) – Russian Army Colonel, Commander of the 42nd Chassaur Regiment, a Decembrist. He was killed in Dagestan, near the Aghachkala fortress, and was buried in the Shushi fortress in Dagestan.

Dadiani Alexandre (son of Levan) (1800-1865) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, Commander of the Yerevan Grenadier Regiment. He took part in various combat operations with Count Ivan Paskevich.

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №553/26, pp. 40r-v, 41r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 226-228.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 17.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Grigol (son of Shanshe) (1813-1888) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani – Elene Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), brother of Elizbar Eristavi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №553/26, pp. 40r-v, 41r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 226-228.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 17.

Geographical names: The area of Tabasaran and the village of Kulukh are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №553/26, pp. 40r-v, 41r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 226-228.

Geographical names: The area of Tabasaran and the village of Kulukh are located in Dagestan. Gordi is a village in Khoni municipality of Samegrelo.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1812-1895) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). From 1848, he commanded the Yerevan regiment, from 1853 – the Reserve Brigade of Caucasus Grenadiers. He succeeded in the battle near Bashkadiklar against the Turks in 1854.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: L. Boguslavsky, the History of the Apsheron Regiment (1700-1892), vol. 2, 1892, p. 246.

Geographical names: Kaitagh and Tabassaran are the areas in Dagestan and the village of Maraga is located there as well.

Biographical data:

Ildar-Kadi Aydi-Kadi Oghly (?-1866) – Kadi of northern Tabasaran, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Russian Army. He was succeeded by his son, Beybala-Bek.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №442/24, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 228-229.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №336/20, p. 109r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 230-231.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on December 9 1855.

Biographical data:

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №336/20, p. 109r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 230-231.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №337/20, p. 110r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, p. 231.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad_Orbelianta_Sagvareulo.pdf.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on December 22 1855.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №338/20, p. 111r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 231-232.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on December 22 1855.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №79.

Geographical names: Tabasaran is an area in Dagestan, the village of Derbent (now the city) is located there as well. Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №338/20, p. 111r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. V, Grigol Orbeliani, part IV, Tb., Universal, 2014, pp. 231-232.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, M. Shcherbinin's letter to Vasil Bebutov (son of Ioseb), Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1912.

Identification of persons: The source refers to Grigol (Giorgi) Eristavi (son of Shanshe (Pavle)) and Alexander Klugenau (son of Ivan) only by surnames and their identities were determined with the help of the November issue of the "Caucasus Calendar" of the corresponding year.

Geographical names: Quba is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Grigol (son of Shanshe) (1813-1888) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani – Elene Orbeliani (daughter of Ivane), brother of Elizbar Eristavi.

Klugen Alexander (son of Ivan) – Lieutenant Colonel in the Russian Army. He was appointed head of the Quba region in 1855.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1856, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1855, p.405.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №4402-i.

Dating: In this photo, Grigol Orbeliani looks much younger (he does not have a moustache), than in the other photo, in which he is wearing the Order of St. Vladimir, the Second Class, received in 1856.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №4402-i.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №339, p. 112r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 7.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №340, p. 113r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 7-8.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 95r, 96r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 8-10.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №554, pp. 42r, 43v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 12.

Geographical names: Ishkarty is in Dagestan, while Chiri-Yurt is in Chechnya; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №555, pp. 44r-v, 45r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 13-14.

Geographical names: Kiziurt seems to refer to the village where the Dagestan city of Kizilyurt is currently located and Chiri-Yurt is in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №341, p. 114r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 14-15.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №3919r-v, p. 9r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 15-16.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Zakaria) (1839-1856) – Nephew of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №342, pp. 115r-v, 116r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 16-17.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on March 1 1856.

Geographical names: The village and the settlement of Tarki are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №342, pp. 115r-v, 116r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 16-17.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan; The village and the settlement of Tarki are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №343, p. 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 17.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №174), pp. 23-29.

Dating: The plan was probably drawn up before the end of the Crimean War, on March 18 1856.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №84/14, p. 1r-v (authorized); Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 109-110.

Dating: According to the letter, Alexander Gagarin should have been the governor of Kutaisi, and Vasil Bebutov should have held an important position in Tbilisi. Manana Eristav-Orbeliani's son-in-law – Alexander Gagarin was first the Military Governor and then the Governor-General of Kutaisi in 1853-1857. Vasil Bebutov was appointed in 1854 as the Commander of the Civilian Part of the Caucasus and the Reserves. As long as Elizbar Eristavi had taken part in the Crimean War, he would not have started looking for a job until its end, that is, on March 18 1856. Accordingly, we think the letter must have been written after March 18 1856, when both of the above high-ranking officials remained in office.

Identification of persons: The name and surname of Alexander Gagarin are not mentioned in the source, he is referred to as the “governor”, but as far as Manana Orbeliani's relative is concerned, we assume that Alexander Gagarin must be meant. Bebutov's name is also not mentioned; His name was also determined as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Eristavi Ketevan (daughter of Shalva) (1826-1906) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan).

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Gagarin Alexander (son of Ivan) (1801-1857) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1851-1853 and General-Governor in 1853-1857. He was married to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin, David Orbeliani.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №344, pp. 118r-v, 119r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 18.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on March 23 1856.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №344, pp. 118r-v, 119r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 18.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №392, pp. 10r-v, 11r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 19.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №345, p. 120r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 20.

Identification of Persons: The name of the Viceroy is not indicated in the source and was identified by the research.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Muravyov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1794-1866) – General of the Russian Army, diplomat. From 1828 to 1829, during the Russo-Turkish War, he commanded the Caucasus Grenadier Brigade; Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1854 to 1856.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №346, pp. 121r-v, 122r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 20-21.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №83.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions only the surname of Vasilyev, but historical sources confirm that Vasily Vasilyev (son of Vasily) should be implied.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Vasilyev Vasily (son of Vasily) (1828-1894) – Russian artist and iconographer. In 1858, he received the title of Academician of the Academy of Arts.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №347, p. 123r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 21-22.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №415, pp. 7r-v, 8r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 22-23.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on June 1 1856.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №415, pp. 7r-v, 8r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 22-23.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №348, p. 124r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 23.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №349, pp. 125r-v, 126r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 24-25.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bebutov Vasil (son of Ioseb) (1791-1858) – Infantry General, participant in the Caucasian Wars, he led the suppression of the 1841 uprising in Guria. In 1846, he severely defeated Shamil during the battle of Kutisha. From 1854, he headed the civil service of the Viceroy.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 97r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, partV, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 25-26.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №557, pp. 48r-v, 49r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, partV, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 27-28.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 210-211.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Volckenhagen Adolf – Military Engineer. According to his project, the port of Petrovsky, now Makhachkala, was built on the shores of the Caspian Sea in Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №556, pp. 46r-v, 47r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 28-29.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №350, pp. 127r-v, 128r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 30.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on August 2 1856.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress in the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №350, pp. 127r-v, 128r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 30.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №416, pp. 9r-v, 10r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 31.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan; Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №351, pp. 129r-v, 130r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 32.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on August 27 1856.

Geographical names: Akhty is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №351, pp. 129r-v, 130r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 32.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on August 27.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Vezirishvili Dimitri (son of Giorgi) (1825-1898) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army since 1875, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, participant in the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton), niece of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №351, pp. 129r-v, 130r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 32.

Geographical names: Akhty is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Vezirishvili Dimitri (son of Giorgi) (1825-1898) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army since 1875, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, participant in the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton), niece of Grigol Orbeliani.

Mirzoyev (Mizoyev, Mirzoyan) Ivane (Ovanes) (son of Minai (Minas)) – Tbilisi merchant and usurer.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, case 7502, p. 9.

Dating: A letter sent to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleks-i-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, on August 27 shows that he was going to borrow money from Mirzoyev for his niece, but had not yet borrowed it. Apparently at first, he was going to give a thousand roubles, but then he borrowed 1600 roubles.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 134r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 33.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see p. 218.

Geographical names: Khasavyurt was a fortress in the 19th century and is now a town in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 117 r.; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 33.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 219-220.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 154r.; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 34.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see p. 221.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 148r.; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 34.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see p. 222.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №352, p. 131r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 35.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №353, pp. 132r-v, 133r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 35.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №558, p. 50r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 36.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №559, pp. 51r-v, 52r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 37-38.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan. Shemakhi is a city in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №560, p. 53r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 38.

Geographical names: Petrovsk is the current name of the town of Makhachkala on the shores of the Caspian Sea in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p.132r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 39.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 229-230.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Tchilashvili Sergi (Shiosha) (son of Gabriel (Glakha)) (1803-1864) – Major-General, military governor of Shemakhi and ruler of the civilian unit, participant in the Russo-Iranian wars of 1826-1828 and the Russo-Turkish wars of 1828-1829. During the capture of Kars, he received the rank of the Staff-Captain and served as the head of the Novoalexandrovka prison from 1834-1835. In 1839, he took part in the battle against Shamil.

Aghalar beg (Aglar-Khan) – Last Khan of Gazikumukh. He was taken hostage by the Russians as a child; he fought on their side and got promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №561, p. 54r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 39-40.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 163r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 40-41.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see p. 232.

Geographical names: Until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №393, pp. 12r-v, 13r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 41-42.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №562, pp. 55r-v, 56v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 42-43.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 28 1856.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, p. 1027.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №562, pp. 55r-v, 56v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 42-43.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 142r-v, 143r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 43-44.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 29 1856.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 142r-v, 143r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 43-44.

Dating: The research relating to the dating of the letter is presented in the same volume of Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 235-236.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №353, p. 134r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 44-45.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №417, pp. 11r-v, 12r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 45-46.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 127r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 46.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 239.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Vezirishvili Dimitri (son of Giorgi) (1825-1898) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army since 1875, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, participant in the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton), niece of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: Miloradovich G.A., List of persons of the retinue of their majesties from the reign of Emperor Peter I to 1886, St. Petersburg, 1886, p. 40.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №394, p. 14r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 47.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №354, p. 135r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 48.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №4538-i.

Dating: In this photo, along with the Order of St. Stanislaus, the First Class, he is wearing the Order of St. Vladimir, the Second Class, received on September 10 1856. Besides, this should be the photo sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on November 28 1856.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №4538-i.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 99r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 48-49.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 98r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 50.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, case №7502, p. 9.

Biographical data:

Mirzoyev (Mizoyev, Mirzoyan) Ivane (Ovanes) (son of Minai (Minas)) – Tbilisi merchant and usurer.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 97r, 98v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 52.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 244-245.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Gagarin Alexander (son of Ivan) (1801-1857) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1851-1853 and General-Governor in 1853-1857. He was married to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin, David Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №456, pp. 19r-v, 20r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 52-53.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 246-247.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 100v, 101r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 54-56.

Dating: The information given in the letters, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani and Leontiy Nikolai on March 8 and March 13, respectively, allows us to establish the date.

Source: The Nationals Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 100v, 101r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 54-56.

Dating: The information given in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on March 8, allows us to determine the date.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №355, pp. 136r-v, 137r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 53-54.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 100v, 101r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 54-56.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Leontiy (son of Pavel) (1820-1891) – General of the Russian Army. He was enlisted in the Black Sea Fleet in 1841, served in the Caucasus from 1847, commanded the Kabardino Regiment from 1852-1857 and fought against Shamil. From 1857 to 1860, he was under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army and took part in the capture of Shamil.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №443, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 57-58.

Dating: The information given in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on March 15, allows us to establish the date.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №443, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 57-58.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №563, pp. 57r-v, 58r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 59-60.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 101r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 61.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Aleksey Yermolov on March 23 1857.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 101r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 61.

Identification of persons: It is known that Yermolov had many illegitimate children in the Caucasus Mountains. Perhaps this Sophia was one of them.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 102r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 61-62.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №356, pp. 138r-v, 139r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 63-64.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №357, p. 140r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 64.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on April 3 1857.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonid Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine *Tsiskari*. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №357, p. 140r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 64.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonid Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine *Tsiskari*. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №358, p. 141r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 64-65.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №359, p. 142r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 65.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on April 19 1857.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili-Cholokashvili Elene (daughter of Ivane) (1832-?) – Granddaughter of Elene Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II) and Archil Bagrationi (son of Alexandre V), daughter of the famous General Ivane Andronikashvili (son of Malkazi), Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №359, p. 142r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 65.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Andronikashvili-Cholokashvili Elene (daughter of Ivane) (1832-?) – Granddaughter of Elene Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II) and Archil Bagrationi (son of Alexandre V), daughter of the famous General Ivane Andronikashvili (son of Malkazi), Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №360, pp. 143r-v, 144r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 66.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on May 17 1857.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №360, pp. 143r-v, 144r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 66.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Orbeliani on May 17 1857.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №360, pp. 143r-v, 144r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 66.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №361, p. 145r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 67.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions only the name "Elisabeth", the surname is not specified, but according to the genealogical list of the Orbelianis, Elisabeth, a wife of Grigol's uncle, died in 1857.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Iakob (son of Nikoloz) (1784-1843) – Grigol Orbeliani's uncle.

Avalishvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Solomon) (1798-1856) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's uncle – Samaragdon Orbeliani (son of Nikoloz).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №362, p. 146r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 67-68.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Andronikashvili-Cholokashvili Elene (daughter of Ivane) (1832-?) – Granddaughter of Elene Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II) and Archil Bagrationi (son of Alexandre V), daughter of the famous General Ivane Andronikashvili (son of Malkazi), Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter.

Source: A Brief Overview of Military Campaigns in the Caucasus in the Past 1857, Russian Herald (Vestnik), 1858, №3.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 162v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 68.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan and Yevgenievsky fortress is also located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №564, p. 59r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 69-70.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on June 18 1857.

Geographical names: Terengul Gorge is located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №564, p. 59r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 69-70.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on June 18 1857.

Geographical names: Terengul Gorge is located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №564, p. 59r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 69-70.

Geographical names: Terengul Gorge and a village Burtunay are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №645.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of Grigol Bagrationi-Mukhraneli, sent on June 22.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №645.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Chavchavadze Iason (son of Ivane) (1803-1857) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the battles of the Caucasus. Heavily wounded in the Crimean War near the village of Kuryuk-Dara. He was married to Mariam (Maya) Eristavi of Ksani (daughter of Shalva).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1884, February 6, №25, p. 3.

Dating: The time is not specified in the source, but it is known that Shamil arrived in Salatavia on June 22 with a reinforced detachment.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Jamaleddin (Jamaluddin) (1833-1858) – Shamil's son, who was handed over by Shamil to the Russians as a hostage when he was 6 years old. He was raised in the highest circles of Russia and became an officer in the Russian Army. In 1855, Shamil returned him by exchanging him for captives taken from Kakheti.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 155r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 70.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 267.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: A Brief Overview of Military Campaigns in the Caucasus in the Past 1857, Russian Herald (Vestnik), 1858, №3.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area located in Dagestan and the Yevgenievsky Fortress is located there as well.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: A Brief Overview of Military Campaigns in the Caucasus in the Past 1857, Russian Herald (Vestnik), 1858, №3.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area located in Dagestan and the Yevgenievsky Fortress is located there as well.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, pp. 1041-1042.

Geographical names: The village of Burtunay is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №565, pp. 61r, 62v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 70-71.

Geographical names: Terengul Gorge is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Yuri Chikovani, Princes Chavchavadzes, Tbilisi, Artanuji, 2002.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Griboedov Alexander (son of Sergei) (1795-1829) – Russian poet and diplomat, Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Russia to Iran, husband of Nino Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre). He was killed in Tehran.

Source: Rostislav Fadeyev, *State Order, Russia and Caucasus*, Moscow: Institute of Russian Civilization, 2010, p. 538;

Geographical names: Terengul Gorge and the village of Burtunay are located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №363, pp. 147r-v, 148r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 71-72.

Geographical names: Terengul Gorge and Salatavia are located in Dagestan.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: V. Soltan, "Capture of Salatavia in 1857", Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №566, pp. 63r, 64v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 72-73.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, pp. 1049-1050.

Geographical names: Shavshirak and Salatavia are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №567, pp. 65r-v, 66r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 73-74.

Geographical names: The village of Ishkarty and the region of Salatavia are located in Dagestan, and until 1857, Petrovsk was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan; Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №568, pp. 67r-v,68r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 74-75.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №569, pp. 69r-v, 70r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 75-76.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №364, pp. 149r-v,150r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 76-77.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan, while Dargo is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №570, pp. 71r-v,72r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 77-78.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan while Dargo is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: V. Soltan, "Capture of Salatavia in 1857", Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Chirkey and Chortau are the villages in Dagestan.

Source: V. Soltan, “Capture of Salatavia in 1857”, Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Chortau is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 102v, 103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 79-80.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on August 31 1857.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 102v, 103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 79-80.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №571, pp. 73r-v,74r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 81-82.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 100r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 82-83.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 282-283.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 103v, 104r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 83-84.

Identification of persons: Radetsky's name is not mentioned in the source, but the research has confirmed that the matter concerns Theodore Radetsky (son of Theodore), who was a Lieutenant Colonel until October 10 1857, and was promoted for his success in the battles of Salatavia.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Radetsky Theodore (son of Theodore) (1820-1890) – Military Engineer and General of the Russian Army. He participated in the battles against the North Caucasus from 1843; From 1865, he was the 38th, and from 1868 - the head of the 21st Infantry Division. He also participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №572, pp. 75r-v,76r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 85-86.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №395, pp. 15r-v,16r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 86-87.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №573, p. 77r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 88.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №574, pp. 78r-v,76r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 88-89.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №365, pp. 151r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 89-90.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 104r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 90.

Identification of persons: The name of Vasilchikov is not mentioned in the source and it was identified through the research.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Vasilchikov Sergei (son of Ilarion) (1849-1926) – General of Russian SArmy, Commander of the Shirvan Infantry Regiment in 1852-1858.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 104v, 105r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 91-92.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 144r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 93-94.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 292-293.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №575, pp. 80r-v, 81r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 94-95.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention Manyukin, but he was currently serving in Dagestan and the commander of the 21st Infantry Division was Zakhar Manyukin (son of Stepan).

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Manyukin (Manyukin-Neustruev) Zakhar (son of Stepan) (1799-1882) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Assistant Commander of the Caspian Troops, later – Military Governor of Derbent.

Ahmed-Khan – son of Jamov-beg Utsmiev, ruler of Karakaitagh in 1857-1860.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №577/576, pp. 82r-v, 83r-v, 84r-v, 85r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 96-97.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Eristavi Mariam (daughter of Ivane (Ninia)) (1831-1859) – Poet, daughter of Ivane (Ninia) Eristavi (son of Elizbar), her first poems were published in the magazine *Tsiskari*. Her father and sister wrote poems as well.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №577/576, pp. 82r-v, 83r-v, 84r-v, 85r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 96-97.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Kelese Mohammad.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №578, pp. 86r-v,87r-v; 88r-v, 89r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 97-98.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention Manyukin's name, but at that time, Zakhar Manyukin (son of Stepan) served in Derbent as a Governor.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Manyukin (Manyukin-Neustruev) Zakhar (son of Stepan) (1799-1882) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Assistant Commander of the Caspian Troops, later – Military Governor of Derbent.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №579, pp. 86r-v,87r-v; 88r-v, 89r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 98-99.

Identification of persons: Only the surname of Bagrationi is indicated in the letter and he was identified as a result of the research.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Source: V. Soltan, "Capture of Salatavia in 1857", Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Gumbet is one of the areas at the foothills of Dagestan and the village of Burtunay is located there as well.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №580, pp. 90r-v,91r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 99-100.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 6 1857.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia and the village Burtunay are located in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №580, pp. 90r-v,91r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 99-100.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia and the village Burtunay are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: V. Soltan, "Capture of Salatavia in 1857", Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, pp. 1053-1054.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, p. 1053.

Dating: As it is clear from the remark of the editor of “Acts”, the Emperor made this inscription on the report of October 6, 1875. We therefore date it with the period following the report.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №581, pp. 92r-v,93r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 100-103.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia and the village Burtunay are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №366, p. 152r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 103-104.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia and the village Burtunay are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №581, 31. pp. 96r-v,97r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 104-106.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №582, pp. 94r-v, 95r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 106.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area located in Dagestan and the Yevgenievsky Fortress is located there as well.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, p. 1055.

Dating: The information given in the report, sent to Nikolai Sukhozanet on October 27 1857, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p.105v, 106r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 107-108.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №583, pp. 98r-v, 99r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 110-111.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, p. 1055.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, p. 1055.

Geographical names: Dargo is a village in Chechnya, while Keger is in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: V. Soltan, “Capture of Salatavia in 1857”, Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Aukh is a historical area in northern Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №444, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 112-113.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on November 2 1857.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №584, pp. 102r-v,103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 113-115.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 316.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp.106v, 107r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 117-118.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on November 9 1857.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №584, pp. 102r-v,103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 113-115.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 3 1857.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention the name of Evdokimov, but General Nikolai Evdokimov (son of Ivan) was serving in Dagestan at the time.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №584, pp. 102r-v,103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 113-115.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 316.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №444, pp. 1r-v, 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 112-113.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №584, pp. 102r-v,103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 113-115.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 316.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: V. Soltan, "Capture of Salatavia in 1857", Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Zubut/Zubutly is a village in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №584, pp. 102r-v,103r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 113-115.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 3 1857.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, p. 1058.

Geographical names: Burtunay and Dylm are villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №367, p. 153r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 115-116.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №585, pp. 100r-v, 101r-v.; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 116-117.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Dadeshkeliani Konstantine (Murzakan) (son of Tsioki) (1826-1857) – Last chief of Svaneti in 1842-1857. He fatally wounded Kutaisi Governor Alexander Gagarin, who announced the order of his eviction from the country. He was shot on this charge.

Gagarin Alexander (son of Ivan) (1801-1857) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1851-1853 and General-Governor in 1853-1857. He was married to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin, David Orbeliani.

Source: V. Soltan, "Capture of Salatavia in 1857", Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Kazi Magoma/Kazi Muhhamad (1833-1902) – Shamil's son, Naib of Karata since 1859. He received the rank of thB Marshal after moving to Turkey.

Source: V. Soltan, “Capture of Salatavia in 1857”, Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Beilar-Kurgan was located in Dagestan, in the vicinity of the village Dylm.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 106v, 107r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 117-118.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, pp. 1058-1059.

Geographical names: Zubuta and Khubari ar villages in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Kazi Magoma/Kazi Muhhamad (1833-1902) – Shamil's son, Naib of Karata since 1859. He received the rank of thB Marshal after moving to Turkey.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №458/24.

Dating: It appears from the letter that he had already received the rank of Adjutant-General and we are dating according to this fact. It also coincides with the fact that Grigol Orbeliani was accompanied by his sister-in-law, nephew and niece, and he was currently serving in Temirkhanshura. All this took place in 1857. It is also noteworthy that people from Temirkhanshura really went to the sea in Petrovsk.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonid Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine *Tsiskari*. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 107v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 120. V. Soltan, “Capture of Salatavia in 1857”, Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884; <http://www.vostlit.info/Texts/Dokumenty/Kavkaz/XIX/1840-1860/Soltan-V/text3.htm>

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on November 19 1857.

Geographical names: The village of Dylm is located in Dagestan.

Source: V. Soltan, “Capture of Salatavia in 1857”, Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area in Dagestan, while Burtunay and Dylm are the villages located there as well.

Source: V. Soltan, "Capture of Salatavia in 1857", Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area in Dagestan and Burtunay is a village located there as well.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission. vol. 12, pp. 1059-1060.

Geographical names: Burtunay is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: V. Soltan, “Capture of Salatavia in 1857”, Caucasian collection, volume 8, 1884.

Geographical names: Salatavia is an area in Dagestan.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 107v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 120.

Geographical names: Dylym is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 108r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 121.

Geographical names: The region of Salatavia is located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 108r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 122-123.

Geographical names: Keshen-aukh was a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 108v, 109r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 123-124.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Nationals Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 108v, 109r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 123-125.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №368/20; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 126-127.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 109v. 110 r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 128-132.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s own cousin.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 109v. 110 r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 128-132.

Geographical names: Dagestani fortress Khasavyurt is currently the city of the same name.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s own cousin.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Russian State Historic Archives, stock 1268, description 9, case №287, p. 5; Tatyana Kolosovskaya (daughter of Alexander), History of the Creation of the Monument to Adjutant General M.Z. Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov, “Military History Magazine”, №11, 2018.

Biographical data:

Arghutinsky-Dolgorukov Mose (son of Zakaria) (1797-1855) – General of the Russian Army. From 1827, he served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. From 1847, he was appointed Military Governor of Derbent and Commander of the Troops of South Dagestan.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1859, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1858.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: D.I. Kipiani, notes by Dimitri Kipiani (son of Ivan), edition “The Russian Olden Times”, 1886, volume XLIX, March, pp. 517-538; volume L, May, pp. 267-286.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №424/152, p.58.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №586/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, p. 133.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Konstantine (son of Ivane) (1838-1905) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War of 1853-1856. In 1856-1859 and 1878-1894, he was in reserve, in 1876-1877 he was the Commander of the 16th Grenadier Regiment of Samegrelo, and in 1895-1901, he was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province, the great-grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt, Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II).

Palavandishvili-Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Elisabeth (daughter of Nikoloz) (1840-1916) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab) and Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb), wife of Konstantine Bagrationi-Mukhraneli (son of Ivane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №587/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 134-136.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on April 13, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №587/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 134-136.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on April 13, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №587/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 134-136.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on April 13, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Kobiashvili Nikoloz (son of Grigol) – Lieutenant Colonel of the Russian Army, Commander of the Fourth Battalion of Caucasian Shooters. On June 4 1857, he was captured by Murids. It was not until April 5 1858, that he was released. They exchanged him for 11 captured mountain dwellers and 2000 roubles. In 1868-1871, he was Deputy Commander of the 19th Infantry Division.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №587/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 134-136.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case #7502 (old #174), p. 129r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. 6, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015. pp. 134-136.

Biographical data:

Kruzenshtern Alexei (son of Ivan) (1813-1887) – From 1850, he was a Vice-Director of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1856, he became a director of the same Chancellery. From 1869, he was a Civilian Governor of the South Caucasus, Counsellor of State from 1857 and Privy Councillor from 1861.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case #7502 (old #174), p. 129r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. 6, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015. pp. 134-136.

Biographical data:

Kruzenshtern Alexei (son of Ivan) (1813-1887) – From 1850, he was a Vice-Director of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1856, he became a director of the same Chancellery. From 1869, he was a Civilian Governor of the South Caucasus, Counsellor of State from 1857 and Privy Councillor from 1861.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №588/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 140-142.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on April 28, allows us to determine the time.

Annotations of people:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Korghanov Solomon (son of Ivan) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War of 1853-1856, chief of the left flank of the Lezgian land border line since 1859.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №588/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 138-140.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №774; Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №687.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №588/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 138-140.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), ფ3.: 130r-v, 131 r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. 6, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015. pp. 140-142.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on May 3-18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Orlovsky Konstantin (son of Ivan) (1810-1876) – A Polish statesman by origin, he served in Georgia from 1834, he was the Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1860-1876.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), ფფ.: 130r-v, 131 r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. 6, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015. pp. 140-142.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on May 3-18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Vekilov Mirza Usup Khudad - Translator who served with the ruler of the Mekhtuli Khanate, as well as Grigol Orbeliani in Zaqatala.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), ფფ.: 130r-v, 131 r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. 6, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015. pp. 140-142.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy’s Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №589/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tbilisi, Saari, 2015, pp. 142-143.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №589/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 142-143.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on May 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alisultan – Ruler of Avaria in 1802-1823, brother of Sultan Ahmed.

Akhmed-Khan III Hassan Ulu of Mekhtuli – Commander of Mekhtuli, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1831, he served in the Hussar Regiment in St. Petersburg. He was married to Nokh-Bek, daughter of Mokhti Shamkhal of Tarki.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №589/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 142-143.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Alisultan – Ruler of Avaria in 1802-1823, brother of Sultan Ahmed.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1858, №5, pp. 3-5.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №590/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 143.

Note: No additional information could be found about Svimon Paichadze.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №591/26; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, Part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 144.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine *Tsiskari*, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №592, pp. 115r-v, 116r-v, 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 144-149.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on June 28, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №592, pp. 115r-v, 116r-v, 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 144-149.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №592, pp. 115r-v, 116r-v, 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 144-149.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on June 30 1858.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Tamaz (Toma)) (1797-1868) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He participated in the Russo-Turkish and Russo-Iranian wars. In 1829-1839, he was the head of Tbilisi region. In 1839, he was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province. He participated in wars against Dagestan and Chechnya.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №592, pp. 115r-v, 116r-v, 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 144-149.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №592, pp. 115r-v, 116r-v, 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 144-149.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on June 30, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on June 28 reads: “I will have to go to Borjomi these days”, and the letter sent after July 10 reads: “I was in Borjomi before, where I spent four days.” We think he should have been in Borjomi in early July.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 44r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 149.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 354.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze until July 26, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 111r-v, 112r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 149-151.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh was a khanate in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze until July 26, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 34r-v, 35r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 357.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivan) (1787-1861) – General of Russian Army, Konstantin Bagrationi-Mukhraneli's brother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №593, pp. 118r-v,119r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 156-157.

Geographical names: Gazikumukh was a khanate in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №445, pp. 1r-v,2r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 158-160.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 112v, 113r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 160-161.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Milyutin on August 19, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 112v, 113r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 160-161.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Milyutin on August 19, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 112v, 113r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 160-161.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 112v, 113r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 160-161.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Milyutin on August 29, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 113v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 162-163.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №467/24, p. 12r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 43.

Dating: This short letter could have been written any summer after Grigol Orbeliani returned to Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №594, p. 120r-v, 121r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 164-166.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on September 2, allows us to determine the time.

Annotations of people:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Wrangel Alexander (son of Evstatiy) (1804-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, served in Char-Belakan region.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №594, pp. 120r-v, 121r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 164-166.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Vrevsky Hippolytus (son of Alexander) (1814-1858) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №594, pp. 120r-v, 121r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 164-166.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 114r-v, 115r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 166-167.

Geographical names: Qarayazi is the former name of the city of Gardabani in eastern Georgia.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 114r-v, 115r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 166-167.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 115r-v, 116r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 169-170.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on September 17, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 115r-v, 116r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 169-170.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on September 17, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 115r-v, 116r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 169-170.

Dating: The information in the letters, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on September 17 and 19, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 115r-v, 116r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 169-170.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 116v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 172.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 173-174.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on September 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 117r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 173-174.

Dating: The date of this letter is specified in the letter sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on 1 October.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 119v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 175-176.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on October 1, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Gusarka is a village in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 119v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 175-176.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on October 1, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 119v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 175-176.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on October 1, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 119v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 175-176.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on October 1, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 119v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 175-176.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 374-375.

Geographical names: Chiri-Yurt is a village in Chechnya, while Gusarka is a village in present-day Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1858, №10, pp. 63-66; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 14-17.

Biographical data:

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: Giorgi Kereselidze's memory, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №13456.

Dating: The dinner in honour of Alexander Dumas was held at the editorial office of the magazine *Tsiskari* on November 29 1858.

Biographical data:

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine *Tsiskari* in 1857-1875.

Dumas Alexander (father) (1802-1870) – French writer, playwright and journalist, travelled to the Caucasus in 1858 and wrote the book “Caucasus”.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1858, №11, pp. 121-126, 184-185; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 45-48.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemias (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani’s older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili’s mother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №595, p. 122r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 177.

Geographical names: Temirkhanshura/Shura is the former name of the city of Buynaksk in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 120r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, pp. 177-178.

Biographical data:

Karlgoff Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1806-1877) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Quartermaster of the Caucasus Army; He was responsible for housing and supplying warriors.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 121r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VI, Grigol Orbeliani, part V, Tb., Saari, 2015, p. 179.

Biographical data:

Kaufmann Konstantin (son of Peter) (1818-1882) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, engineer, Director of the Chancellery of the Military Minister since 1861, Governor-General of Turkestan since 1867.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Erast Andreevsky's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, №643.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Andreevsky Erast (son of Stephan) (1809-1872) – Personal physician of Mikhail Vorontsov, the Viceroy of the Caucasus. He accompanied Vorontsov who was transferred to St. Petersburg. He bought large estates in Georgia and married Barbare, the daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz) and Giorgi Tumanishvili (son of Egnate).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, H - 101.

Biographical data:

Gabashvili Besarion (Besik) (son of Zakaria) (1750-1791) – Poet and political figure, son of preceptor of the Court of Teimuraz II, King of Kartli and Kakheti, served Solomon I, King of Imereti.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Tumanishvili Dimitri (?-1821) – Secretary of the Royal Court of the King of Kartli-Kakheti Erekle II, poet.

Melikishvili Ioseb (son of Pavle) (1841-1886) – Poet and publicist, editor and publisher of the newspaper *Droeba*.

Tsinamdzhvrishvili Svimon – Poet and translator.

Tumanishvili Giorgi (son of Egnate) (1774/5-1837/40) – Georgian bibliophile, poet, calligrapher and civil servant, one of the scribes and interpolators of “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”.

Teimuraz II Bagrationi (1700-1762) – Governor of Kakheti in 1709-1715 and King in 1733-1744, King of Kartli in 1744-1762, poet and translator.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 202 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 10.

Note: Sharoev's name is not mentioned in the source, it is only clear that the matter concerns an official. None of the persons mentioned in the "Caucasus Calendar" of this period are mentioned with the above surname.

Biographical data:

Witte Julius (son of Theodor) (1814-1868) – In 1847-1857, he was the head of the Department of Agriculture of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and the head of the Department of Estates and a member of the Board of the Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1857 until his death.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №596, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 11-13.

Identification of persons: The name of David Chavchavadze's daughter is not mentioned, but it has been identified in historical sources.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Tumanishvili Mikheil (son of Birtveli) (1818-1875) – Poet, translator, publicist and theatre critic.

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book "Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth".

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book "Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth".

Chavchavadze-Jorjadze Nino (daughter of David) (1859-1936) – daughter of David Chavchavadze and Anna Bagration-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze, wife of David Jorjadze (son of Giorgi).

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №597, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 14-15.

Identification of persons: The names of Terghugasov, Zisserman and Kaufmann are not mentioned in the source and have been determined through the research.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrioni-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1812-1895) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). From 1848, he commanded the Yerevan regiment, from 1853 – the Reserve Brigade of Caucasus Grenadiers. He succeeded in the battle near Bashkadiklar against the Turks in 1854.

Terghugasov Arzas (son of Artem) (1819-1881) – General of the Russian Army, hero of the Russo-Turkish War. In 1859, he was appointed Commander of the Apsheron Infantry Regiment, and in 1866 – Commander of the 38th Infantry Division.

Sumarokov-Elston Felix (son of Nikolai) (1820-1877) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Kuban Oblast, Commander of the Kharkov Oblast Troops.

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Ioseb (son of David) (1819-1878) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea; From 1859, he was the commander of the Dagestan troops and the ruler of Gazikumukh, and from 1868 – the commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division. He was married to Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka).

Zisserman Karl (son of Lvov) (?-1888) – Statesman of the Russian Empire, he served in the Judicial Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1859; From 1868 to 1874 he was the head of the Chancellery of the Governor of Tbilisi; From 1882, he was the Governor of Stavropol and from 1887 – the Governor of Tbilisi.

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Kaufmann Konstantin (son of Peter) (1818-1882) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, engineer, Director of the Chancellery of the Military Minister since 1861, Governor-General of Turkestan since 1867.

Source: Sol. Tsaishvili, Grigol Orbeliani's service record, works of Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, volume I, Tbilisi, 1947, p. 353; Vasily Novitsky, Military Encyclopaedia, volume IX, St. Petersburg, 1912, p. 73;

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №598, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 15-17.

Geographical names: The village and the settlement of Tarki are located in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Ibrahim Khan of Mekhtula (?-no later 1881) son of Ahmed khan, colonel of Russian army.

Rashid-Khan of Mekhtula – last governor Mekhtula Khanate, son of Ahmed khan.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №4401-i.

Dating: The beard in this photo is whiter than on the 4538-i and he is wearing new medals. Naturally, on March 6 1859, he would have taken a picture to send to the Emperor's brothers, showing in full his merits reflected in the awards.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №4401-i.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 121v, 122 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 17-18.

Biographical data:

Kaufmann Konstantin (son of Peter) (1818-1882) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, engineer, Director of the Chancellery of the Military Minister since 1861, Governor-General of Turkestan since 1867.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №599, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 19-21.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №600, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v.; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 21-23.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the names of Mamuka Orbeliani's daughter and her fiancé and they have been identified by the research.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Orbeliani Mamuka (Makar) (son of Tamaz) (1800-1871) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Tarkhan-Mouravi Barbare (Babo) (daughter of Mamuka) (1842-1913) – Wife of Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi (son of David).

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Ioseb (son of David) (1819-1878) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea; From 1859, he was the commander of the Dagestan troops and the ruler of Gazikumukh, and from 1868 – the commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division. He was married to Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №601, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 23-24.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on April 17, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №601, pp. 1r-v, 2r; j. K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 23-24.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №600, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v.; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 21-23.

Dating: The information given in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on April 11, according to which this wedding should have taken place during the Feast of Quasimodogeniti, allows us to determine the time. In 1859, Easter fell on April 12, while the Feast of Quasimodogeniti – on April 19.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the names of Mamuka Orbeliani's daughter and her fiancé and they have been identified by the research.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Mamuka (Makar) (son of Tamaz) (1800-1871) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Tarkhan-Mouravi Barbare (Babo) (daughter of Mamuka) (1842-1913) – Wife of Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi (son of David).

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Ioseb (son of David) (1819-1878) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea; From 1859, he was the commander of the Dagestan troops and the ruler of Gazikumukh, and from 1868 – the commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division. He was married to Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №602, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 24-25.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №647.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №648.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №603, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 26-27.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on June 27.

Geographical names: The city of Grozny is in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №603, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 26-27.

Geographical names: The city of Grozny is in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №649.

Geographical names: Yeysk is a city on the coast of the Azov Sea.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №604, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 28-29.

Geographical names: The Kuri khanate was located in southern Dagestan from 1812 to 1864. There are several villages in Georgia called "Vashlovani". Vashlovani, located in Tetrtskaro municipality, should probably be meant here, because Grigol Orbeliani's relatives lived there.

Biographical data:

Yusuf-Beg Tair-Beg-Oghly of Qura (1806-1878) – Major General of the Russian Army. From 1859, he ruled the Qura Khanate, after his brother – Harun-Beg. He retired in 1876.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №396, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 29-30.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on July 27 1859.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №396, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 29-30.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №605, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 31-32.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 6 1859.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №605, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 31-32.

Biographical data:

Shahmandar-Haji – Shamil's comrade, Naib of Chirkhei. He was captured by the Russians in 1843 during an attack on Gazikumukh. We do not have information about his further activities.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 122 v; 123 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 32-33.

Biographical data:

Kruzenshtern Alexei (son of Ivan) (1813-1887) – From 1850, he was a Vice-Director of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1856, he became a director of the same Chancellery. From 1969, he was a Civilian Governor of the South Caucasus, Counsellor of State from 1857 and Privy Councillor from 1861.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №386, p. 167 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 34-35.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 240-241.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 119 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 35-36.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 242.

Identification of persons: Uncle Alexandre's surname was Orbeliani, but no information about him is found in the genealogical list of the Orbelianis.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1142.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №606, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 36-38.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 31 1859.

Biographical data:

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: “Literary Heritage”, book 1, 1935, p. 562.

Dating: The time of this meeting is not indicated in the memoirs of Ilia Chavchavadze by Iona Meunargia. The research established that the meeting could have taken place only in 1859, when Ilia Chavchavadze temporarily arrived in Tbilisi due to health problems and returned to St. Petersburg in the autumn, while Grigol Orbeliani returned to Tbilisi from St. Petersburg on October 20.

Geographical names: Mleta is a village in the Dusheti municipality, in Georgia.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №606, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 36-38.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on October 31 1859.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №606, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 36-38.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №527, p. 1 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 38.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 245-246.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1859, №11, pp. 184-185; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 61-62.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №459, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 39.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 247.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1190.

Geographical names: Lakes Uzen-Am and Retlo are bordered by Chechnya and Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 123 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 39-40.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 829.

Geographical names: Adagum Valley is located in the Krasnodar Krai.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №656.

Dating: We date the fact according to the dates when Alexander Baryatinsky received the rank of Field Marshal and when Giorgi Eristavi sent a letter to Grigol Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed “Ataman”.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №656.

Dating: The letter only states the month and the number – December 28, but it mentions that the Prince received the rank of Field Marshal. Alexander Baryatinsky received this rank on December 6 1859. It also coincides with the fact that during this period Grigol Orbeliani sent a letter to Giorgi Eristavi in Kutaisi, and the latter was the Governor-General of Kutaisi in 1858-1861.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed “Ataman”.

Iziumsky Andrian (son of Andrian) – Head of the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Kutaisi in 1857-1862.

Source: Giorgi Kereselidze, “My Memories”, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №13236.

Dating: “Surami Fortress” was published in the magazine *Tsiskari* in December 1859, issue №12.

Biographical data:

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine *Tsiskari* in 1857-1875.

Chonkadze Daniel (son of Giorgi) (1830-1860) – Georgian novelist and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, H – 1132.

Source: Giorgi Kereselidze, “My Memories”, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №13236, №13458.

Dating: We date the fact according to the events mentioned in the memory. It says that 2 years have passed since the update of the magazine (1857) and it also says that this is the year when Akaki Tsereteli met Ivane Kereselidze.

Biographical data:

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine *Tsiskari* in 1857-1875.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 2, description 1, case №2115 (old №171), Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, Tbilisi, 1959, pp. 383-432.

Dating: This story by Karolina Jaenisch-Pavlova was written in Dresden in 1859 and published in the magazine *Russkiy Vestnik*, vol. XXIV. Accordingly, the translation must be accomplished after this time.

Biographical data:

Jaenisch-Pavlova Karolina (daughter of Karl) (1807-1893) – Poetess, prose writer, playwright and translator, of German descent. She had a close relationship with Adam Mickiewicz, lived for a long time in Dresden.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №397, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 41.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on January 3 1860.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 124r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 42-43.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on January 3, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kara-Ali – Naib of Dzhurmut, who moved to the Russian side in the early 1850s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 124r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 42-43.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Autograph: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №397, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 41.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Agha Satara.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: Autograph: Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №397, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 41.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on January 3, allows us to determine the time.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Agha Satara.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №650.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1190.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1861, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1860, department V, p. 9; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Adolf Berge's letter to Raphael Eristavi, Raphael Eristavi's personal archives, №402.

Dating: Aleksandr Kapgher (son of Kristian), who was the Governor-General of Tbilisi before Grigol, was transferred to another position at that time. A letter, sent by Adolf Berge to Raphael Eristavi on January 30 1860, shows that Grigol Orbeliani had already been appointed to this position.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Adolf Berge's letter to Raphael Eristavi, Raphael Eristavi's personal archives, №402.

Biographical data:

Berge Adolf (son of Peter) (1828-1886) – Russian orientalist, specialist of archaeography and archaeology. From 1851, he served in the Chancellery of Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov, and from 1859 - in the Chancellery of the Secretary of State, Kruzenshtern. From 1864 to 1886, he was chairman of the Archeographic Commission of the Caucasus.

Eristavi Raphael (son of David) (1824-1901) – Georgian poet, playwright and public figure.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1860, №1, pp. 61-62; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 116.

Biographical data:

Krylov Ivan (son of Andrei) (1768/9-1844) – Famous Russian writer, playwright and fabulist.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 11, p. 224.

Biographical data:

Orlov Alexei (son of Theodore) (1786-1861) – Cavalry General of the Russian Army, diplomat. In 1856-1861, he was the chairman of the Caucasus Committee.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 44.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 45-46.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 20, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 45-46.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, pp. 2v; 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 49.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 25, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: The Kuri Khanate and Tarki settlement consisting of several villages were in Dagestan, while Elisu/Ilisu are villages in the present-day territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Abu Muslim-Khan – Son of Mahdi Shamkhal, Lieutenant General of Russia, Shamkhal of Tarki from 1836-1869.

Yusuf-Beg Tair-Beg-Oghly of Qura (1806-1878) – Major General of the Russian Army. From 1859, he ruled the Qura Khanate, after his brother – Harun-Beg. He retired in 1876.

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, p. 2v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 48.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, pp. 2v, 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 49.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, p. 3r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 50.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №152, p. 3r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 50.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1860, №3, pp. 195, 197-198; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 116.

Biographical data:

Krylov Ivan (son of Andrei) (1768/9-1844) – Famous Russian writer, playwright and fabulist.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №398, p.1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №398, p.1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №403, p. 20r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 52-53.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on April 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Kaikhosro (son of Bagrat) (1799-1857) – Son of Bagrat Bagrationi-Mukhraneli (son of Giorgi). His wife was Barbare Abesadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Anna (Daughter of Kaikhosro) – Daughter of Kaikhosro Bagrationi-Mukhraneli (son of Bagrat) and wife of Alexander Kovako.

Kovako Alexander (son of Nikolai) (1822-1900) – Colonel of the Russian Army, electrical technician, inventor, founder of the School of Galvanoplasty in St. Petersburg, member of the Russian Technical Society, husband of Anna Bagrationi-Mukhraneli.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №403, p. 20r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 52-53.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on April 28, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №403, p. 20r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 52-53.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on April 28, allows us to determine the time.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Geua Okhanashvili.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №403, p. 20r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 52-53.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 260-261.

Note: No further information could be obtained about servant Sosika.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, pp. 136r, 137v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 53-54.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 262.

Note: No further information could be obtained about the servant Zakarka.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, pp. 138r-v, 139r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 54-55.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the *Epistolary Heritage*, see p. 264.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №607, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 55-57.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Kelese Mahmada; uncle of David Jorjadze, Archimandrite Ioane Jorjadze, was a head of Gareji monastery.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №418, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 57-58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on June 17, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source says "Grisha" and according to the context it is clear that the matter concerns Grigol Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Ilia).

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Dimitri (son of Ilia) (1839-1860) – Son of Ilia Batonishvili (son of Giorgi XII), brother of Barbare – Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia's wife.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Grigol (son of Ilia) (1833-1899) - Son of Ilia Batonishvili - a grandson of Giorgi XII, brother of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №418, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 57-58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on June 17, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani Mamuka (Makar) (son of Tamaz) (1800-1871) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №418, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 57-58.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani Mamuka (Makar) (son of Tamaz) (1800-1871) – Major-General of the Russian Army, a distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 855-856.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 58-60.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili on June 24, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Dimitri's surname is not indicated in the source and it is not possible to identify him.

Biographical data:

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 58-60.

Note: Dimitri's surname is not mentioned in the source and it is not possible to identify him, but other letters show that he may be the husband of Barbare Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Biographical data:

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №446, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 60-61.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Saginashvili on July 25 1860.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin.

Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli Elisabeth (daughter of Nikoloz) (1840-1916) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab) and Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb), wife of Konstantine Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli (son of Ivane).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №446, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 60-61.

Geographical names: Zeulistan was a village in the Dmanisi municipality of the Kvemo Kartli region (Sarkineti community), which is now called "Ganakhleba".

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №370, pp. 1r; 2v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 61-62.

Identification of persons: Uncle Alexandre's surname was Orbeliani, but no information about him is found in the genealogical list of the Orbelianis.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1211-1213.

Geographical names: The rivers Assa and Argun flow in Georgia and North Caucasus.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1213-1214.

Geographical names: the Akki people are one of the tribes of Chechnya, while Jumsoi is a village in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 857-859.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №455/24, pp. 47r-v, 48r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 17 1860, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Giorgi III (?-1184) – King of Georgia in 1156-1184.

Giorgi IV Lasha (1192-1223) King of Georgia in 1213-1223. Son of Tamar King and David Soslan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №455/24, pp. 47r-v, 48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 39-41.

Dating: The letter, dated August 17, shows that a grand celebration is planned for August 25 in Tbilisi, for which the officials are coming back from their summer cottages. The capture of Shamil's last stronghold, Gunib, on August 25 1859, ended the war waged by the Russian Empire in the Caucasus, and the day was declared a holiday. According to the content of the letter, the Viceroy (Alexander Baryatinsky) was going to arrive in Tbilisi on August 23 to celebrate this day, and Grigol Orbeliani was going to arrive on Monday to meet him on the spot. Naturally, we think that Monday was the day before August 23rd. This day was celebrated with the greatest pomp in Tbilisi after the victory over the mountain-dwellers of East Caucasus in 1860, while August 22 was indeed a Monday.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 860-861.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Korghanov Ioseb (son of Ivan) (1811-1870) – Major-General of the Russian Army. From 1851, he served in the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment and on December 6 1852, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1852-1854, he was assistant to the head of the Tbilisi Chasseur Regiment and the head of the Nuha district.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №499, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 62-64.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №499, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 62-64.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on August 20, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №455/24, pp. 47r-v, 48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 39-41.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 17 1860, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №455/24, pp. 47r-v, 48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 39-41.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 17 1860, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №455/24, pp. 47r-v, 48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 39-41.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 17 1860, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №455/24, pp. 47r-v, 48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 39-41.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 17 1860, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №455/24, pp. 47r-v, 48r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 39-41.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his cousin Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 17 1860, allows us to determine the time.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, №8, 1860, pp. 305-306; Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, S -1120; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, Q - 27; KKGNC, Petre Umikashvili's personal archival fund, №9.

Note: This error led to the fact that the mentioned poem in the name of Grigol Orbeliani was included not only in manuscript collections, but also in print editions. Information about this error is written on the relevant text edges of the manuscript collection of the poems of Giorgi Dvanadze. Also, in Petre Umikashvili's manuscript collection "Georgian Songs", it is written next to this poem: "Everyone thinks that the poem belongs to him, but Grigol told me that it is not his." The poem was also included in the manuscript "Album of Poems" compiled by Sophio Makashvili in 1868. This mistake has been corrected in the catalogue of the National Parliamentary Library, thus indicating Giorgi Dvanadze as the author of the poem.

Biographical data:

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine *Tsiskari* in 1857-1875.

Dvanadze Giorgi (1829-1886) – Georgian actor and poet.

Source: The Russian Central State Military Historical Archive, RSMHA, stock 1268, description 12, case №105, pp. 74-76.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Nino Tchilashvili's letter to Dimitri Kipiani, The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №14943.

Dating: Time is indicated in Nino Tchilashvili's letter sent to her husband on September 4.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Tchilashvili Kipiani Nino (daughter of Iagor) (1827-1902) – Public figure, memoirist, founder of Tbilisi Music Society, a member of St. Nino's Charity Organization, wife of Dimitri Kipiani.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №608, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 64.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on September 4, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Vera (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1903) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Nikolai Sviatopolk-Mirsky (son of Ivan).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №608, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 64.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on September 4, allows us to determine the time.

Note: The name of Derbentsov (it may have been Derbentsev) is not indicated in the source and could not be identified.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №608, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 64.

Identification of persons: The name of Derbentsov (it may have been Derbentsev) is not indicated in the source and could not be identified.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №608, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 64.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on September 4, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №371, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 65-66.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Meskhishvili on September 6, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №371, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 65-66.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Meskhishvili on September 6, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Vera (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1903) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Nikolai Sviatopolk-Mirsky (son of Ivan).

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonid Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine *Tsiskari*. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №371, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 65-66.

Geographical names: Osiauri is a village in Khashuri municipality.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №657.

Dating: The time is indicated in Isak Tumanishvili's letter, sent on September 9.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №657.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1860, №9, pp. 125-128; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 58-59.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, case №7502, p. 9.

Biographical data:

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Mirzoyev (Mizoyev, Mirzoyan) Ivane (Ovanes) (son of Minai (Minas)) – Tbilisi merchant and usurer.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, Umikashvili Petre – the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, pp. 54-55.

Dating: The poem was already published in October 1860.

Biographical data:

Onikashvili Dimitri – Originally from Tbilisi, a military serviceman of the Russian Army. He served in Ganja with Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №775; Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №688.

Dating: Petre Bagrationi's letter has not reached us, but the time is indicated in Dimitri Kipiani's letter sent on October 8.

Identification of persons: Petre and Ivane Bagrationis (sons of Roman) and their mother, Ana Ivanova (daughter of Simon), were identified according to the year of Ivane's death. The letter states that Ivane had just died at that time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Petre (son of Revaz (Roman)) (1818-1876) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Governor of Tver since 1861, and Governor of Livland, Kurland and Estonia since 1870.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Revaz (Roman)) (1825-1860) – In 1848, he served in the Yerevan Carabinieri Regiment, from 1849 – in Apsheron; From 1857, he was the Commander of the Dagestan Equestrian Regiment, the director of the Temirkhanshura Amateur Theatre, the best singer and dancer.

Ivanova-Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Anna (daughter of Simon) (1799-1875) – Wife of Revaz (Roman) Bagrationi-Mukhraneli (son of Ivane).

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №775; Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №688.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1564.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Kipiani on October 31.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1564.

Identification of persons: The text does not mention the name of Ivane Bagrationi's father, but Ivane Bagrationi (son of Roman) died that year.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Revaz (Roman)) (1825-1860) – In 1848, he served in the Yerevan Carabinieri Regiment, from 1849 – in Apsheron; From 1857, he was the Commander of the Dagestan Equestrian Regiment, the director of the Temirkhanshura Amateur Theatre, the best singer and dancer.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1564.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Dimitri Kipiani on October 31.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1860, №10, pp. 254-256; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 63-64.

Biographical data:

Onikashvili Dimitri – Originally from Tbilisi, a military serviceman of the Russian Army. He served in Ganja with Grigol Orbeliani’s brother Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №447, pp. 1r-v; 2v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 66-67.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on November 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexandra Feodorovna, Princess Charlotte of Prussia (1798-1860) –mpress of Russia as the wife of Nicholas I.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №447, pp. 1r-v; 2v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 66-67.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on November 8, allows us to determine the time.

Note: In January 1860, Kaplan Orbeliani married off his eldest daughter Elene, who married Nikoloz Chijavadze (son of Giorgi). The words of Grigol Orbeliani's letter of November 18, "It turns out that the babies' illness is widely spread", may indicate that Elene's newborn died. This is indicated by the fact that Kaplan left his wife and younger children at home and went to Baku to his daughter (this is mentioned in the letter sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on March 4 1861).

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №447, pp. 1r-v; 2v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 66-67.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: Ivane Kereselidze's record, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №17471.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Sophio Kereselidze.

Biographical data:

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine Tsiskari in 1857-1875.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №448, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 68.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №448, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on November 18, allows us to determine the time.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1860, №11, pp. 430-431.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1860, №12, p. 528; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 110.

Biographical data:

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian poet, classicist.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Petre Umikashvili's personal archival fund, №9.

Biographical data:

Umikashvili Petre (son of Ioseb) (1838-1904) – Public figure, folklorist. He was a teacher at the Georgian Gymnasium in Tbilisi. Later, he worked in the production of black stone in Zestaponi and Batumi. He wrote essays, plays, created a rich collection of Georgian folklore.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1225.

Geographical names: The village of Shatoy is located in Chechnya.

Biographical data:

Sukhozanet Nikolai (son of Onofre) (1794- 1871) – Military Minister, Adjutant General, member of the State Council.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1861, №1, pp. 118-119; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 54-56.

Biographical data:

Roniker-Oppermann Josephine – Wife of Count Alexander Opperman, Chief of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. Grigol Orbeliani dedicated the poem “In Album to Countess Op” to her.

Opperman Alexander (son of Carlos) (1803-1855) – Count, Major-General, Chief of the Georgian Regiment of Grenadiers.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Alexander Nikolai's letter to Mikheil Tumanishvili, Mikheil Tumanishvili's personal archives, №904, №905.

Note: The text mentions an appeal of special importance, on the basis of which we think that the manifesto should be implied.

Dating: The manifesto of Emperor Alexander II on peasant reform was published on February 19 1861. We cannot exclude that the following text should be implied: "Regulation on the housing of peasants, who have been released from serfdom in the Tiflis province and continue to serve landowners in their households; on those who reside in other places as displaced persons, that is, live inside the cities and villages", which was published in Tbilisi in 1864. However, as far as the document on peasant reform is concerned, it would not have been written before February 19 1861.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book "Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth".

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, №25081/Literature archives, №1681; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 69-70.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on March 4, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Zurna is an oriental musical instrument; No further information could be obtained about Aghasatara.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, №25081/Literature archives, №1681; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 69-70.

Identification of persons: Kaplan's second daughter Nino was not married at that time and it is unlikely that she lived alone in Baku. As a result, we think that Kaplan was in Baku with his eldest daughter Elene.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Elene (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1833-?) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin; In 1860, she married Nikoloz Chijavadze (son of Giorgi).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum, №25081/Literature archives, №1681; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 69-70.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on March 4, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Rostislav Fadeyev, *State Order, Russia and Caucasus*, Moscow: Institute of Russian Civilization, 2010, 194, 470.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1861, №3, pp. 414-415; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 113.

Biographical data:

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Source: Ilia Chavchavadze, the complete collection of works in twenty volumes, volume 5, p. 19.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Kozlov Ivan (son of Ivan) (1779-1840) – Russian poet and translator.

Onikashvili Dimitri – Originally from Tbilisi, a military serviceman of the Russian Army. He served in Ganja with Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 125r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 70-71.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on May 6, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 125r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 70-71.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №651.

Dating: The time is indicated in Alexander Baryatinsky's letter sent to Grigol Orbeliani on June 14.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 893.

Note: The Khoper Cossacks settled in the vicinity of the Khoper River in the present-day districts of Penza, Saratov, Voronezh, and Volgograd.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 893-895.

Note: The Khoper Cossacks settled in the vicinity of the Khoper River in the present-day districts of Penza, Saratov, Voronezh, and Volgograd.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The Nationals Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, Case №7502 (old №174), pp. 126r-v; 127r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 73-75; Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 895-896.

Note: The Khoper Cossacks settled in the vicinity of the Khoper River in the present-day districts of Penza, Saratov, Voronezh, and Volgograd.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 126r-v; 127r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 73-75.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on May 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 126r-v, 127r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 73-75.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 896-897.

Note: The Khoper Cossacks settled in the vicinity of the Khoper River in the present-day districts of Penza, Saratov, Voronezh, and Volgograd.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №715; Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 903-906.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 906.

Note: The Khover Cossacks settled in the vicinity of the Khover River in the present-day districts of Penza, Saratov, Voronezh, and Volgograd.

Geographical names: Alexandrovskaya, Grushovskaya, Severny and Kruglolesky are the villages in Stavropol region.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 128r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 78-80.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №651.

Dating: The time is indicated in Alexander Baryatinsky's letter sent to Grigol Orbeliani on June 14.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 906-907.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 907.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1861, №5, pp. 31-32; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 20-21.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Alexei Kruzenshtern's letter to Dimitri Kipiani, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1417.

Identification of persons: The source mentions only Gangesov's last name, but it is known that the inspector of Kutaisi Gymnasium – Ivan Gangesov was married to Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Aghati Kipiani (daughter of David).

Biographical data:

Kruzenshtern Alexei (son of Ivan) (1813-1887) – From 1850, he was a Vice-Director of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1856, he became a director of the same Chancellery. From 1869, he was a Civilian Governor of the South Caucasus, Counsellor of State from 1857 and Privy Councillor from 1861.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 908-909.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №715.

Dating: The time is indicated in Alexander Baryatinsky's letter sent to Dmitry Milyutin (son of Aleksei) on June 14.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1237-1238.

Geographical names: Unkratl was an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №651.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Ilia Chavchavadze, the complete collection of works in twenty volumes, volume 5, p. 81.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №449, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 82-84.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on June 18, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №449, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 82-84.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on June 18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Vera (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1903) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Nikolai Sviatopolk-Mirsky (son of Ivan).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №449, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 82-84.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 909-914.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 914-915.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №449, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 82-84.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on June 18, allows us to determine the time.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, works, volume 3, compiler T. Jologua, Tbilisi, *Universal*, 2018, №136.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 917.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 918.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Russian Central State Military Historical Archive, stock 1268, description 12, case №105, pp. 74-76;

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 130r-v-131r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 84-86.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Milyutin on July 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 130r-v-131r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 88-89.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on July 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 130r-v-131r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 84-86.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 130r-v-131r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 88-89.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 920.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 920.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 921-922.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 132r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 91-92.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Kharitonov Aleksei (son of Alexander) (1816-1896) – State figure of the Russian Empire, senator, secret adviser. From 1847, he served in the Caucasus; In 1857, he was appointed a member of the Council of the Caucasus Main Division, and in 1861, he accompanied Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky to carry out special assignments.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 132r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 91-92.

Geographical names: Agrika ridge is located in the Abkhazian region.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Kolubakin Nikolai (son of Peter) (1811-1868) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. from 1851 vice-governor of Kutaisi, from 1857 – governor of Megrelia and from 1862 – governor of Kutaisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №667.

Geographical names: Petergof is currently a municipal unit of St. Petersburg.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1861, №7, pp. 243-244; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 9.

Source: The Russian State Historical Archive, stock 797, case №209, p. 1.

Identification of persons: The text does not mention Bishop Egnate's surname and it was identified as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Brianchaninov Ignatius (Dimitri (son of Alexander) in the world) (1807-1867) – Russian clergyman, well-known preacher and theologian, Bishop of the Caucasus and the Black Sea in 1857-1861.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №609, pp.1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 94-96.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №609, pp.1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 94-96.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №609, pp.1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 94-96.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Kolubakin Nikolai (son of Peter) (1811-1868) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. from 1851 vice-governor of Kutaisi, from 1857 – governor of Megrelia and from 1862 – governor of Kutaisi.

Kakala (?-1865) – Grigol Orbeliani's former serf, who accompanied him during Grigol's service in the North Caucasus.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1238-1239.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Karakul-Magoma.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 923-925.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 926.

Dating: As it is clear from the letter, this request was to be received by Grigol Orbeliani before the meeting with the delegation of Abzakhs, Ubykhs and Shapsugs, by August 16 1861.

Source: L.I. Lavrov, Ubykhs, the Historical-Ethnographic Monograph, St. Petersburg, *Nauka*, 2009, p. 186; Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 925.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 924-926.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 926-927.

Dating: According to the report, sent to the Military Minister, Dmitry Milyutin, on August 19 1861, Grigol Orbeliani met a delegation consisting of three people from each tribe: Ubykhs, Shapsugs, and Abzakhs, from whom he received a letter of request. Apparently, he wrote a response to the request of mountain dwellers after sending this report. Accordingly, we date it to the period after August 19.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 927-932.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Military Collection, №12, 1861.

Geographical names: The Laba River is located in the North Caucasus and flows through the Karachay-Cherkessia region.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 932.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25080/Literature archives, №1680; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 96-97.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 932-933.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1121.

Biographical data:

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1121.

Biographical data:

Ilinsky Eusebius (in the world – Aleksei (son of Aleksei)) (1809-1879) – High Priest of the Russian Orthodox Church, Exarch of Georgia from 1858 to December 8 1877.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Notification of the Tbilisi City Community Council on the timely payment of rent for apartments and land, Giorgi Tumanishvili's personal archives, №1.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1861, №8, p. 327; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 8.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 933-934.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 97-104; *The Chronicle of Kuban Cossack Army: 1696-2006* under the general editorship of Professor V.N. Ratushnyak, Krasnodar, 2006.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Russian Biographical Dictionary Wikisource, Alexander II Amur and Ussuri Annexation and Conquest of the Caucasus (1855—1864), pp. 512-522 https://ru.wikisource.org/wiki/РБС/ВТ/Александр_II

Geographical names: Yekaterinodar is the former name of the city of Krasnodar.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Yekaterinodar – Krasnodar: Two centuries of the city in dates, events, memories... Materials for the Chronicle, Krasnodar: publishing-house, 1993; V.N. Ratushnyak, History of the Kuban in dates, events, facts, Krasnodar, Tradition, 2010, p. 432; V.P. Ponomarev, Essays on the history of the founding of the Kuban stanitsas in the middle of the XIX century, Krasnodar, 2007, pp. 28-44.

Geographical names: Yekaterinodar is the former name of the city of Krasnodar and the fortress of Ust-Labinsk was located in the same area, while the Yevgenievsky Fortress – in Dagestan. Currently there are cities in both places.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: V.P. Ponomarev, Essays on the history of the founding of the Kuban stanitsas in the middle of the XIX century, Krasnodar, 2007, pp. 28-44.

Geographical names: Maykop is a city in Adygea.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: V.P. Ponomarev, Essays on the history of the founding of the Zakuban stanitsas in the middle of the XIX century, Krasnodar, 2007, pp. 28-44.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: V.P. Ponomarev, Essays on the history of the founding of the Zakuban stanitsas in the middle of the XIX century, Krasnodar, 2007, pp. 28-44; I.V. Bentkovsky, Emperor Alexander II in Lower Phars detachment, in the North-Western Caucasus, in 1861, St. Petersburg, 1887, pp. 10, 11.

Geographical names: Mamryuk-Ogoy plateau is in Adygea.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: V.P. Ponomarev, Essays on the history of the founding of the Zakuban stanitsas in the middle of the XIX century, Krasnodar, 2007, pp. 28-44.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: L.I. Lavrov, Ubykhs, the Historical-Ethnographic Monograph, St. Petersburg, *Nauka*, 2009, pp. 187-188;

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 97-104.

Geographical names: The names are confused in the Source: “Khankendi” is written instead of “Hamket”. Khankendi is the old name of the town of Stepanakert in Nagorno-Karabakh and has nothing to do with the context, while Hamket was a fortress and is now a village in the Krasnodar Krai.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 97-104.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 97-104.

Dating: A letter to Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky, dated October 1-12, shows that they were already in Poti on the morning of September 23.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Adlerberg Alexander (son of Vladimir) (1818-1888) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, ruler of the Imperial House, Chief of the Military Chancellery.

Dolgorukov Vasilii (son of Andrei) (1804-1868) – General of the Russian Army, Military Minister in 1852-1856, Head of the Chancellery of the Emperor Alexander II and Gendarmerie in 1856-1866.

Lambert Karl (son of Karl) (1815-1865) – General of the Russian Army, a participant in the Caucasus Wars. He was appointed Viceroy of Poland in 1861 and a member of the State Council of the Russian Empire.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 97-104.

Dating: A letter to Viceroy Alexander Baryatinsky, dated October 1-12, shows that they were already in Poti on the morning of September 23.

Note: Mikheil Sharvashidze agrees with the Emperor during the meeting to provide roads in the mountains of Abkhazia, but two days later asks to be allowed to go to Constantinople due to the deterioration of his health and receives permission.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Sharvashidze Mikheil (khamud-bey) (son of Sapar-bey) (1806-1866) – Last governor of Abkhazia (1822-1866), Adjutant-General of the Russian Army.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 101-102; Emperor Alexander II in the Caucasus in 1861, The Russian Olden Time, №11, 1881, pp. 383-390.

Geographical names: Shemakhi is a city in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Gurieli Despina (daughter of Kaikhosro) (1820-1865) – Daughter of the ruler of Guria.

Adlerberg Alexander (son of Vladimir) (1818-1888) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, ruler of the Imperial House, Chief of the Military Chancellery.

Kolubakin Nikolai (son of Peter) (1811-1868) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. from 1851 vice-governor of Kutaisi, from 1857 – governor of Megrelia and from 1862 – governor of Kutaisi.

Ilinsky Eusebius (in the world – Aleksei (son of Aleksei)) (1809-1879) – High Priest of the Russian Orthodox Church, Exarch of Georgia from 1858 to December 8 1877.

Jalalyants Sargis (1819-1879) – Archbishop, philologist, palaeontologist and writer of the Gregorian Church in 1857-1861.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 101-102; Emperor Alexander II in the Caucasus in 1861, The Russian Olden Time, №11, 1881, pp. 383-390.

Dating: The facts are detailed in the memoirs published in the magazine in 1881 by the Adjutant of Kutaisi Governor, Kolubakin, but the memoirs are recorded 20 years after the events took place and therefore the dates do not match those given in Grigol Orbeliani's letter. As far as Orbeliani's letter is written at the end of this journey, we rely on him.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Dadeshkeliani Konstantine (Murzakan) (son of Tsioki) (1826-1857) – Last chief of Svaneti in 1842-1857. He fatally wounded Kutaisi Governor Alexander Gagarin, who announced the order of his eviction from the country. He was shot on this charge.

Kolubakin Nikolai (son of Peter) (1811-1868) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. from 1851 vice-governor of Kutaisi, from 1857 – governor of Megrelia and from 1862 – governor of Kutaisi.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed “Ataman”.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 101-102; Emperor Alexander II in the Caucasus in 1861, The Russian Olden Time, №11, 1881, pp. 383-390.

Geographical names: The villages of Pskhu and Mleta are in the Abkhazian region.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 934; pp. 1239-1240.

Biographical data:

Adlerberg Alexander (son of Vladimir) (1818-1888) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, ruler of the Imperial House, Chief of the Military Chancellery.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 133r-v; 136r-v; 137r-v; 138r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 97-104.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexander Baryatinsky from October 1 to October 12 1861.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 934-935.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Berzekov.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 935-936.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 133r-v; 136r-v; 137r-v; 138r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 97-104.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 936.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 936-937.

Biographical data:

Khomutov Mikhail (son of Grigol) (1795-1864) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Ataman of the Cossack Army of Don, Adjutant-General.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 937-938.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 938-939.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 939.

Biographical data:

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 940.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №652.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 940-941.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1246-1247.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36261/Literature archives, №2180; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 112-114.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36261/Literature archives, №2180; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 112-114.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 943-944.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, works, volume 3, compiler T. Jologua, Tbilisi, *Universal*, 2018, p. 137.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 946-947.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1162.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 139r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 114-115.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 139r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 114-115.

Dating: The letter, sent to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky on November 21, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 951-952.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Muhammad-Amin (1818-1901) – Leader of the Abadzekhs, Shamil's Naib in Circassia.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 949-951.

Biographical data:

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 952-953.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1247.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Sultan Murad of Benoy (died in 1878) – Resident of the Chechen village of Benoy, one of the leaders of the Chechen uprisings of 1860-1861, 1863-1865 and 1877-1878. He was captured during the attack on the village of Sogratl in 1877, but managed to escape and move to Turkey.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 953-954.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1861, №11, pp. 331-332; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 3-4.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin and friend.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1248.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 958-960.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1248-1249.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 961-962.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, works, volume 3, compiler T. Jologua, Tbilisi, *Universal*, 2018, p. 138.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 963-964.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 964-965.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 965.

Biographical data:

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Muhammad-Amin (1818-1901) – Leader of the Abadzekhs, Shamil's Naib in Circassia.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1249-1251.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Sultan Murad of Benoy (died in 1878) – Resident of the Chechen village of Benoy, one of the leaders of the Chechen uprisings of 1860-1861, 1863-1865 and 1877-1878. He was captured during the attack on the village of Sogratl in 1877, but managed to escape and move to Turkey.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Duyev Uma – Leader of Caucasian mountain-dwellers, Chechen commander, Naib of Zumsio; In 1861, he was captured and exiled to Smolensk Province, but soon returned. Leader of the Chechen uprising of 1860-1861 and 1877. He was hanged in 1878.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 953-954.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Evdokimov Nikoloz (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 965-966.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, Umikashvili Petre - the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, pp. 56-57.

Source: Ilia Chavchavadze, the complete collection of works in twenty volumes, volume 5, p. 592.

Dating: The article contains materials up to and including 1861.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1251-1252.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1252-1253.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Duyev Uma – Leader of Caucasian mountain-dwellers, Chechen commander, Naib of Zumsio; In 1861, he was captured and exiled to Smolensk Province, but soon returned. Leader of the Chechen uprising of 1860-1861 and 1877. He was hanged in 1878.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №94, pp.1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 118-119.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Konstantine Tarkhnishvili on January 27 1862.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №94, pp.1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 118-119.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1253-1255.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1255.

Biographical data:

Valuyev Pyotr (son of Alexander) (1815-1890) – Count, Russian statesman, Minister of the Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, participated in the development of the land reform of 1864.

Atayev Atabay – Leader of the Caucasian mountain dwellers, Naib of the North Caucasian Imamate.

Duyev Uma – Leader of Caucasian mountain-dwellers, Chechen commander, Naib of Zumsio; In 1861, he was captured and exiled to Smolensk Province, but soon returned. Leader of the Chechen uprising of 1860-1861 and 1877. He was hanged in 1878.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1255.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1862, №1, pp. 29-30; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 10.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: Ekaterine Eristavi-Tsereteli's letter to Grigol Orbeliani, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16268.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Tsereteli Ekaterine (daughter of Ivane) (1818-1864) – In 1837, she married Alexandre Tsereteli (son of Grigol). She lived separately from 1845 and was trying to get a divorce.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1255-1256.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1256-1258.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 972.

Biographical data:

Khomutov Mikhail (son of Grigol) (1795-1864) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Ataman of the Cossack Army of Don, Adjutant-General.

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №10104.

Dating: In this photo, he is mainly wearing the same medals as in the photo of 1859. However, this time one more medal is added: The Order of St. Alexander Nevsky in the shape of a cross, which he presumably received in September 1861. This must have been the photo he sent to the Russian Emperor on February 15 1862.

Biographical data:

Vestl Eduard (1822-1885) – Photographer, who had an atelier since 1859 on Golovin (now Rustaveli) Avenue in Tbilisi.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №10104.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174-175), pp. 140 r; 140v; 141r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 120-123.

Biographical data:

Dolgorukov Vasiliy (son of Andrei) (1804-1868) – General of the Russian Army, Military Minister in 1852-1856, Head of the Chancellery of the Emperor Alexander II and Gendarmerie in 1856-1866.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174-175), pp. 140 r; 140v; 141r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 120-123.

Note: Bashlyk is a Georgian national headwear.

Biographical data:

Adlerberg Alexander (son of Vladimir) (1818-1888) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, ruler of the Imperial House, Chief of the Military Chancellery.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1258-1262.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 973.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 973-974.

Biographical data:

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 11, p. 238.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: P. Gugushvili, Georgian journalism, volume 1 1941, pp. 302-3.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 974.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 141v; 142r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 125-127.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 141v; 142r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 125-127.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on March 9, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chukhajyan Mattheos I (1802-1865) – Patriarch of the Gregorian Church of Armenia in 1858-1865.

Jalalyants Sargis (1819-1879) – Archbishop, philologist, palaeontologist and writer of the Gregorian Church in 1857-1861.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 141v; 142r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 125-127.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on March 9, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Unkratl is an area in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Khajialav – Captain of the Russian Army, resident of the village of Karata, former treasurer of Imam Shamil. In 1860, he was appointed Naib of Unkratl.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 141v; 142r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 125-127.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Chukhajyan Mattheos I (1802-1865) – Patriarch of the Gregorian Church of Armenia in 1858-1865.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 975-976.

Biographical data:

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №653.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Alexander Baryatinsky on April 28.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 978.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, works, volume 3, compiler T. Jologua, Tbilisi, *Universal*, 2018, p. 138.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: P. Gugushvili, Georgian journalism, 1 1941, p. 303; “Statements”, XII, p. 238.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 978-979.

Biographical data:

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 981.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1862, №3, p. 232; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsserelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 13.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 989-990.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Stroganov Alexander (son of Grigol) (1795-1891) – Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire, Adjutant-General, Artillery General, Governor of Novorossiya and Bessarabia.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 94.

Biographical data:

Ladizhensky Mikhail (son of Vasily) (1802-1875) – Orientalist, Governor-General of Orenburg and Samara.

Bezak Nikolay (son of Pavel) (1836-1897) – Russian statesman, Adjutant-General, Governor-General of Orenburg and Samara, Member of the State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №472/24, p. 5r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 43.

Dating: "Levashova" mentioned in the letter should refer to Vladimir Levashov's (son of Vasily) wife – Countess Olga Panina-Levashova, with whom Grigol Orbeliani had a very warm correspondence. Since Vladimir Levashov (son of Vasily) was transferred from St. Petersburg to Caucasus on April 24 1862, we date the letter to a later period.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdón) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Panina-Levashova Olga (daughter of Viktor) (1836-1904) – Countess, daughter of the Minister of Justice Viktor Panin (son of Nikita), wife of a Russian statesman, Vladimir Levashov (son of Vasily), who was Governor of Kutaisi in 1871-1874, hostess of the famous Liberal Salon in St. Petersburg.

Source: A.D. Zisserman, Field Marshal Prince Alexander Baryatinsky (son of Ivan), 1815-1879, volume 3, Moscow 1891, p. 61.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Kruzenshtern Alexei (son of Ivan) (1813-1887) – From 1850, he was a Vice-Director of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1856, he became a director of the same Chancellery. From 1869, he was a Civilian Governor of the South Caucasus, Counsellor of State from 1857 and Privy Councillor from 1861.

Staritsky Egor (son of Pavel) (1825-1899) – Russian statesman, chairman of the Tbilisi Commercial Court in 1850-1870, member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus since 1862, member of the Russian State Council since 1879.

Source: D.I. Kipiani. Notes by Dimitri Kipiani (son of Ivan), edition “The Russian Olden Times”, 1886, volume XLIX, March, pp. 517-538, May, pp. 267-286.

Dating: The letter, sent by the Viceroy to Alexei Kruzenshtern on April 26, shows that this task had been assigned to him before.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №653.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, *Memoirs*, edited by Simon Khundadze, Tiflis, 1930.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Konstantine (son of Ivane) (1838-1905) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War of 1853-1856. In 1856-1859 and 1878-1894, he was in reserve, in 1876-1877 he was the Commander of the 16th Grenadier Regiment of Samegrelo, and in 1895-1901, he was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province, the great-grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt, Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II).

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 995.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 995-996.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 143r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 130-131.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Kopeev and no further information can be obtained.

Geographical names: Dakho was a large village in Adygea.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 999.

Biographical data:

Zhukovsky Grigol (son of Vasily) (1800-1880) – Governor-General of Novorossiya and Bessarabia, Ataman of the Cossack Regiment of Orenburg.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1000.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1000.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №95, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 132.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Konstantine Tarkhnishvili on May 23 1862.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Baryatinskaya-Wittgenstein Leonilla (daughter of Ivan) (1816-1918) – Maid of honour of the palace of the Russian Empire, the sister of Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and the wife of the richest Russian prince, Lev Wittgenstein (son of Peter).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №95, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 132.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Konstantine (son of David) (1811-1869) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1839-1853 – Governor of the city of Nuha (now Sheki). Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment in 1853-1856, Military Governor of Shamakhi since 1858, Military-civil commander of Baku district from 1859.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1000-1001.

Biographical data:

Bezak Nikolay (son of Pavel) (1836-1897) – Russian statesman, Adjutant-General, Governor-General of Orenburg and Samara, Member of the State Council.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1001.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Alexander Kruzenshtern's appeal to Mikhail Kolubakin and his response. The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №2099.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of Alexander Kruzenshtern sent to Mikhail Kolubakin.

Biographical data:

Kruzenshtern Alexei (son of Ivan) (1813-1887) – From 1850, he was a Vice-Director of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1856, he became a director of the same Chancellery. From 1869, he was a Civilian Governor of the South Caucasus, Counsellor of State from 1857 and Privy Councillor from 1861.

Dadeshkeliani Konstantine (Murzakan) (son of Tsioki) (1826-1857) – Last chief of Svaneti in 1842-1857. He fatally wounded Kutaisi Governor Alexander Gagarin, who announced the order of his eviction from the country. He was shot on this charge.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1001-1002.

Geographical names: Lysogorsky and Babukovsky (currently, Nezlobny) are the cities of Stavropol district.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Alexander Kruzenshtern's appeal to Mikhail Kolubakin and his reply. The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №2099.

Biographical data:

Dadeshkeliani Konstantine (Murzakan) (son of Tsioki) (1826-1857) – Last chief of Svaneti in 1842-1857. He fatally wounded Kutaisi Governor Alexander Gagarin, who announced the order of his eviction from the country. He was shot on this charge.

Kolubakin Nikolai (son of Peter) (1811-1868) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. from 1851 vice-governor of Kutaisi, from 1857 – governor of Megrelia and from 1862 – governor of Kutaisi.

Kruzenshtern Alexei (son of Ivan) (1813-1887) – From 1850, he was a Vice-Director of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. In 1856, he became a director of the same Chancellery. From 1869, he was a Civilian Governor of the South Caucasus, Counsellor of State from 1857 and Privy Councillor from 1861.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1001-1002.

Biographical data:

Sharvashidze Mikheil (khamud-bey) (son of Sapar-bey) (1806-1866) – Last governor of Abkhazia (1822-1866), Adjutant-General of the Russian Army.

Hassan-Morgan – Major of the Russian Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №644.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Dimitri (son of Toma) (1809-?) – Prince of Chalatubani, judge.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1265-1266.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №644.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Dimitri (son of Toma) (1809-?) – Prince of Chalatubani, judge.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №62, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 133-135.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: An unknown person's letter, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №684.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, p. 1269.

Geographical names: Babukovsky (currently, Nezlobny) is the city in the Stavropol district.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №364; p. 41r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 136.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 319-320.

Geographical names: Katekh and Belakan are in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 143v; 144r-v; 145r-v; 146r K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 136-141.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on July 8, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 143v; 144r-v; 145r-v; 146r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 136-141.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on July 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chukhajyan Mattheos I (1802-1865) – Patriarch of the Gregorian Church of Armenia in 1858-1865.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 143v; 144r-v; 145r-v; 146r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 136-141.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on July 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 143v; 144r-v; 145r-v; 146r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 136-141.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on July 8, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), pp. 143v; 144r-v; 145r-v; 146r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 136-141.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Chukhajyan Mattheos I (1802-1865) – Patriarch of the Gregorian Church of Armenia in 1858-1865.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1002-1004.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 146v, 147r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 147-148.

Biographical data:

Romanov Konstantin (son of Nikolai) (1827-1892) – Grand Prince, brother of Emperor Alexander II, Admiral General, Viceroy of Poland from 1862, Chairman of the State Council of Russia from 1865 to 1881.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, Stock 5, Description 1, case №7516, p. 152r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 149.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 325.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: Statements, XII, part III, p. 1440; Newspaper *Kavkaz*, 1862, №60.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1004-1005.

Geographical names: The Laba River flows in the North Caucasus and is the left tributary of the Kuban River. Stanitsa Psemensk was also located there.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1006-1007.

Geographical names: Natukh is a village in Adygea.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Sh. Chkhetia, peasant movement in Guria, pp. 194, 197.

Biographical data:

Iziumsky Andrian (son of Andrian) – Head of the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Kutaisi in 1857-1862.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №899.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1008-1009.

Geographical names: The village of Pskhu and the Dow Pass are located in Georgia, on the Abkhazian side, and Ahchipskhus was a Circassian village where a clash took place in 1864 between Russian troops and mountaineers. Tsegerker Pass is located in the western part of the main ridge of the Caucasus, while Kyafar was an old town inhabited by the Alans.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Sharvashidze Mikheil (khamud-bey) (son of Sapar-bey) (1806-1866) – Last governor of Abkhazia (1822-1866), Adjutant-General of the Russian Army.

Hassan-Morgan – Major of the Russian Army.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24637/Literature archives, №1237; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 150-152.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Grigol Dadiani on August 21, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Wiesbaden is a city in southwestern Germany.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Grigol (son of Levan) (1814-1901) – Son of the Ruler of Samegrelo Levan V, General of the Infantry, poet (he wrote under the pseudonym “Kolkhideli”), philanthropist.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24637/Literature archives, №1237; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 150-152.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Grigol Dadiani on August 21, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24637/Literature archives, №1237; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 150-152.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Grigol Dadiani on August 21, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani David (son of Kaplan) (1845-1862) – Son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Kaplan.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24637/Literature archives, №1237; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 150-152.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Grigol (son of Levan) (1814-1901) – Son of the Ruler of Samegrelo Levan V, General of the Infantry, poet (he wrote under the pseudonym “Kolkhideli”), philanthropist.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №660

Biographical data:

Romanov Konstantin (son of Nikolai) (1827-1892) – Grand Prince, brother of Emperor Alexander II, Admiral General, Viceroy of Poland from 1862, Chairman of the State Council of Russia from 1865 to 1881.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, Tbilisi, 1904, №890, p. 1011.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, Tbilisi, 1904, №892, p. 1012.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, Tbilisi, 1904, №893, p. 1014.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, Tbilisi, 1904, №895, p. 1015.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, Tbilisi, 1904, №897, pp. 1016-1017.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1017-1018.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №10, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 152.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Omar Mahmado gly.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1018-1019.

Geographical names: Adagum Valley, cities of Georgievsky and Belorechensk are located in the Krasnodar region. The Natukhai district and the city of Maykop – in Adygea; Nizhniy Bakansk was a village in the Crimean region, while Kurjips is the river in the North Caucasus.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1862, №10, pp. 143-144; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, p. 44.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №611, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 152-153.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on November 9, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: The city of Cherkassk was located in what is now Rostov region.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №611, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 152-153.

Geographical names: Vilno is the former name of Vilnius, in Lithuania; Cherkassk, currently Starocherkasskaya, was the capital of the Don Cossacks in the Rostov region.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 147v-148r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 153-156.

Dating: On November 9, when he was sending a letter to Dimitri Jorjadze, he was still unaware of the situation with the Viceroy.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1565.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Acts collected by the Caucasian Archeographic Commission, vol. 12, pp. 1022-1023.

Biographical data:

Evdokimov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1804-1873) – General of the Russian Army. From 1834, he served in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. He participated in expeditions to Dagestan. In 1860, he was appointed Commander of the Troops of the Kuban region, and in 1862 – the Head of the same district.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 147v-148r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 331-332.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №668.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 147v-148r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The letter, sent to Dmitry Milyutin on December 24, shows that Grigol Orbeliani learnt about the dismissal of Alexander Baryatinsky from his position as the Viceroy of the Caucasus on December 21.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 147v-148r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 153-156.

Dating: The letter, sent to Dmitry Milyutin on December 24, shows that Grigol Orbeliani learnt about the dismissal of Alexander Baryatinsky from his position as the Viceroy of the Caucasus on December 21.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 148v; 149r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 157-158.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Milyutin on December 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Butkov Vladimir (son of Peter) (1813-1881) – Political figure of the Russian Empire, Secretary of State from 1853-1865, author of the Judicial Reform of 1864.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 148v; 149r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 157-158.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Milyutin on December 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 148v; 149r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 157-158.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Milyutin on December 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), pp. 148v; 149r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 157-158.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36263/Literature archives, №2182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 161-163.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on January 2, allows us to determine the time.

Source: Mariam Eristavi-Chavchavadze's letter to Giorgi Eristavi, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №18007.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1862, №12, pp. 287, 288; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsserelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 116, 148.

Biographical data:

Madatov Mirzajan (1797-1851) – Karabakh poet, Colonel in the Russian army. He was fluent in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Russian. In 1816, he moved to Tbilisi and began working as an Oriental translator at the Chancellery of the Caucasus Civil Division. He also served with the Commander-in-Chief Aleksei Yermolov and accompanied him as a translator on military expeditions.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1863, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1862, p. 405.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36263/Literature archives, №2182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 161-163.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on January 2, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36263/Literature archives, №2182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 161-163.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on January 2, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36263/Literature archives, №2182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 161-163.

Geographical names: Shemakhi is a city in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: I.S. Mironova, the history of the development of telegraph communication in Crimea in the XIX – early XX centuries, international scientific research magazine, №7(7), 2012, part 1, Yekatiirenburg, p. 80.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №664.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36263/Literature archives, №2182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 161-163.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on January 5, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Dadeshkeliani Konstantine (Murzakan) (son of Tsioki) (1826-1857) – Last chief of Svaneti in 1842-1857. He fatally wounded Kutaisi Governor Alexander Gagarin, who announced the order of his eviction from the country. He was shot on this charge.

Kolubakin Nikolai (son of Peter) (1811-1868) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. from 1851 vice-governor of Kutaisi, from 1857 – governor of Megrelia and from 1862 – governor of Kutaisi.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36263/Literature archives, №2182; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 161-163.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on January 5, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Insarsky Vasily (son of Anton) (1814-1882) – Russian writer and memoirist. In 1860, he published a book of historical essays on the history of the Baryatinsky family.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №669.

Biographical data:

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №63, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 163-165.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Andronikashvili on January 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №63, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 163-165.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1863, №1, pp. 54-56; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 49-50, 149.

Source: An unknown person's letter, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №685.

Identification of persons: The content of the letter shows that its addressee is Andronikashvili, but the name is not written.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Andronikashvili Ramaz (son of Ivane) (1812/3-1885) – Civil servant, Advisor to the Board.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №63, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 163-165.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Andronikashvili on January 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №664.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of Viceroy Mikhail Romanov, sent on January 19.

Geographical names: Stavropol is one of the greatest cities in the northern Caucasus.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №465/24, 9r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 45.

Dating: According to the letter, the Viceroy of the Caucasus should be the Great Prince, Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), ("You have been sent greetings ... by the Great Princess"), therefore, we date it according to the time of his arrival in Georgia to fulfil this duty.

Identification of persons: The source mentions "the Great Prince" and "the Great Princess", and the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, and his wife were usually referred to with these words.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1863, №2, pp. 233-234; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 120-121.

Biographical data:

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian poet, classicist.

Source: Magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe*, 1863, №2, pp. 187-188; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Georgia”, 1959, pp. 65-66.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №50.

Dating: The draft document of the speech on issues of the peasant reform was made on the second page of a letter dated March 20 1863. Consequently, this speech probably was to be made at the meeting of the nobility of the Tbilisi province in April 1863, during which the issues of the abolition of serfdom were discussed. It is also noteworthy that the inscription "1863" was written in pencil on top of the manuscript.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1863, №3 (March), pp. 440-441.

Biographical data:

Purtseladze Anton (son of Nikoloz) (1839-1913) – Writer, publicist, public figure. He served in Tbilisi Gymnasium, published articles in *Tsiskari*, *Mnatobi*, *Gutnis Deda* and other magazines.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №418a, 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 165.

Note: The position is not named, but Von Mezenkamp, whose departure created the vacancy, held this position.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Saginashvili Ivane (son of Besarion) (1825-1907) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Maecenas. He was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi district since 1899, and since 1903 - an Honorary Conciliation Judge.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №418a, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 165.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Saginashvili Ivane (son of Besarion) (1825-1907) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Maecenas. He was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi district since 1899, and since 1903 - an Honorary Conciliation Judge.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Ramaz Andronikashvili's letter to Dimitri Kipiani, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №906.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions the "Great Prince". At that time, the Viceroy Mikhail Romanov was referred to as such.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ramaz (son of Ivane) (1812/3-1885) – Civil servant, Advisor to the Board.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Magazine *Sakartvelos Moambe (Georgian Herald)*, №5 (May), p. 59.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Giorgi (son of Ekvtime) (1842-1900) – Writer, publicist, public figure, founder-editor of the newspaper *Droeba* and later *Kvali*.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36260/Literature archives, №2179; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 165-167.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Levan Melikishvili on June 3 1863.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Ioseb (son of David) (1819-1878) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea; From 1859, he was the commander of the Dagestan troops and the ruler of Gazikumukh, and from 1868 – the commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division. He was married to Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka).

Orbeliani-Tarkhan-Mouravi Barbare (Babo) (daughter of Mamuka) (1842-1913) – Wife of Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi (son of David).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36260/Literature archives, №2179; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 165-167.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Levan Melikishvili on June 3 1863.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Milyutin Dimitri (son of Aleksei) (1816-1912) – Russian historian, theorist and statesman, Military Minister from 1861 to 1881, author of the military reform of the 1860s.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36260/Literature archives, №2179; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 165-167.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p.4

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Haji Murtuz – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, leader of the villages of Belakan and Kavakhchel. In 1863, he confronted with the Russian government and on June 4, set out with the troops gathered in Belakan and Kavakhcheli to capture the Zaqatala fortress. The uprising failed and Haji Murtuz was deported.

Shalikashvili Simon (son of Ioseb) (1811-1863) – Major-General of the Russian Army, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment until 1853. In 1858-1860, he was the head of the right flank of the Lezgian land border line, in 1860-1863 - the ruler of Upper Dagestan. He was killed in 1863 by local insurgents in Zaqatala.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №79, p. 4.

Geographical names: Zaqatala is a city in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №665.

Geographical names: Tetrtskaro is a city in southern Georgia. It is mentioned in the letter under its Russian name "Beliy Kliuch" (The White Spring).

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №665.

Dating: According to historical sources, the ship of the heir to the throne left Yalta for the Caucasus on August 22, and the Viceroy's letter, sent on August 19, shows the whereabouts of the ship on each day after arrival in Poti.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №665.

Dating: According to historical sources, the ship of the heir to the throne left Yalta for the Caucasus on August 22, and the Viceroy's letter sent on August 19 shows the whereabouts of the ship on each day after arrival in Poti.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №665.

Dating: According to historical sources, the ship of the heir to the throne left Yalta for the Caucasus on August 22, and the Viceroy's letter, sent on August 19, shows the whereabouts of the ship on each day after arrival in Poti.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №665.

Dating: According to historical sources, the ship of the heir to the throne left Yalta for the Caucasus on August 22, and the Viceroy's letter, sent on August 19, shows the whereabouts of the ship on each day after arrival in Poti.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №665.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of the Viceroy, sent on August 19.

Geographical names: Tetrtskaro is a city in southern Georgia. It is mentioned in the letter under its Russian name "Beliy Kliuch" (The White Spring).

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Romanov Giorgi (son of Mikhail) (1863-1919) – Major-General of the Russian Army, grandson of Emperor Nikolai I, served in the Hussar Regiment of the Life Guard; From 1895, he was the director of the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg; He was shot by the Bolsheviks.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №500, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 167-169.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on September 23, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №500, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 167-169.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on September 23, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №500, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 167-169.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on September 23, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №500, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 167-169.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1863, №9, pp. 71-72; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 40-41.

Note: Chianure is a 3-4 stringed Georgian musical instrument.

Biographical data:

Saiatinian Arutiun (Sayatnova) (1712-1795) – People’s poet, musician and singer of Armenian nationality living in Tbilisi, served at the Royal Court of Erekle II.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1863, №10, pp. 147-148; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 42-43.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani’s grandfathers were brothers.

Umikashvili Bezhan – Famous Tbilisi tailor.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №450, pp. 1r; 2v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 169.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №612, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 170-172.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Andronikashvili Archil (son of Ivane) (1798-1868) – Captain of headquarters of the Russian Guards, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's son, who served with him as a messenger in 1850s.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №612, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 170-172.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №102, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 172-173.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Nikolai on December 14, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №102, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 172-173.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №50; Sh. Chkhetia, for the history of peasant reform, pp. 28, 406-412; G. Purtseladze, Peasant Reform in Eastern Georgia, abstract of a doctoral thesis, Tbilisi, 1960, p. 47.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 93.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 93.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Note: Dessiatina is a plot of land – approximately 2 3/4 acres.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, *Memoirs*, edited by Simon Khundadze, Tiflis, 1930, pp. 99-100.

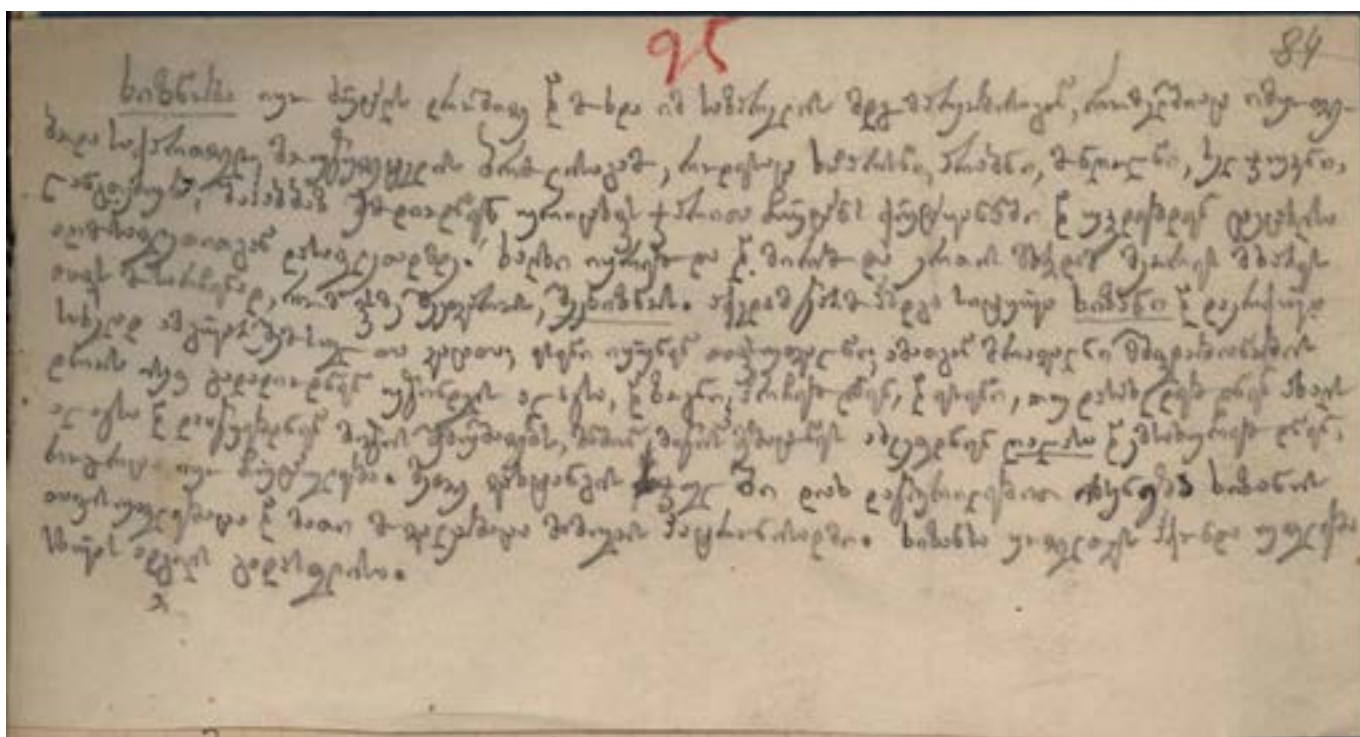
Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 95.

Dating: The topic of tenants became relevant in the context of peasant reform and, we think, Grigol Orbeliani would also be interested after that.

Photo/Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 95.



Source: Recollection of Elisabeth Eristavi (daughter of Elizbar) dated May 25 1948, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №13264.

Dating: The letter shows that not only men's but also women's gymnasium was to be located in Tbilisi at that time, and the first women's gymnasium was opened in 1863.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Shalva Eristavi of Ksani (son of Revaz).

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №102, p. 1v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 174.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Vladimir Levashov on January 5, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention Ivanov's name, but Grigol Orbeliani's excitement about his fate and appeal to service for more than 30 years indicate that it should have been about his cousin's husband. This is confirmed by a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 12 1864, full of slander against him. It seems that Ivanov regained the trust of the Viceroy, as he was entrusted with managing the construction of the Viceroy's Palace in Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Ivanov Nikolai (son of Agapo) (1810-1873) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Civil Governor of Kutaisi in 1852-1860, Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army in 1861-1863, husband of Grigol's cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №102, p. 1v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 174.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention Ivanov's name, but Grigol Orbeliani's excitement about his fate and appeal to service for more than 30 years indicate that it should be about his cousin's husband. This is confirmed by a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 12 1864, full of slander against him. It seems that Ivanov regained the trust of the Viceroy, as he was entrusted with managing the construction of the Viceroy's Palace in Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Ivanov Nikolai (son of Agapo) (1810-1873) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Civil Governor of Kutaisi in 1852-1860, Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army in 1861-1863, husband of Grigol's cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №41.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, *Memoirs*, edited by Simon Khundadze, Tiflis, 1930, pp. 99-100.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, *Memoirs*, edited by Simon Khundadze, Tiflis, 1930, p. 101.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №776.

Dating: Until 1864, Dimitri Kipiani served with Grigol Orbeliani on various positions in the Viceroy's Chancellery. In 1864, he was elected as the leader of the nobility of the Tbilisi province. Therefore, the letter should have been written soon after this fact.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1864, №2, pp. 91-94; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 10.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №42.

Identification of persons: The letter is signed "P. B. Orbeliani". According to the Caucasus Calendar for 1864, the vice-chairwoman of St. Nino's Charity Organization was Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani (daughter of Ilia) (Princess Barbare), and we think she should have signed this letter as well.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, Memoirs, edited by Simon Khundadze, Tiflis, 1930, p. 101.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №613, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 174-175.

Geographical names: Akhty is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 94-95; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 305-308.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 558.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 76-77; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 308-310.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 561.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 175-177.

Dating: The holiday, celebrated on July 11, is referred to in the letter to Barbare Orbeliani dated July 21 1864.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 175-177.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on July 21 1864.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 175-177.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on July 21 1864.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 175-177.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on July 21 1864.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 175-177.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on July 21 1864.

Identification of persons: The names of Kolosovsky and Giutykh are not mentioned in the source and the assumptions have been made as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Kolosovsky Ivan (son of Grigol) (died in 1879) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Intendant-General of the Caucasus Corps.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Giutykh Charlotte (daughter of Ivan) – Wife of the advisor to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, in the field of trade.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 175-177.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on July 21 1864.

Biographical data:

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Cholokashvili Levani (son of Edisher) (died in 1864) – From 1858, he was Major-General of the Russian Army.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 175-177.

Note: According to the genealogical list of the Orbelianis, Grigol (Gigo) Orbeliani married Nino Abashidze (daughter of Simon) on July 21 1864, and her first husband, Mikheil Maisuradze (son of Giorgi), a titular counsellor, died two months later, on September 21 1864.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Grigol (Gigo) (son of Konstantine) (1836-1887) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's son.

Abashidze-Orbeliani Nino (1838-1919) – Poetess and actress, wife of Grigol Orbeliani (son of Konstantine).

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on September 8, 1864.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on September 8, 1864.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №614, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 180-181.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on August 5, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Saki and his grandson could not be identified.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №614, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 180-181.

Note: Saki and his grandson could not be identified.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 182-184.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on August 12 1864.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 182-184.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on August 12 1864.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 182-184.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on August 12 1864.

Biographical data:

Panina-Levashova Olga (daughter of Viktor) (1836-1904) – Countess, daughter of the Minister of Justice Viktor Panin (son of Nikita), wife of a Russian statesman, Vladimir Levashov (son of Vasily), who was Governor of Kutaisi in 1871-1874, hostess of the famous Liberal Salon in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 182-184.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 119; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 35-36.

Dating: According to the letter, Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili, should have been in Koda with Grigol Orbeliani for a long time and should have returned to Tbilisi on August 28 or the day before. Grigol Orbeliani rested in Koda in 1864, 1868 and 1869. A corpus study of the letters shows that in 1868 Ketevan only visited him on 23 August, and in 1869 Grigol arrived from Koda on 31 July. Accordingly, the letter must have been written on 28 August 1864.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Lieutenant Prince Alexandre. Neither his surname nor his patronymic name is mentioned, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Alexsi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16265.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16265.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani’s own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare’s death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze’s sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16265.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 8 1864, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16265.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on September 8 1864.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №429/29, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 42.

Dating: According to the letter, Alexandre and Barbara Saginashvili are in Tbilisi, and Grigol Orbeliani is in Koda. Such cases took place in 1864 and 1868. The letter mentions someone "Sisin" who seems to have had a frequent relationship with Alexandre Saginashvili and his family. According to the "Caucasus Calendar" of 1864, at the time of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, where Alexandre Saginashvili was serving, Paul Athanasius Sisin worked in the military-topographic department. This person is no longer mentioned in the 1868 calendar and probably no longer served in the Caucasus. Accordingly, the letter must have been written in 1864. According to the letter sent to Barbara Orbeliani-Saginashvili on September 8, Grigol was going to arrive in Tbilisi on September 9, and this letter shows that it was a little late, the letter must have been written after September 8.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №175), p. 1.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi-Eristavi Martha (daughter of David) (1831-1908) – Wife of the writer and playwright – Giorgi Eristavi (son of David) (Glukharich).

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 187-189.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on October 19 1864.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Koloskovsky Ivan (son of Grigol) (died in 1879) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Intendant-General of the Caucasus Corps.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 187-189.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on October 19 1864.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 187-189.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on October 19 1864.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 187-189.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on October 19 1864.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 187-189.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3v; 4r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 190-192.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on December 10 1864.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Koloskovsky Ivan (son of Grigol) (died in 1879) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Intendant-General of the Caucasus Corps.

Ervie – Born in Tbilisi, son of French geologist Yuri Ervie (son of Grigol).

Source: Nikoloz Kipiani's letter to Dimitri Kipiani, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №14978.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Kipiani Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1846-1910) – Georgian statesman, publicist and critic.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1812-1895) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). From 1848, he commanded the Yerevan regiment, from 1853 – the Reserve Brigade of Caucasus Grenadiers. He succeeded in the battle near Bashkadiklar against the Turks in 1854.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3v; 4r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 190-192.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani on December 10 1864.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Nadezhda (daughter of Ilia) (1847-1930) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani (daughter of Ilia). Her first husband was Mikhail Pisarev (son of Alexander), and the second one - American doctor of medicine William Basil Neftel.

Source: The National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (is included in the 129-page collection of Russian letters by Grigol Orbeliani), p. 3v; 4r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 190-192.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №172), pp. 7r-v; 8r-v; 9r-v; 10r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 195-198.

Dating: If the answer to this letter is written in 1864, the letter itself should not have been written much earlier.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №172), pp. 7r-v; 8r-v; 9r-v; 10r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, pp. 195-198.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the *Epistolary Heritage*, see p. 364-365.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Khanikov Nikolai (son of Vladimer) (1822-1878) – Russian scientist, orientalist, Member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

Source: Collection *Chonguri*, 1864, p. 101-103, 124-127; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsserelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 65-66, 14-17.

Biographical data:

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: Poems by Prince Grigol Orbeliani, Umikashvili Petre – the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, p. 58.

Biographical data:

Goethe Johann Wolfgang (1749-1832) – German writer, thinker and statesman.

Lermontov Mikhail (son of Yuri) (1814-1841) – Famous Russian classicist.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 93.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №430/29, pp. 1r, 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 41.

Dating: The letter shows that this statute document was written separately by both Alexandre Saginashvili and Grigol Orbeliani ("it is translated terribly, with mistakes ... you also have translated it"). Therefore, we think that we should imply the statute of the landlord and the peasants, which, according to the manifesto of the peasant reform, must be drafted by each landlord. It is true that this law entered into force in 1861, but it was implemented in Kartli-Kakheti in 1864. Accordingly, we date the letter to 1864.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №172), pp. 94-95.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the historical archive, stock 5, description 1, case №7515 (old №172), pp. 94.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The page is numbered 94 in red ink at the top right. The text is written in a cursive style and appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to land or property records. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 5; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 10-13.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Hamilton William (son of Alexander) (1845-1895) – Duke of Hamilton, cousin of Olga (daughter of Theodore), wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1865, №1, pp. 26-27; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 122.

Biographical data:

Goethe Johann Wolfgang (1749-1832) – German writer, thinker and statesman.

Lermontov Mikhail (son of Yuri) (1814-1841) – Famous Russian classicist.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 6; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 14-18.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 7; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 20-22.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Gaiane (daughter of Ilia) (1832-1903) – Daughter of the son of Giorgi XII - Ilia Batonishvili, sister of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Grigol (son of Ilia) (1833-1899) - Son of Ilia Batonishvili - a grandson of Giorgi XII, brother of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №153, p. 8; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 22-24.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Gaiane (daughter of Ilia) (1832-1903) – Daughter of the son of Giorgi XII - Ilia Batonishvili, sister of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 100-105; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 7.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 8; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 24-26.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 9; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 27-28.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Gaiane (daughter of Ilia) (1832-1903) – Daughter of the son of Giorgi XII - Ilia Batonishvili, sister of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 8; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, p. 29.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 8; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, p. 30.

Dating: For dating, see the same edition, pp. 290-291.

Identification of persons: The letter does not specify who is speaking at the funeral. For the research in this regard, see the same edition, p. 291.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Romanov Nikolai (son of Alexander) (1843-1865) – Eldest son of Emperor Alexander II, heir to the throne of the Russian Empire, who died prematurely.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 152; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp 30-35.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №615, pp. 1-2, №26, pp. 156-157; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp 35-37.

Note: The source mentions only the name "Mahmmada", but other letters often mention "Kelesa Mahmmada".

Geographical names: The area where Gardabani is currently located was called Karayaz.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Mirzoyev (Mizoyev, Mirzoyan) Ivane (Ovanes) (son of Minai (Minas)) – Tbilisi merchant and usurer.

Shamsudin-Khan (1818-?) – Shamkhal of Tarki in 1860-1867, son of Abu Muslim-Khan. He fought on the Russian side.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №104/79, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 37-38.

Note: We do not have additional information about Tashtemir and his son.

Geographical names: The city of Dilijan is located in the territory of Armenia, while Julfa is in the territory of Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, pp. 155-156; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp. 40-44; Iona Meunargia, *Life and Achievements of Prince Grigol Orbeliani*, magazine *Moambe (The Bulletin)*, 1904, book V, department 1, p. 3.

Dating: These peace-keeping letters were sent on June 26 before the meeting and the beginning of the protests.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: P. Melikishvili, My Life, magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, 1927, №5, p. 147; Sh. Chkhetia, Tbilisi in XIX century, p. 272.

Geographical names: Yerevan Square was the name of Freedom Square at that time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1830-1903) – Chairman of the Civil Department of the Tbilisi District Court Chamber. Vice-Governor of Tbilisi Province in 1865-1867.

Roslavlyev Mikhail (son of Ivan) (1822-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army; He participated in the Caucasus, Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars; Deputy Commander of Tbilisi since 1860, Chief of Tbilisi Police since 1863, Vice-Governor of Tbilisi since 1869, Governor of Yerevan since 1873.

Melikov Bashbeuk – Tbilisi artisan (official), tax collector. He was killed in 1865 during uprising of artisans.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №52.

Source: P. Melikishvili, My Life, magazine *Kartuli Mtserloba*, 1927, №5, p. 147; Sh. Chkhetia, Tbilisi in XIX century, p. 272.

Source: Zakaria Chichinadze, the Tbilisi Uprising or Great Insurrection in 1865, Tbilisi, David Pitnava's edition, 1906, pp. 26-27.

Biographical data:

Shermazan-Vartanov (Shermazanyan) Galust (1815-?) – Armenian writer and public figure from Tbilisi. In 1861-1865 – Mayor of Tbilisi.

Source: Zakaria Chichinadze, the Tbilisi Uprising or Great Insurrection in 1865, Tbilisi, David Pitnava's edition, 1906, pp. 32-33.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1830-1903) – Chairman of the Civil Department of the Tbilisi District Court Chamber. Vice-Governor of Tbilisi Province in 1865-1867.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 132-138; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 22.

Dating: The time is indicated in the Viceroy's rescript of July 1, in which he thanks Grigol Orbeliani for the timely provision of information about the speeches of the guilds.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 132-138, original and typographically printed; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 22.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, pp. 155-156; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp. 40-44.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 116-120; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 15.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 112-113; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 20.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani, Bibliography, Tbilisi, 1985, p. 32.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №372, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 44-45.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 125-126; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 29.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №373, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 45-46.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 151; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, p. 47.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Amirejibi Mikheil (son of Kaikhosro) (1833-1903) – General of Russian Army; nicknamed “Karsky”, due to the fact that he took part in the seizure of the fortress of the same name during the Crimean War.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, pp. 157-158; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp. 49-57.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Minckwitz Julian (son of Theodor) (1807-1870) – Major-General of the Russian Army from 1850. He was a governor of Derbent from 1850-1856, and a head of the Tbilisi Gendarmerie from 1856 to 1870.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1830-1903) – Chairman of the Civil Department of the Tbilisi District Court Chamber. Vice-Governor of Tbilisi Province in 1865-1867.

Shermazan-Vartanov (Shermazanyan) Galust (1815-?) – Armenian writer and public figure from Tbilisi. In 1861-1865 – Mayor of Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №451, pp. 1-2; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 48-49.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdón) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 142-143; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials, Tbilisi, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 38.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, p. 128, manuscript or handwritten; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 39.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 150; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, p. 58.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Mikhail) (1859-1919) – Eldest son of Grand Prince and Viceroy of the Caucasus - Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), General of the Infantry, historian.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the fund of special cases, case №215, p. 16; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 40.

Source: M. Katkov, “Moscow, September 4...”, *Moskovskie Vedomosti*, №194.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 167-170, copy; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 41.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 143-144, original; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 50.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 144-148, original; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 50.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the fund of special cases, case №215, pp. 42-44; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 52.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the fund of special cases, case №215, pp. 45-46; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 53.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the fund of special cases, case №215, pp. 86-87; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 54.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 293-204; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 60.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 8, case №4518, pp. 293-204; Leon Meliksetbeg, the archival materials of the riot of the guilds of Tbilisi in 1865; *Saistorio Moambe*, volume III, 1947, p. 62.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1865, №9 (September), p. 16.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 150; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp.58-59.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №616, pp. 1-2; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 59-60.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Kakala (?-1865) – Grigol Orbeliani's former serf, who accompanied him during Grigol's service in the North Caucasus.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Alexandre (son of Bagrat) (1820-1865) – Son of Bagrat Batonishvili, a grandson of Giorgi XII.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №148/33, pp. 1-2; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 60-69; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, pp. 80-81.

Identification of persons: In 1865, Mikhail Grigorov (son of Ivan) was the head of the Gori district and not the head of the Telavi district.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Katkov Mikhail (son of Nikifor) (1818-1887) – Russian publicist and publisher, editor of the newspaper Moskovskie Vedomosti from 1863.

Grigorov Mikhail (son of Ivan) – Head of the Gori district in 1864-1866.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 11; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 71- 74.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Alexandre (son of Bagrat) (1820-1865) – Son of Bagrat Batonishvili, a grandson of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №119/32, p. 2; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 69-70.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 24; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 122-123.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №120/32, p. 3; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 70-71.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Lel Konstantin (son of Theodore) (born in 1797) – Son of a Greek Admiral, Civil Adviser of the Russian Empire, diplomat, head of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1845-1860.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 93.

Note: Dessiatina is a plot of land – approx. 2 3/4 acres.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on December 10 1865.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, pp. 12-13; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 75.

Geographical names: Pyatigorsk is a city in the Stavropol region of the Russian Federation.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №123/32, p. 6; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 129-131.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexander Nikolai on December 16.

Biographical data:

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №120/32, p. 3; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 80.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention Bludov's name, but Nikolai Bludov served at the Zaqatala school at that time.

Biographical data:

Melikov Bashbeuk – Tbilisi artisan (official), tax collector. He was killed in 1865 during uprising of artisans.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 93.

Source: I.S. Mironova, the history of the development of telegraph communication in Crimea in the XIX – early XX centuries, international scientific research magazine, №7(7), 2012 part 1., Yekatiirenburg, p. 80.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 14; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 81-84.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Nino Tchilashvili's letter to Dimitri Kipiani, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №15068.

Biographical data:

Tchilashvili Kipiani Nino (daughter of Egor) (1827-1902) – Public figure, memoirist, founder of Tbilisi Music Society, a member of St. Nino's Charity Organization, wife of Dimitri Kipiani.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 16; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 85-89.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on February 18 1866.

Biographical data:

Amilakhvari Ivane (son of Givi) (1829-1905) – General of the Russian Army, public figure, philanthropist, hero of the Russian-Ottoman War of 1877-1878.

Eristavi-Amilakhvari Ana (Anetta) (daughter of Alexandre) (1848-1934) – Wife of Lieutenant General Ivane Amilakhvari (son of Givi).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Olga Baden-Romanova (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 16; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 85-89.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his sister-in-law Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on February 18 1866.

Biographical data:

Opochinina-Stankowskaya Nina (daughter of Aleksei) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob) and Alexei Opochinin (son of Peter), wife of the head of Caucasus communications, Boleslav Statkovsky (son of Egnatyi).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 16; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 85-89.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Olga Baden-Romanova (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Source: “Ecclesiastical Evangelist of Georgia”, 1866-1867, pp. 258-260.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №398, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 90.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №457/24, p. 18; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 90.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, S - 1586.

Note: We learn about this fact from an inscription made by an unknown person on the last page 155 of the so-called *Artanujuli* manuscript of “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”. It says “Grigol Orbeliani ordered to come to Sioni the following day”. According to the same author, the prayer service was held in the Sioni Cathedral on April 5, therefore, Grigol Orbeliani warned the public about this gathering the night before, on April 4, although the inscription does not say in what form.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №457/24, p. 18; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 90.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №457/24, p. 18; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 90.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 18; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 91-93.

Geographical names: Astarabad/Astrabad is the name of the Iranian city of Gorgan of that time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, S - 1586.

Note: We learn about this fact from an inscription made by an unknown person on the last page 155 of the so-called *Artanujuli* manuscript of “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 18; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 91-93.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 18; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 91-93.

Geographical names: Astarabad/Astrabad is the name of the Iranian city of Gorgan of that time.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 203; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp. 139-140.

Dating: The fact should have happened before Grigol Orbeliani returned to Tbilisi, and this happened on May 7.

Biographical data:

Girs Nikolay (son of Karlos) (1820-1895) – Russian diplomat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Honorary Member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №100/34, p. 104; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 94-95.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Kolubakin on May 17.

Geographical names: Salyan is a city in the territory of present-day Azerbaijan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №100/34, p. 104; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 94-95.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Mikhail Kolubakin on May 17.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №100/34, p. 104; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 94-95.

Biographical data:

Kolubakin Mikhail (son of Peter) (1806-1872) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. At the end of the 1840s, he was the governor of Shusha region, from 1852 - the vice-governor of Tbilisi. In 1863, he was appointed military governor of Baku.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №121/32, p. 4; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 100-102.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Avtandilov Zakaria (son of Stephan) – In civil service from 1833, State Counsellor from 1857, and a member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 22. K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp. 97-99.

Dating: The letter to Barbare Bagrationi-Orbeliani, sent on July 10, shows that Grigol Orbeliani went to Kojori on July 1 1866 and according to the letter, he was still in Tbilisi. Accordingly, the letter should have been written before July 1.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani’s distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Girs Nikolay (son of Karlos) (1820-1895) – Russian diplomat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Honorary Member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №122/32, p. 5; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 102-103.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Zhultsniskaia Alexandra (daughter of Theodore) – Acting Director of the Transcaucasian Women's Institute.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 19; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 104-108.

Identification of persons: We are talking about the Siemens Telegraph Company, which at that time was represented by Walter Siemens in Georgia.

Geographical names: Wiesbaden is a German city.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Siemens Walter (1833-1868) – Businessman and inventor. From 1862, he worked on the construction of the Tbilisi-Stavropol telephone line. From 1866, he was the Consul of Prussia in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №374, p. 165; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 108.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonid Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine Tsiskari. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 8; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, p. 109.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanova-Mecklenburg-Schwerin Anastasia (daughter of Mikhail) (1860-1922) – Daughter of Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus, and wife of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №502, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 110-111.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Hitivan Mohhammad and Aitber's grandson.

Geographical names: Khunzakh is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №374, p. 165; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 108.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani, on July 13.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 21; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 112-116.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on August 4.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanov Konstantin (son of Nikolai) (1827-1892) – Grand Prince, brother of Emperor Alexander II, Admiral General, Viceroy of Poland from 1862, Chairman of the State Council of Russia from 1865 to 1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 21; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 112-116.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 8; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp. 115-116.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №503, p. 6; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 116; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, p. 81.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 23; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 117-122.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 23; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 117-122.

Geographical names: Wiesbaden is a German city.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: D.N. Shilov, Yu.A. Kuzmin, members of the State Council of the Russian Empire, 1801-1906, St. Petersburg, 2007.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 24; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 122-123.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 25; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 124-129.

Geographical names: Wiesbaden is a German city.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №661.

Biographical data:

Romanov Konstantin (son of Nikolai) (1827-1892) – Grand Prince, brother of Emperor Alexander II, Admiral General, Viceroy of Poland from 1862, Chairman of the State Council of Russia from 1865 to 1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №123/32, p. 6; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 129-131.

Dating: We date the fact according to the letter sent to Alexander Nikolai on December 16, 1866.

Biographical data:

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №670.

Biographical data:

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №123/32, p. 6; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 129-131.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Abesalomov Ivan (son of Solomon) – Employee of the Chancellery of Tbilisi Province until 1866.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №468/24.

Dating: We date the letter according to the time of the death of Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Ioane) – December 26, 1866.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Orbeliani Mariam (daughter of Ioane) (1812-1866) – Wife of Dimitri Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Source: I.S. Mironova, the history of the development of telegraph communication in the Crimea in the XIX – early XX centuries, international scientific research magazine, №7(7), 2012 part 1., Yekaterinburg, p. 80.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 26; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 132-134.

Geographical names: Wiesbaden is a German city.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Siemens Walter (1833-1868) – Businessman and inventor. From 1862, he worked on the construction of the Tbilisi-Stavropol telephone line. From 1866, he was the Consul of Prussia in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Raphael Eristavi's personal archive, №544.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Eristavi Ioseb (son of David) (1829-1889) – Brother of Raphael Eristavi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №501, pp. 1-2; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 134-136.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №149, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 137.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) on March 1.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed "Ataman".

Baratashvili Tikhon (Sulkhan) (son of Germanoz) (1821-1866) – Historian, he studied at the Cadet Corps, knew European languages, wrote the history of Georgia in 5 books (from ancient times to the 13th century).

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №149, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 137.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Baratashvili Tikhon (Sulkhan) (son of Germanoz) (1821-1866) – Historian, he studied at the Cadet Corps, knew European languages, wrote the history of Georgia in 5 books (from ancient times to the 13th century).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №149, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 137.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Alexandre Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) on March 1.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 29; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 141-146.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 29; *Droeba*, 1867, 7 (19) April, №14, p. 2; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 141-146.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №617, p. 1; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", p. 138.

Geographical names: Tsebelda is a village in Abkhazia.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Utsmiev Jamov-Beg – Ruler of Karakaitagh in 1843-1857, father of Ahmed-Khan and Mekhti-Beg Utsmiev.

Utsmiev Amir-chopan-beg (1836-1914) – General of Russian army, nephew of Jamov-beg.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1867, May 19 (31), №20, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 11, 19-22.

Dating: According to the project, submitted by Dimitri Kipiani, on the creation of the Nobility Bank, Grigol Orbeliani was instructed to draft the charter at the meeting of the nobles of the Tbilisi province on May 4, and, presumably, this text should have been written later.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 203; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house “Universal”, pp. 139-140.

Biographical data:

Girs Nikolay (son of Karlos) (1820-1895) – Russian diplomat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Honorary Member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 29; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 141-146.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili-Sumbatashvili Sophio (daughter of Meliton) (1841-1916) – Wife of Vasily Sumbatashvili (son of Alexandre), Grigol Orbeliani's niece.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 29; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, volume VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, publishing house "Universal", pp. 141-146.

Geographical names: Lausanne is a city in Switzerland.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Napoleon III Charles Louis Bonaparte (1808-1873) – President of France (1848-1852) and Emperor (1852-1870), captured by the Prussians in 1870.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №105/173, p. 2r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 147-148.

Biographical data:

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Oldenburg Alexander (son of Peter) (1844-1932) – General of the Russian Infantry, member of the State Council, founder of the Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg and the resort of Gagra in Georgia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 30r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 149-151.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 24, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: We are talking about the Siemens Telegraph Company, which at that time was represented by Walter Siemens in Georgia.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Siemens Walter (1833-1868) – Businessman and inventor. From 1862, he worked on the construction of the Tbilisi-Stavropol telephone line. From 1866, he was the Consul of Prussia in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 30r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 149-151.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 30r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 149-151.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 24, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 30r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 149-151.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №65.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Baranovsky on August 15.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Aleksey (son of Peter) (1777-1861) – Russian General and civil servant, Viceroy in 1816-1827.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №65/37, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 152-153.

Biographical data:

Baranovsky Nikoloz (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №654.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 32r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 154-157.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Oldenburg on September 15, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 32r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 154-157.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Oldenburg on September 15, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, pp. 31r-v; 31r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 154-165.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Prince Alexander Oldenburg on September 15 and to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 18, allow us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 32r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 154-157.

Geographical names: Turkistan is one of the oldest cities in Kazakhstan

Biographical data:

Oldenburg Alexander (son of Peter) (1844-1932) – General of the Russian Infantry, member of the State Council, founder of the Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg and the resort of Gagra in Georgia.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani-Baryatinskaya Elisabed (daughter of Dimitri) (1835-1899) – Alexander Baryatinsky's wife. Grigol Orbeliani's relative.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №70, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 158-160.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Orbeliani-Baryatinskaya Elisabed (daughter of Dimitri) (1835-1899) – Alexander Baryatinsky's wife. Grigol Orbeliani's relative.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 31r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 160-165.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 31r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 160-165.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 31r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 160-165.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Vakhtang Orbeliani's "son" and his name is not mentioned, but since Nikoloz Orbeliani was Vakhtang's only son, the conversation should have been about him.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze-Osten-Sacken Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1919) – Maximilian Osten-Sacken's wife.

Orbeliani Nikoloz (son of Vakhtang) (1845-1925) – Son of Vakhtang Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №103/35, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 165-166.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Andrei Libau on November 21, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Neverov Ianuar (son of Mikhail) (1810-1893) – Russian teacher, writer and memoirist. He served in Stavropol until 1859, then as director of the Lazarev Institute in Moscow, and from 1864 to 1879, he headed the Caucasus Training District.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №103/35, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 165-166.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Libau Andrei (son of Andrei) (?-1874) – Doctor, graduated from Moscow University, specialist in breast diseases, head of the Caucasus Department of Civil Medicine, Secret Advisor; He built a new hospital in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №71/36, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 166-167.

Identification of persons: Mulin's name is not mentioned in the source, but reference should be made to Kuzma Mulin (son of Ivan), who served as an official in the Main Administration of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. Fokion Bulatov was the Deputy Director of the Department of Public Affairs at the same time.

Biographical data:

Bulatov Fokion (son of Eustatius) (1823-1895) – Civil Adviser to the Russian Empire, Vice-Director of the Department of Public Affairs of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Governor of the Elisabethpol Province from 1868-76.

Mulin Kuzma (son of Ivan) (1839-1902) – Russian officer who served in the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №103/35, p. 1v.

Dating: There are two letters written on each side of the paper, and one of them, addressed to Andrei Libau, is dated November 21st.

Biographical data:

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 44r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 170-174.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Siemens Walter (1833-1868) – Businessman and inventor. From 1862, he worked on the construction of the Tbilisi-Stavropol telephone line. From 1866, he was the Consul of Prussia in Tbilisi.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №124/32, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 167-168.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Nikolai on December 25, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №124/32, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 167-168.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Avtandilov Zakaria (son of Stephan) – In civil service from 1833, State Counsellor from 1857, and a member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 201r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 167-168.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 169.

Biographical data:

Staritsky Egor (son of Pavel) (1825-1899) – Russian statesman, chairman of the Tbilisi Commercial Court in 1850-1870, member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus since 1862, member of the Russian State Council since 1879.

Germanozishvili (Baratashvili) Levan (Leonid) (son of Germanoz) (1826-1875) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's niece, Nino Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton). He served at various times in the Tbilisi Municipal Government, as the Chief of Gori Police, as the Chief Executive at the Tbilisi Governor-General's Chancellery.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a (old №175), p. 107r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 170.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 365-366.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №66.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Baranovsky on February 10 1869.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 44r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 170-174.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 44r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 170-174.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze-Osten-Sacken Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1919) – Maximilian Osten-Sacken's wife.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 45r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 174-175.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №538/30, pp. 49r-v, 50r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 181-182.

Dating: According to the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 22, Mamia Gurieli was already married, while this letter shows that the religious wedding ceremony is planned for the next day.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Svechin Alexander (son of Aleksei) (1823-1896) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army; He served in the Caucasus since 1859; Commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division in 1865-68 and the 29th Infantry Division in 1869-1878.

Radetsky Theodore (son of Theodore) (1820-1890) – Military Engineer and General of the Russian Army. He participated in the battles against the North Caucasus from 1843; From 1865, he was the 38th, and from 1868 - the head of the 21st Infantry Division. He also participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Levashov Vladimir (son of Vasily) (1834-1898) – General of the Artillery of the Russian Empire, from 1862 Head of the Temporary Division of Civic Arrangement of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, 1871-1874 Military Governor of Kutaisi.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the

suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №153, p. 34r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 176-180.

Geographical names: Elisabethpol is the former name of the city of Ganja in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Melikishvili-Gurieli Mariam (Makalo) (daughter of Korkhmaz) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Tamar Orbeliani (daughter of Ioseb) and her first husband, Korkhmaz Melikishvili, wife of Mamia Gurieli.

Melikishvili Korkhmaz (Dimitri) (son of Solomon) 1798-1858) – husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Tamar Orbeliani (daughter of Ioseb).

Gurieli Mamia (son of David) (1836-1891) Georgian Poet.

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze-Osten-Sacken Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1919) – Maximilian Osten-Sacken's wife.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №538/30, pp. 49r-v, 50r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 181-182.

Dating: The letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze before February 22 1868, shows that the religious wedding ceremony is the next day.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili-Gurieli Mariam (Makalo) (daughter of Korkhmaz) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Tamar Orbeliani (daughter of Ioseb) and her first husband, Korkhmaz Melikishvili, wife of Mamia Gurieli.

Gurieli Mamia (son of David) (1836-1891) Georgian Poet.

Source: “Ecclesiastical Evangelist of Georgia”, 1868, №2, p. 64; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 53.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №66.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Baranovsky on February 10 1869.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archive, №66.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Nikolai Baranovsky on February 12 1869.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1566

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №125/32, p. 8v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 183-184.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Nikolai in March 1868, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №125/32, p. 8v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 183-184.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Nikolai in March 1868, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №125/32, p. 8v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 183-184.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №43.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №493/41, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 184-187.

Biographical data:

Filosofov Dmitry (son of Aleksei) (1837-1877) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the First Brigade of the 3rd Infantry Division of the Guard, Adjutant to the Viceroy Mikhail Romanov in the 1870s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №125/32, p. 8r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 187-188.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Nikolai on May 11, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: Egnatiev's name is not mentioned in the source and the person was identified as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Egnatyev Nikolai (son of Pavel) (1832-1908) – General of the Russian Army Infantry, diplomat. At various times Russian Ambassador to Beijing and Constantinople and Minister of the Internal Affairs.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №125/32, p. 8r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 187-188.

Identification of persons: Egnatiev's name is not mentioned in the source and the person was identified as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book "Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth".

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a, p. 120r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 188-193.

Biographical data:

Kolubakin Mikhail (son of Peter) (1806-1872) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. At the end of the 1840s, he was the governor of Shusha region, from 1852 - the vice-governor of Tbilisi. In 1863, he was appointed military governor of Baku.

Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina Maria (daughter of Vasily) (?-1901) – Wife of Mikhail Kolubakin (son of Peter).

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Murat Achille Charles Louis Napoleon (1847-1895) – American military figure and entrepreneur. He was an adjutant to the French Emperor Napoleon III. He married Salome, the daughter of David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanov Alexei (son of Alexander) (1850-1908) son of the Russian Emperor Alexander II, Admiral General.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №481/32; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 194-195.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Svistunov on May 23, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №481/32; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 194-195.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Svistunov on May 23, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Klugenau (Kluke) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Vinogradskaya-von-Klugenau Anna (daughter of Ekvtime) – Daughter of an official living in Tbilisi - Ekvtime Vinogradskiy (son of Peter), wife of General Kluke von Klugenau.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №481/32; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 194-195.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Vinogradskaya-von-Klugenau Anna (daughter of Ekvtime) – Daughter of an official living in Tbilisi - Ekvtime Vinogradskiy (son of Peter), wife of General Kluge von Klugenau.

Klugenau (Kluge) Frantz (son of Karl) (1791-1851) – German by origin, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He spent most of his life in the Caucasus. He commanded troops in almost every expedition to northern Dagestan.

Svistunov Alexander (son of Pavel) (1830-1903) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Chief of Troops of the Tergi District. Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District since 1867.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №904.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan's half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №44.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of the chairman of the society, Mikheil Garsevanov, dated June 10.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №44.

Identification of persons: The source does not specify Garsevanov's name and the last name is illegible. However, the research has made it possible to identify.

Biographical data:

Garsevanov Mikheil (son of Nikoloz) (1830-1907) – engineer, founder of the Caucasus branch of Russian technical organization.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №481/39, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 196-197.

Biographical data:

Vinogradskaya-von-Klugenau Anna (daughter of Ekvtime) – Daughter of an official living in Tbilisi - Ekvtime Vinogradskiy (son of Peter), wife of General Kluge von Klugenau.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №635/38, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 198-199.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri) on June 26, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №635/38, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 198-199.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1830-1903) – Chairman of the Civil Department of the Tbilisi District Court Chamber. Vice-Governor of Tbilisi Province in 1865-1867.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 47r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 217-223.

Dating: The information in the letters, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri) on June 26 1868 and to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 15 1869, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №375 (old №20), p. 166r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 200.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №431, pp. 1r, 2v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 201-202.

Dating: The letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 28, shows that he was already in Koda.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №375 (old №20), p. 166r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 200.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 28, allows us to determine the time.

Note: It is almost 20 kilometres from Koda to Kojori.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Cholokashvili Sophio (Khoreshan) (daughter of Konstantine) (1827-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter, wife of Zurab (Zakaria) Cholokashvili (son of Dimitri).

Vachnadze-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Vasily) (1805-1874) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Konstantine Orbeliani (son of Ioseb).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №431, pp. 1r, 2v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 201-202.

Dating: The letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 28, shows that she was already in Koda on July 27. However, the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili, was written on the second day of his arrival in Koda, therefore, no later than July 28.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №375 (old №20), p. 166r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 200.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №452, (old №24), pp. 1r/49r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 202.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 20, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, N386, 167 r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 34-35.

Dating: The letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on August 20 1868, shows that Grigol Orbeliani learned of her illness in those very days. Accordingly, this letter, which speaks of Barbare's sudden illness, must have been written in 1868. It is also noteworthy that both letters, dated August 20, are written on the same paper.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Lieutenant Prince Alexandre. Neither his surname nor his patronymic name is mentioned, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Alexsi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Alexsi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №452, (old №24), pp. 1r, 49r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 202.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №419, (old №29), p. 15r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 203.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on August 23, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №419, (old №29), p. 15r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 203.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on August 23, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: Anastasia Cherkezishvili's surname is not mentioned in the text and the assumption was made as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №419, (old №29), p. 15r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 203.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №428, (old №29), p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 204.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see p. 387.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №460/24, p. 13r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 30.

Dating: According to the letter, the recipient is in Koda and Grigol Orbeliani had been there before. Orbeliani rested in Koda in 1864 and 1868. According to the content, Ekaterine Chavchavadze was going to arrive in Georgia that winter and her son-in-law is also mentioned. Since Salome Dadiani and Ashil Murat were married in May 1868 and arrived in Georgia only in the winter of the year before the death of Manana Orbeliani (June 3 1870) mentioned in the letter, the letter must have been written in 1868. On August 28 this year, Grigol was first in Koda and in another letter, sent from Koda later that day, he says that he intends to return to Tbilisi the next day. Accordingly, the letter must have been written after August.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №73/40, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 204-205.

Biographical data:

Garsevanov Mikheil (son of Nikoloz) (1830-1907) – engineer, founder of Caucasus branch of Russian technical organization.

Source: Kishinsky, Prince Andronikov 1st, “Military Collection”, 1869, №2; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani’s archive, №153, p. 46r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 205-209.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ivane (son of Malkhaz (Melkisedek)) (1793-1868) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea, Governor of Tbilisi in 1849-1855; Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, son of his mother Khoreshan’s half-sister, Maia (Mariam) Batonishvili (daughter of Archil) and Melkisedek Andronikashvili (son of Melkisedek (Malkhaz)).

Erekle II (Bagrationi) (1720-1798) – King of Kakheti in 1744-1762 and King of Kartli-Kakheti in 1762 – 1798.

Solomon II (1772-1815) – Last king of Imereti (1789-1810). Fighter for the country’s independence, uncle of Grigol Orbeliani (mother’s half-brother). He died in exile in Trabzon.

Source: Iuri Chikovani, Georgian Nobility Surnames, the Orbelianis, <http://dspace.nplg.gov.ge/bitstream/1234/4909/1/Tavad-Orbelianta-Sagvareulo.pdf>; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 46r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 205-209.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Tamaz (Toma)) (1797-1868) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army. He participated in the Russo-Turkish and Russo-Iranian wars. In 1829-1839, he was the head of Tbilisi region. In 1839, he was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province. He participated in wars against Dagestan and Chechnya.

Bagrationi-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Bagrat) (1804-1870) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti, Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 46r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 205-209.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 9, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aivazovsky Ivan (son of Konstantin) (1817-1900) – Artist and painter of seascapes, academician, professor, honorary member of the Russian Academy of Arts, member of several European academies.

Wieniawski Henryk (son of Ioseb) (1835-1880) – Polish violinist and composer.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 46r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 205-209.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Anastasia (daughter of Grigol) (1805-1882) – Wife of Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Giorgi XII), mother-in-law of Grigol Orbeliani's brother - Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №478/43, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 210-211.

Biographical data:

Abdul Aziz – Warrior from Dzhungutai, Ensign of the Russian Army; He was at Grigol Orbeliani's service.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №478/43, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 210-211.

Biographical data:

Abdul Aziz – Warrior from Dzhungutai, Ensign of the Russian Army; He was at Grigol Orbeliani's service.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №478/43, p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 210-212.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Adilbek Ibrahim Beg Ogly.

Geographical names: Elisabethpol is the former name of the city of Ganja in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Bulatov Fokion (son of Eustatius) (1823-1895) – Civil Adviser to the Russian Empire, Vice-Director of the Department of Public Affairs of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Governor of the Elisabethpol Province from 1868-76.

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1869, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1868, p. 21.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1869, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1868, p. 75.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №150 (old №33), pp. 1r, 4r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 213.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №45.

Note: The source does not indicate the name of Leshchnikov and no additional information could be found.

Biographical data:

Kovalevsky Evgraf (son of Iakob) (died in 1871) – Commander of Derbent 154th Infantry Regiment.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 50r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 18-19.

Dating: The time is indicated by the information in the letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 22 1870.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №66/37, p. 3r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 213-215.

Biographical data:

Baranovsky Nikolai (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №67/37, p. 4r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 215-216.

Biographical data:

Baranovsky Nikolai (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1869, February 27 (March 11), №9, p. 4.

Dating: Platon Ioseliani's statement regarding this initiative, published in *Droeba*, is dated February 20.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №147 (old №33), p. 1r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 216.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 50r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 18-19.

Dating: The time is indicated by the information in the letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 22 1870.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 47r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 217-223.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 15, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 47r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 217-223.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 15, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Murat Achille Charles Louis Napoleon (1847-1895) – American military figure and entrepreneur. He was an adjutant to the French Emperor Napoleon III. He married Salome, the daughter of David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 47r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 217-223.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 15, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 47r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 217-223.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 125r-v, 126r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 223-230.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova on March 15-19, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Pushchina-Kartsova Ekaterine (daughter of Nikolai) – Daughter of Major-General Pushchin (son of Nikolai), wife of Adjutant-General Alexander Kartsov (son of Peter), member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Women's Charitable Society.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 125r-v, 126r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 223-230.

Biographical data:

Pushchina-Kartsova Ekaterine (daughter of Nikolai) – Daughter of Major-General Pushchin (son of Nikolai), wife of Adjutant-General Alexander Kartsov (son of Peter), member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Women’s Charitable Society.

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 125r-v, 126r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 223-230.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova on March 15-19, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 125r-v, 126r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 223-230.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova on March 15-19, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 125r-v, 126r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 223-230.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova on March 15-19, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Nikoloz (son of Vakhtang) (1845-1925) – Son of Vakhtan Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 125r-v, 126r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 223-230.

Biographical data:

Pushchina-Kartsova Ekaterine (daughter of Nikolai) – Daughter of Major-General Pushchin (son of Nikolai), wife of Adjutant-General Alexander Kartsov (son of Peter), member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Women’s Charitable Society.

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Aivazovsky Ivan (son of Konstantin) (1817-1900) – Artist and painter of seascapes, academician, professor, honorary member of the Russian Academy of Arts, member of several European academies.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №126/32, p. 9r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 231.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Nikolai on May 1, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Zurna is an oriental musical instrument.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №126/32, p. 9r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 231.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1869, May 1 (May 13), №18, pp. 1-2.

Biographical data:

Umikashvili Petre (son of Ioseb) (1838-1904) – Public figure, folklorist. He was a teacher at the Georgian Gymnasium in Tbilisi. Later, he worked in the production of black stone in Zestaponi and Batumi. He wrote essays, plays, created a rich collection of Georgian folklore.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 48r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 232-234.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 12, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 48r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 232-234.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 12, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Daniel-beg (?-1869) – Ruler of Elisu until 1844. He was on the Murids side for some time. His daughter was married to Shamil's son Qazi-Muhammad. In 1859, he betrayed the mountain dwellers and got involved with Baryatinsky. In 1869, he emigrated to the Ottoman Empire.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 48r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 232-234.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Wittgenstein Lev (son of Peter) (1799-1866) – Leonilla Baryatinskaya was his second wife. They lived in Germany and were engaged in the revival of the ancient patrimony of their ancestors.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Baryatinskaya-Wittgenstein Leonilla (daughter of Ivan) (1816-1918) – Maid of honour of the palace of the Russian Empire, the sister of Alexander Baryatinsky, the Viceroy of the Caucasus, and the wife of the richest Russian prince, Lev Wittgenstein (son of Peter).

Korghanashvili-Tamamsheva Barbare (daughter of Vasili) – Daughter of Vasil Korghanov, wife of Mikheil Tamamshev.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1869, December 25, №52, pp. 1-2.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 28r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 235.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Chavchavadze-Chavchavadze Mariam (Kako) (daughter of David) (1849-1921) – Wife of Zakaria Chavchavadze (son of Gulbaat), philanthropist and best horsewoman.

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №477/43.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine *Tsiskari* in 1857-1875.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №473/24, pp. 1r-v, 2r, 63r-v, 64r.

Dating: We are dating the fact according to the content of the letter sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili no later than on June 16-18 1868.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №655.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №473/24, pp. 1r-v, 2r, 63r-v, 64r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 168-169.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani rested in Koda in 1864, 1868 and 1869, but, as far as the letter shows, June 15 was Sunday, it must have been written in 1869.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24520/Literature archives, №1120; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 236-238.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Smitten Pavel (son of Vasily) (1844-1870) – Son of Vasily Smitten (son of Ivan), residing in Tbilisi, Prosecutor of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24520/Literature archives, №1120; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 236-238.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on July 1, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24520/Literature archives, №1120; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 236-238.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on July 1, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24520/Literature archives, №1120; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 236-238.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Dadiani Andria (son of David) (1850-1910) – Son of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, lawyer, chess player and Maecenas.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №453 (old №24), p. 60r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 239.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on July 31, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №453 (old №24), p. 60r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 239.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on July 31, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №453 (old №24), p. 60r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 239.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili on July 31, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The name of Revaz Eristavi's son is not mentioned in the source, but we think that the point is about an 11-year-old Alexandre Eristavi at that time, because his brothers were younger: Mikheil 8, Nikoloz 4 and Shalva 1 year old. This is also suggested by the fact that a letter, sent to Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov on August 11, shows that Revaz Eristavi's son was going to continue his studies at the Kiev Military Gymnasium. It seems that Revaz Eristavi brought his son, Alexandre, to talk about this issue with Grigol Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Eristavi alexandre (son of revaz) (1858-1906) – Police captain, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №453 (old №24), p. 60r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 239.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №82/44, p. 1r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 240-244.

Biographical data:

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Eristavi alexandre (son of revaz) (1858-1906) – Police captain, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №454 (old №24), pp. 1r-v, 62r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 246.

Dating: The information in the letters, sent to Barbare Saginashvili on September 17 and to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 26, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №454 (old №24), pp. 1r-v, 62r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 246.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №151/33, p. 1r, №153/33, p. 36r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, p. 246.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153 (old №33), p. 36r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 246-250.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 37r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 251-252.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a, p. 108r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 253-256.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikolai Ivanov by Grigol Orbeliani in autumn of 1869, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Ivanov Nikolai (son of Agapo) (1810-1873) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Civil Governor of Kutaisi in 1852-1860, Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army in 1861-1863, husband of Grigol's cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Alexandre (Baklana) (son of Giorgi) (1800-1870) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Lieutenant of the Russian Army. He retired from military service in 1852.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a, p. 108r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 253-256.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 416-417.

Geographical names: Tashtikulari is the former name of the village of Mukhrana in Kvemo Kartli.

Biographical data:

Ivanov Nikolai (son of Agapo) (1810-1873) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Civil Governor of Kutaisi in 1852-1860, Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army in 1861-1863, husband of Grigol's cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Giorgi (Baklana)) (1800-1870) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Lieutenant of the Russian Army. He retired from military service in 1852.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a, p. 108r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 253-256.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikolai Ivanov by Grigol Orbeliani in autumn of 1869, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Ivanov Nikolai (son of Agapo) (1810-1873) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Civil Governor of Kutaisi in 1852-1860, Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army in 1861-1863, husband of Grigol's cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Giorgi (Baklana)) (1800-1870) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Lieutenant of the Russian Army. He retired from military service in 1852.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515-a, pp. 109r-v, 110r-v; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 257-265.

Dating: The research regarding the dating of the letter is given in the same volume of the Epistolary Heritage, see pp. 417-418.

Note: Dessiatina is an ancient unit of measure of land, equal to 1.09 hectares.

Biographical data:

Ivanov Nikolai (son of Agapo) (1810-1873) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Civil Governor of Kutaisi in 1852-1860, Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army in 1861-1863, husband of Grigol's cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Giorgi (Baklana)) (1800-1870) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Lieutenant of the Russian Army. He retired from military service in 1852.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 38r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 266-267.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 4, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 38r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 266-267.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №672.

Dating: We date the letter according to the date of death of Alexandre Jambakuri-Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang) – December 9 1869.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Orbeliani Daria (daughter of Alexandre) (1828-1884) – Great-grandson of King Erekle of Kartli-Kakheti, wife of David Kobulashvili (son of Evgeniy).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 39r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 268-270.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 39r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. VIII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VII, Tbilisi, Universal, pp. 268-270.

Note: The source does not mention the names of Korghanov and Arghutinsky and no further information can be obtained.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Melikishvili-Gurieli Mariam (Makalo) (daughter of Korkhmaz) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Tamar Orbeliani (daughter of Ioseb) and her first husband, Korkhmaz Melikishvili, wife of Mamia Gurieli.

Gurieli Mamia (son of David) (1836-1891) Georgian Poet.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1869, December 25 (January 6), №52, pp. 1-2.

Dating: The statement of appointment of Nikoloz Berdznishvili, Petre Umikashvili, and Giorgi Tsereteli was published in *Droeba* on December 25.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Berdznishvili Nikoloz (son of Giorgi) (1829-1874) – Historian, ethnographer, critic. He collaborated in the newspaper *Kavkaz* and was a member of the Archeographic Commission of the Caucasus. He participated in the compilation of “Acts” of the Commission.

Umikashvili Petre (son of Ioseb) (1838-1904) – Public figure, folklorist. He was a teacher at the Georgian Gymnasium in Tbilisi. Later, he worked in the production of black stone in Zestaponi and Batumi. He wrote essays, plays, created a rich collection of Georgian folklore.

Tsereteli Giorgi (son of Ekvtime) (1842-1900) – Writer, publicist, public figure, founder-editor of the newspaper *Droeba* and later *Kvali*.

Source: I. Grishashvili, *Literary Bohemia of Old Tbilisi*, p. 147.

Dating: The source states that this happened in the 1860s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №466/24, p. 16r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 13.

Dating: The letter does not contain any realia that would link it to a specific date, but it appears to have been written on New Year's Day. The addressee died in August 1870. Accordingly, the letter should have been written no later than the beginning of January 1870.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 49r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 13-15

Dating: The time is indicated by the information in the letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 20 1870.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 49r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 13-15.

Dating: The time is indicated by the information in the letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 20 1870.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 49r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 13-17.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Somova-Orbeliani Evdokia (daughter of Mikhail) (1850/51-1923.24) – Daughter of landlord in Kharkov, Mikhail Somov (son of Alexander), and wife of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David). In 1873, she married Louis-Napoleon, brother of Achilles Murat.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1870, №1, pp. 33-37; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 14-17.

Biographical data:

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №464/24, p. 15r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 17; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, p. 59.

Dating: There are no such realia in the letter that would link it to a specific date, but it seems that Shrovetide week is over and Lent is beginning. The addressee died in August 1870. Since the Great Lent began this year on February 29, the letter must have been written before that.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdón) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 50r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 18-19.

Geographical names: Feodosia is a city in Ukraine, on the Black Sea coast.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Dimitri Kipiani, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1567.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №408, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 22.

Biographical data:

Orlovsky Konstantin (son of Ivan) (1810-1876) – A Polish statesman by origin, he served in Georgia from 1834, he was the Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1860-1876.

Germanozishvili (Baratashvili) Levan (Leonide) (son of Germanoz) (1826-1875) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's niece, Nino Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton). He served at various times in the Tbilisi Municipal Government, as the Chief of Gori Police, as the Chief Executive at the Tbilisi Governor-General's Chancellery.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonide Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine *Tsiskari*. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №98/121, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 23.

Dating: The time is indicated by the information in the letter sent to Platon Ioseliani on April 30 1870.

Geographical names: The city of Carnu was called Arzrum/Erzurum in north-eastern Turkey.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive №98/121, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 23.

Dating: The text is written in a letter sent to Platon Ioseliani on April 30 1870.

Biographical data:

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive №153, p. 51r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 24.

Dating: The time is indicated by the information in the letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 15 1870.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Gaiane (daughter of Ilia) (1832-1903) – Daughter of the son of Giorgi XII - Ilia Batonishvili, sister of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive №153, p. 51r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 24.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502; p. 189r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 26-28; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 79.

Dating: The letter, written in the past tense, mentions the trial of Buchkiashvili and Ilia Andronikashvili, which took place on January 30 1870. Therefore, it should have been written after that time, but, according to the content, Annette von Kremer-Mirskaya does not appear to be married for the second time yet, she is referred to as “Mirskaya” again. Since she got married on May 17 1870, the letter must have been written in the period from January 30 1870 to May 17 1870.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Orbeliani Alexandre (Baklana) (son of Giorgi) (1800-1870) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Lieutenant of the Russian Army. He retired from military service in 1852.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive №89/46; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 29.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №680.

Dating: We date the letter according to the date of death of Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani (daughter of Mirmanoz). Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili, mentioned in the letter, also died in the same year, but later, on August 21.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 52r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 31-32.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 15 1870, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 52r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 31-32.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Opochinin Peter (son of Alexei) (1853-1907) – Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №76/48, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 34-35.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Romanov Konstantin (son of Nikolai) (1827-1892) – Grand Prince, brother of Emperor Alexander II, Admiral General, Viceroy of Poland from 1862, Chairman of the State Council of Russia from 1865 to 1881.

Gurieli Mamia (son of David) (1836-1891) Georgian Poet.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 118r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 36; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 60.

Dating: Adolf Alexander Remmert, mentioned in the letter, had served in the Caucasus since 1867, and the letter could not have been written before that, but Babale, mentioned in it, must have been Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili who died on August 21 1870. Since the letter has an inscription July 10, it must have been written on July 10 1867-1870.

Geographical names: The old name of Tetrtskaro, “Agbulaghi”, is written in the letter.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Remmert Adolf (son of Alexander) (1835-1902) – Director of the Main Military-Medical Division of the Russian Army, Chief Military-Medical Inspector. From 1869, he was the head of the Caucasus Mineral Waters Division.

Machavariani Roman (son of David) (1851-1916) – In 1875, he graduated from the medical faculty of Moscow University and began working at the Tbilisi City Hospital. Later, he was the head of the Sukhumi outpatient clinic.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №483, p. 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 78-79.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Svistunov on August 8 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 40r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 37-38.

Biographical data:

Baranovsky Nikolai (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №463/24, pp. 14v/16v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 45.

Dating: The reply written by Grigol Orbeliani to this letter of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili shows that Alexandre Saginashvili had a heated dispute over the lands of Zeulistan at that time, which was to follow the petition filed by him to the Viceroy before July 25.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Gavkhar-Agha – Azerbaijani poetess, daughter of Ibrahim Khalil-Khan of Karabakh and wife of Jafar-Kuli-Khan. Rich and charitable woman.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №463/24, pp. 14v/16v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 45.

Dating: The letter shows that Alexandre Saginashvili had a heated dispute over the lands of Zeulistan at that time, which was to be followed by the petition filed by him to the Viceroy before July 25.

Geographical names: Zeulistan was a village in the Dmanisi municipality (Sarkineti community) of the Kvemo Kartli region, which is now called "Ganakhleba".

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №472/24, **Dating:** We date the letter according to the date of death of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili (daughter of Samaragdon) – before August 21 1870.

Biographical data:

Levashov Vladimir (son of Vasily) (1834-1898) – General of the Artillery of the Russian Empire, from 1862 Head of the Temporary Division of Civic Arrangement of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, 1871-1874 Military Governor of Kutaisi.

Panina-Levashova Olga (daughter of Viktor) (1836-1904) – Countess, daughter of the Minister of Justice Viktor Panin (son of Nikita), wife of a Russian statesman, Vladimir Levashov (son of Vasily), who was Governor of Kutaisi in 1871-1874, hostess of the famous Liberal Salon in St. Petersburg.

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №463/24, pp. 14v/16v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 45-46; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, p. 59.

Dating: We date the letter according to the date of death of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili (daughter of Samaragdon) – before August 21 1870.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Libau Andrei (son of Andrei) (?-1874) – Doctor, graduated from Moscow University, specialist in breast diseases, head of the Caucasus Department of Civil Medicine, Secret Advisor; He built a new hospital in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №470/24, **Dating:** We date the letter according to the date of death of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili (daughter of Samaragdon) – before August 21 1870.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №469/24, p. 7r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 44.

Dating: We date the letter according to the date of death of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili (daughter of Samaragdon) – before August 21 1870.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №462/24, p. 11r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 44.

Dating: We date the letter according to the date of death of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili (daughter of Samaragdon) – before August 21 1870.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №471/24, p. 7r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 44.

Dating: We date the letter according to the date of death of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili (daughter of Samaragdon) – before August 21 1870.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №468/24, pp. 1r/8r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 43.

Dating: We date the letter according to the date of death of Barbare Orbeliani-Saginashvili (daughter of Samaragdon) – until August 21 1870.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, pp. 41r-v, 42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 46-49.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 10 1870, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, pp. 41r-v, 42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 46-49.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 10 1870, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, pp. 41r-v, 42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 46-49.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 10 1870, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Sviatopolk-Mirskaya-Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Dimitri) (1853-1889) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of Mamuka).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, pp. 136-137.

Dating: According to the letter, Grigol Orbeliani's uncle, Alexandre Orbeliani, is alive and he died before September 10 1870. Accordingly, the letter must have been written beforehand.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 114r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 153-154.

Dating: The information in the letters, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 10 1870 and to Mikheil Aleksii Meskhishvili on August 31 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, pp. 41r-v, 42r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 46-49.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 43r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 52.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 26 1870, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 43r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 53r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 55-56; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1871, №1, p. 2.

Dating: The letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 15 1871, shows that this fact has already happened, while there is information in the newspaper *Droeba*, dated January 8 1871, that the above-mentioned performance was held on December 28.

Biographical data:

Antonov Zurab (son of Nazar) (1820-1854) – Playwright and actor. His seven plays have reached our days.

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: Magazine *Krebuli*, №1, 1871, pp. 1-38.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1878, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1877, p. 115.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1872, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1871, p. 24.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516 (old №173), p. 133r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. VII, Grigol Orbeliani, part VI, Tb., Geoprint, 2017, p. 160.

Dating: In the 1850s, when Grigol Orbeliani was the ruler of Avaria, Dimitri Jorjadze served as his secretary and, naturally, constantly had to fill in and sort out the letters compiled by Grigol, but then, presumably, he also took care of copying them himself. According to this letter, they should be employees of a larger structure – the Administration of the Viceroy. Accordingly, we date the letter according to the time of the appointment of Dimitri Jorjadze (1871) as a member of the Council of the Viceroy.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 140.

Dating: According to the letter, we cannot think that it was written during the Caucasus War in Dagestan, where Dimitri Jorjadze was the secretary of Grigol Orbeliani. Both must have moved to Georgia at the time of writing the letter. This is evidenced by the fact that they have a Georgian dish for dinner. Accordingly, we date the period following the time of Dimitri Jorjadze's transfer to Tbilisi (1871).

Note: Chikhirtma is a Georgian dish made with chicken or lamb stew with beaten eggs, flour, onions and vinegar.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 53r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 55-56.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 15 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio OrbelianiSviatopolk-Mirskaya.

Orbeliani Vakhtang (son of Vakhtang) (1812-1890) – Romanticist, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, Major General of the Russian Army, commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1855.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 53r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 55-56.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1871, №1, pp. 44-45; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 65-66.

Source: “The Toast. The work of Prince Grigol Orbeliani. Published by I. Kereselidze. Tbilisi, 1871”, pp. 3-17.

Dating: Lavrenti Ardaziani’s review of the book was published in the February 1871 issue of the magazine *Tsiskari* (№2). Accordingly, the book should have been published earlier.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1871, №1, pp. 1-38; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 89-106.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1871, February 27, №8, pp. 1-2; №14, pp. 1-2.

Note: The title of Zhukovsky's poem is "Singer in the Camp of Russian Soldiers".

Biographical data:

Kipiani Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1846-1910) – Georgian statesman, publicist and critic.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire ("God, Save the Tsar!").

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1871, №2, pp. 113-132.

Biographical data:

Ardaziani Lavrenti (son of Petre) (1815-1870) – Georgian writer and journalist.

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine *Tsiskari* in 1857-1875.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 54r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 58-60.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 04 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Alexandra (daughter of Ilia) (1845-1909) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 54r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 58-60.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Napoleon III Charles Louis Bonaparte (1808-1873) – President of France (1848-1852) and Emperor (1852-1870), captured by the Prussians in 1870.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze-Astafieva Elene (daughter of David) (1850-1929) – Wife of Nikolai Astafiev (son of Aleksei), Major-General of the Russian Army.

Astafiev Nikolai (son of Aleksei) (1842-1889) – Major-General of the Russian Army, military historian. In 1871, he was appointed emergency officer at the headquarters of the Caucasus Military District, husband of Elene Chavchavadze (daughter of David).

Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Anastasia (daughter of Grigol) (1805-1882) – Wife of Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Giorgi XII), mother-in-law of Grigol Orbeliani's brother - Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №90, p. 49r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 62-63.

Biographical data:

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Ioseb (son of David) (1819-1878) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea; From 1859, he was the commander of the Dagestan troops and the ruler of Gazikumukh, and from 1868 – the commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division. He was married to Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №127/32, p. 10; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 63-64.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №504/30, pp. 1r-v, 2r/9r-v, 10r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 65-66.

Note: The name of Trazhkovsky is not mentioned in the letter and we could not find it in the Caucasus Calendar. He seems to have held a minor position.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 140.

Dating: The letter does not appear to have been written during the Caucasus War in Dagestan, where Grigol Orbeliani and Dimitri Jorjadze served together. Both must have moved to Georgia at the time of writing the letter. As far as the latter reads “May 1”, we date it from the time of Dimitri Jorjadze’s move to Tbilisi, that is, some May 1 from 1871.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy’s Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №442/42, p. 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 67.

Biographical data:

Svistunov Alexander (son of Pavel) (1830-1903) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Chief of Troops of the Tergi District. Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District since 1867.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baratashvili-Vezirishvili Barbare (daughter of Meliton) (1838-1919) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Dimitri Vezirishvili (son of Giorgi).

Vezirishvili Dimitri (son of Giorgi) (1825-1898) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army since 1875, served in the Georgian Grenadier Regiment, participant in the Crimean and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton), niece of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 57r-v; Materials collected by Mikheil Tumanishvili on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's activity, Mikheil Tumanishvili's personal archives, №53; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 70-71.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 12 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Note: It seems that 50 years have passed since he was promoted to the rank of officer (Ensign) in 1821.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, materials collected by Mikheil Tumanishvili on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's activity, Mikheil Tumanishvili's personal archives, №53.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case 7502, p. 154r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 68.

Biographical data:

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Newspaper *Kavkaz*, June 11, №67.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 57r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 70-71.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Nikoloz (son of Vakhtang) (1845-1925) – Son of Vakhtan Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang).

Mirzoyev (Mizoyev, Mirzoyan) Ivane (Ovanes) (son of Minai (Minas)) – Tbilisi merchant and usurer.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №128/32, pp. 1r/11r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 74.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25082/Literature archives, №1682; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 74.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on June 25 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25082/Literature archives, №1682; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 74.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №399/27, p. 27r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 76-77.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №483, p. 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 78-79.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Svistunov on August 8 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №483, p. 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 78-79.

Geographical names: Petrovsk – until 1857 was the village and fortress on the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Svistunov Alexander (son of Pavel) (1830-1903) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Chief of Troops of the Tergi District. Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District since 1867.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №400/27, pp. 1r-v/28r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 80-81.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №400/27, pp. 1r-v/28r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 80-81.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Archival materials on the socio-cultural life of Georgia in the 70s of the XIX century, 1965, p. 103; Akaki Tsereteli, my records, volume II, 1913, pp. 96–98.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the time of arrival of Alexander II in Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Tumanishvili Mikheil (son of Birtveli) (1818-1875) – Poet, translator, publicist and theatre critic.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Andronikashvili Revaz (son of Ivane) (1814/8-1878) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army. He served in the Caucasus since 1845, was an adjutant to the Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov, and in 1849, he was appointed Commander of the Tbilisi Grenadier Regiment. After the Battle of Bashkadiklar, he fought in the north Caucasus.

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Tarkhnishvili Ivane (son of Ramaz) (1846-1908) – Famous physiologist. He graduated from the St. Petersburg Medical Surgical Academy in 1869, became a Doctor of Science in 1871, and in the same year began lecturing in Tbilisi. In 1873, he went abroad, and lectured at the University of St. Petersburg from 1895-1901.

Ghghoberidze Besarion (son of Levan) (1832-1879) – Teacher and public figure, Chairman of the Board of Kutaisi Bank of Nobility in 1876-1879.

Nikoladze Niko (Nikoloz) (son of Iakob) (1843- 1928) – Famous publicist, critic and public figure.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 25r-v, 26r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 81-87; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, pp. 71-72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani after September 25 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: Prince Tarkhnishvili mentioned in the letter refers to Ioseb Tarkhnishvili, who was appointed Adjutant-General by the Emperor in 1871, "Galava" means the mayor of Tbilisi, Iason Dimitri Tumanishvili. The letter mentions the Patriarch of Armenia, the Exarch of Georgia and the Marshal. We are talking about Andon Bedros IX, Hassoun, the Armenian Patriarch and the Georgian Exarch Eusebius (Aleksei son of Aleksei) Ilinsky and the then leader of the Tbilisi nobility, Revaz Andronikashvili (son of Ivane). These individuals were identified as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Romanov Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1847-1909) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Adjutant-General of Russian Army, Senator.

Tarkhan-Mouravi (Tarkhnishvili) Ioseb (son of David) (1819-1878) – General of the Russian Army, participant in the wars in the Caucasus and Crimea; From 1859, he was the commander of the Dagestan troops and the ruler of Gazikumukh, and from 1868 – the commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division. He was married to Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Mamuka).

Tumanishvili Iason (son of Dimitri) (?-1883) – Director of the Tbilisi Theatre in 1863-1867, Governor of Tbilisi in 1870-1875.

Gevorg IV (1813-1882) – Catholicos of Grigorian church of Armenia in 1865-1882.

Ilinsky Eusebius (in the world – Aleksei (son of Aleksei)) (1809-1879) – High Priest of the Russian Orthodox Church, Exarch of Georgia from 1858 to December 8 1877.

Andronikashvili Revaz (son of Ivane) (1814/8-1878) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army. He served in the Caucasus since 1845, was an adjutant to the Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov, and in 1849, he was appointed Commander of the Tbilisi Grenadier Regiment. After the Battle of Bashkadiklar, he fought in the north Caucasus.

Source: Akaki Tsereteli, my records, volume II, 1913, pp. 96–98.

Dating: We date the fact to the time of the arrival of Emperor Alexander II in Tbilisi and his reading of this address.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 25r-v, 26r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 81-87.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani after September 25 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The list of Generals according to seniority, St. Petersburg, 1872, p. 92.

Source: Giorgi Kereselidze's recollection of 1840, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №13459.

Dating: Before September 20 1871, when Grigol Orbeliani took part in changing the content of the address to be presented to the Emperor, Akaki Tsereteli had no reason to avoid meeting him. Therefore, we think that this fact should have happened after the Emperor visited Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Kereselidze Ivane (son of Ivane) (1829-1892) – Writer, publicist and public figure. Editor-publisher of the magazine Tsiskari in 1857-1875.

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 25r-v, 26r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 81-87.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani after September 25 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani, the National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 25r-v, 26r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 81-87.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani after September 25 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Mikheil Tumanishvili's letter to Giorgi Tumanishvili, Mikheil Tumanishvili's personal archives, №436.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Mikheil (son of Birtveli) (1818-1875) – Poet, translator, publicist and theatre critic.

Tumanishvili Giorgi (son of Mikheil) (1854-1920) – Critic, publicist, journalist and public figure. He actively collaborated with both local and Russian press. In 1891-1903, he was the editor of the newspaper Novoye Obozrenie.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 25r-v, 26r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 81-87.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №409/47, p. 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 87-88; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 73.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Konstantin Orlovsky on October 4 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The name of Sologub is not mentioned in the source and was determined as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Sologub Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1813-1882) – Russian writer, statesman and secret adviser, initiator of the reorganization of the Russian penitentiary system.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №409/47, p. 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 87-88; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 71.

Identification of persons: The names of the governors are not mentioned in the source and were determined as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Orlovsky Konstantin (son of Ivan) (1810-1876) – A Polish statesman by origin, he served in Georgia from 1834, he was the Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1860-1876.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Sologub Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1813-1882) – Russian writer, statesman and secret adviser, initiator of the reorganization of the Russian penitentiary system.

Kolubyakin Mikhail (son of Peter) (1806-1872) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. At the end of the 1840s, he was the governor of Shusha region, from 1852 - the vice-governor of Tbilisi. In 1863, he was appointed military governor of Baku.

Karmalin Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1824-1900) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Empire, Military Governor of Yerevan, Commander of the Corps of Kuban and Black Sea Troops from 1877-1878.

Bulatov Fokion (son of Eustatius) (1823-1895) – Civil Adviser to the Russian Empire, Vice-Director of the Department of Public Affairs of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Governor of the Elisabethpol Province from 1868-76.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 135r.

Dating: Based on the content of the letter, the addressee must already be serving in Tbilisi. Dimitri Jorjadze was appointed a member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1871. As far as the letter is written on October 7, we date it some October 7 from 1871.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №116/50; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 89-90.

Biographical data:

Rashid-Khan of Mekhtula – last governor Mekhtula Khanate, son of Ahmed khan.

Nokh-Bek – Wife of the governor of the Mekhtuli Khanate, Ahmed Khan, who ruled the Khanate from 1843-1855. After the death of her husband, Grigol Orbeliani took great care of her, her two sons and her daughter.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №476/51, p. 132r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 92-95.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Svechin on October 27 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Svechin Alexander (son of Aleksei) (1823-1896) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army; He served in the Caucasus since 1859; Commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division in 1865-68 and the 29th Infantry Division in 1869-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №476/51, p. 132r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 92-95.

Biographical data:

Svechin Alexander (son of Aleksei) (1823-1896) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army; He served in the Caucasus since 1859; Commander of the Caucasus Grenadier Division in 1865-68 and the 29th Infantry Division in 1869-1878.

Golitsyna-Svechina Liubov (daughter of Sergei) (1841-1910) – Wife of Alexander Svechin (son of Aleksei), maid of honour of Olga Baden-Romanova (daughter of Theodore). She was distinguished by her special beauty.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 55r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 99-100.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 55r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 99-100.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Anastasia (daughter of Grigol) (1805-1882) – Wife of Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Giorgi XII), mother-in-law of Grigol Orbeliani's brother - Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Source: The K. Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, I. Chavchavadze's personal archival fund, autograph №118; Collection №108, p. 157.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №74/52, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 101-103.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kirill Godlevsky on December 12 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Godlevsky Kirill (son of Ioseb) (1800-1872) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Turkish and Caucasus wars. In 1849, he was appointed head of the artillery garrisons of the Georgian region. He retired in 1858.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №88/53, p. 55r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 101-103.

Biographical data:

Vlastov Giorgi (son of Konstantin) (1827-1899) – Translator and statesman, a secret adviser, he served in the Caucasus from 1848, in 1863-65, he was the Vice-Governor of Tbilisi, and in 1872-78, he was the Governor of Kutaisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №74/52, pp. 1r-v, 2r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 105-108.

Biographical data:

Godlevsky Kirill (son of Ioseb) (1800-1872) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Turkish and Caucasus wars. In 1849, he was appointed head of the artillery garrisons of the Georgian region. He retired in 1858.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Sologub Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1813-1882) – Russian writer, statesman and secret adviser, initiator of the reorganization of the Russian penitentiary system.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №410/47, p. 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 112-113.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Konstantin Orlovsky on December 19 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №410/47, p. 3r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 112-113.

Biographical data:

Orlovsky Konstantin (son of Ivan) (1810-1876) – A Polish statesman by origin, he served in Georgia from 1834, he was the Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1860-1876.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine *Tsiskari*, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 121r-v, 122r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 114-117.

Biographical data:

Pushchina-Kartsova Ekaterine (daughter of Nikolai) – Daughter of Major-General Pushchin (son of Nikolai), wife of Adjutant-General Alexander Kartsov (son of Peter), member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Women’s Charitable Society.

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 58r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 121-122.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 28 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 58r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 121-122.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 28 1871, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Aghamalyan-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Isak) – Daughter of the governor of Yerevan, Isak Aghamalyan. She got married at the age of 14 to Alexandre Batonishvili (Bagrationi) (son of Erekle II). After the defeat of the uprising of 1812, she followed her husband to Turkey, and then, in 1827, she returned to Yerevan to her father.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 58r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 121-122.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Khajialav – Captain of the Russian Army, resident of the village of Karata, former treasurer of Imam Shamil. In 1860, he was appointed Naib of Unkratl.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24521/Literature archives, №1121; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 125-126.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze until January 5 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Sologub Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1813-1882) – Russian writer, statesman and secret adviser, initiator of the reorganization of the Russian penitentiary system.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24521/Literature archives, №1121; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 125-126.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze until January 5 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: In the letter, Ivane Tarkhnishvili is mentioned only by his father's name and surname and he was identified using additional sources.

Biographical data:

Tarkhnishvili Ivane (son of Ramaz) (1846-1908) – Famous physiologist. He graduated from the St. Petersburg Medical Surgical Academy in 1869, became a Doctor of Science in 1871, and in the same year began lecturing in Tbilisi. In 1873, he went abroad, and lectured at the University of St. Petersburg from 1895-1901.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24521/Literature archives, №1121; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 125-126.

Biographical data:

Sologub Vladimir (son of Alexander) (1813-1882) – Russian writer, statesman and secret adviser, initiator of the reorganization of the Russian penitentiary system.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 17r-v, 18r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 127-130.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikolay Bezak on January 12 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bezak Nikolay (son of Pavel) (1836-1897) – Russian statesman, Adjutant-General, Governor-General of Orenburg and Samara, Member of the State Council.

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Orbeliani David (son of Revaz) (1739-1796) – Commander, head of the Orbelianis, husband of Tamar, daughter of Erekle II. In the generation of Grigol Orbeliani, his descendants were: Elene (“Tsakalo”) and Mariam Orbelianis (daughters of Luarsab), and children of David Orbeliani: Ivane, Anastasia and Alexandre.

Orbeliani Elene (daughter of Luarsab) (1815-1888) – her first husband was Zakaria Eristavi (son of Giorgi) and after his death – Mikhail Vorontsov (son of Semion).

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 17r-v, 18r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 127-130.

Identification of persons: David Orbeliani (son of Revaz) is referred to as the “Commander” everywhere in the letter and it has become possible to identify him through the context.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Bezak Sophio (daughter of Kaplan (Ioane)) (1804-?) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani and his fiancée. She married Nikolai Bezak (son of Pavel).

Bezak Nikolay (son of Pavel) (1836-1897) – Russian statesman, Adjutant-General, Governor-General of Orenburg and Samara, Member of the State Council.

Orbeliani David (son of Revaz) (1739-1796) – Commander, head of the Orbelianis, husband of Tamar, daughter of Erekle II. In the generation of Grigol Orbeliani, his descendants were: Elene (“Tsakalo”) and Mariam Orbelianis (daughters of Luarsab), and children of David Orbeliani: Ivane, Anastasia and Alexandre.

Orbeliani Aslan (son of Kaplan) (1652-1692) – Brother of Grigol Orbeliani’s great-great-grandfather.

Orbeliani Vakhtang (Orbel) (son of Kaplan) (?-1695) – Senior Judge, brother of Grigol Orbeliani’s great-great-grandfather.

Orbeliani Tamaz (son of Kaplan) (?-1701) – Commander since 1689, died in Persia, brother of Grigol Orbeliani’s great-great-grandfather.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Kaplan) (1652-1692) – Brother of Grigol Orbeliani’s grand grandfather’s grandfather.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, №7515a, p. 17r.

Сентябрь 1872 года 29

Министръ Земл.
Императоръ Государствъ

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Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 127r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 135-136.

Biographical data:

Panina-Levashova Olga (daughter of Viktor) (1836-1904) – Countess, daughter of the Minister of Justice Viktor Panin (son of Nikita), wife of a Russian statesman, Vladimir Levashov (son of Vasily), who was Governor of Kutaisi in 1871-1874, hostess of the famous Liberal Salon in St. Petersburg.

Levashov Vladimir (son of Vasily) (1834-1898) – General of the Artillery of the Russian Empire, from 1862 Head of the Temporary Division of Civic Arrangement of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, 1871-1874 Military Governor of Kutaisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 127r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 135-136.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Countess Olga Levashova on January 19 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kolubyakin Mikhail (son of Peter) (1806-1872) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. At the end of the 1840s, he was the governor of Shusha region, from 1852 - the vice-governor of Tbilisi. In 1863, he was appointed military governor of Baku.

Panina-Levashova Olga (daughter of Viktor) (1836-1904) – Countess, daughter of the Minister of Justice Viktor Panin (son of Nikita), wife of a Russian statesman, Vladimir Levashov (son of Vasily), who was Governor of Kutaisi in 1871-1874, hostess of the famous Liberal Salon in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 127r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 135-136.

Biographical data:

Levashov Vladimir (son of Vasily) (1834-1898) – General of the Artillery of the Russian Empire, from 1862 Head of the Temporary Division of Civic Arrangement of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, 1871-1874 Military Governor of Kutaisi.

Panina-Levashova Olga (daughter of Viktor) (1836-1904) – Countess, daughter of the Minister of Justice Viktor Panin (son of Nikita), wife of a Russian statesman, Vladimir Levashov (son of Vasily), who was Governor of Kutaisi in 1871-1874, hostess of the famous Liberal Salon in St. Petersburg.

Source: The K. Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, I. Chavchavadze's personal archival fund, autograph, collection №108, p. 166; №120.

Dating: On January 28, Ilia Chavchavadze wrote an answer to this poem.

Source: The K. Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, I. Chavchavadze's personal archival fund, autograph, collection, №108, p. 166; №120.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, 1959, №67.

Dating: As long as Akaki Tsereteli's answer was written on February 7 1872 and this poem preceded it, we date it to an earlier period.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: Akaki Tsereteli, the complete collection of works in twenty volumes, volume I, 2010, p. 156; Akaki Tsereteli the complete collection of works in seven volumes, 1941, volume II, p. 646.

Dating: We date based on Pavle Ingorokva's information, according to which the poem in Shalva Radiani's manuscript collection was dated this way.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №85/57, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 139.

Identification of persons: The source refers to Daria Eristavi as “Dariko” and the name of Ekaterine Baratashvili-Eristavi's daughter is not mentioned, but it was determined as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Eristavi Daria (daughter of Dimitri) (1824-1904) – Wife of Prince Iakob (Kona) Eristavi of Ksani (son of Mirmanoz).

Baratashvili Ekaterine (Kato) (daughter of Meliton) (1821-?) – Wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Luarsab).

Eristavi Elene (daughter of Revaz) (1845-1892) – Daughter of Grigol's niece - Ekaterine Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton) and Revaz Eristavi (son of Luarsab).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №85/57, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 139.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the name of Ekaterine Baratashvili-Eristavi's daughter, but it was determined as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Baratashvili Ekaterine (Kato) (daughter of Meliton) (1821-?) – Wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Luarsab).

Eristavi Elene (daughter of Revaz) (1845-1892) – Daughter of Grigol's niece - Ekaterine Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton) and Revaz Eristavi (son of Luarsab).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №681.

Dating: The letter is dated according to the date of the wedding ceremony of Alexandre Saginashvili (son of Dimitri) and Elisabeth Chavchavadze (daughter of Grigol).

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Chavchavadze-Saginashvili Elisabeth (daughter of Grigol) (1840-1925) – Ilia Chavchavadze's sister, Alexandre Saginashvili's second wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p .43.

Dating: The letter mentions “Yaranalsha Lisa” and probably refers to Alexandre Saginashvili’s second wife, Elisabeth Chavchavadze-Saginashvili. As long as they had the church wedding on February 20 1872, the letter must have been written later than that date.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Cholokashvili Sophio (Khoreshan) (daughter of Konstantine) (1827-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter, wife of Zurab (Zakaria) Cholokashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 59r; Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 140.

Note: The letter is written in pencil, it is damaged, the colour has faded and, on the whole, it is illegible.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516.

Dating: Depending on the content of the letter, the addressant and the addressees should have served together. Dimitri Jorjadze was appointed a member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1871, and Vasily Zolotarev – Deputy Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District, since 1872. As far as the letter was written on April 25, we date it from 1872 to any April 25.

Identification of persons: Colonel Vasily Zolotarev (son of Grigol) was the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District since 1872.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Zolotarev Vasily (son of Grigol) (1837-1891) – Lieutenant-General of the General Staff of the Russian Army, served in the Caucasus from 1862 to 1872, and from 1872 to 1875 - at the General Staff of the Russian Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 62r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 141-142.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №131/55; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 144.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions Mikheil (Arzakan) Sharvashidze as a “young noble Abkhaz” and his identity was determined through the research.

Biographical data:

Sharvashidze Mikheil (Arzakan) (son of Mikheil) (1854-1900) – Son of the last prince of Abkhazia, Mikheil (Khamut-bey) Sharvashidze (son of Giorgi).

Neverov Ianuar (son of Mikhail) (1810-1893) – Russian teacher, writer and memoirist. He served in Stavropol until 1859, then as director of the Lazarev Institute in Moscow, and from 1864 to 1879, he headed the Caucasus Training District.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №376/20, pp. 1r-v, 2r/168r-v, 169r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 145-146.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1872, №29, pp. 1-2.

Biographical data:

Khimshiashvili Akhmed-Pasha (?-1836) – Pasha of Akhaltsikhe in 1828-1829, Pasha of Kars-Cildir in 1829-1836. He fought on the side of the Turks during the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-1829.

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №24492/Literature archives, №1094; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 147-150; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 62.

Dating: According to the letter, Grigol asked Niko Chavchavadze to find a dagger for him to send it to his sister-in-law's sister, Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia). From the letter of November 16 1872, it appears that he has already received the dagger and sent it to Olga, therefore, this letter was written before November 16 1872. On the other hand, since it mentions the month of August in the future tense ("A commission is expected in August!"), it is possible to further reduce the approximate upper limit of writing and date it to the period before August 1872.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Foulborn Karl-Georg (1837-1902) – German writer, author of historical novels, wrote under the pseudonym "Georg Born".

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №62; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 150-151.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Napoleon Amatuni on August 8 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Orbeliani David (son of Ioane) (1801-1830) – Ensign of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin's son, husband of Manana Eristavi (daughter of Mirmanoz).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №62; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 150-151.

Biographical data:

Amatuni Napoleon (son of Ivan) (1839-1899) – Lawyer, Chairman of the Tbilisi Credit Bank, one of the founders of the Nobility Bank and member of the Supervisory Committee, Deputy of the Tbilisi Council with the right to vote.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Orbeliani David (son of Ioane) (1801-1830) – Ensign of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin's son, husband of Manana Eristavi (daughter of Mirmanoz).

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №420, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 152-153.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) –Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №420, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 152-153.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Saginashvili Barbare (daughter of Samaragdon) (1825-1870) – Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin and close friend, wife of Alexander Saginashvili (son of Dimitri).

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 111 r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 153-154.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili on August 31 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 114r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 153-154.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 111r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 156-157.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, №7515a, p. 111.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 56r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 166-167.

Dating: According to this undated source, Grigol Orbeliani received the last letter of his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, in Tsavkisi, while it is clear from the letter, sent on September 8, that one of the letters of his sister-in-law was found in Tbilisi on September 7 after returning from Tsavkisi. Accordingly, this letter must have been received by September 7th.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 56r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 166-167; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, p. 63.

Dating: Since according to this letter, he received the last letter from Barbare in Tsavkisi and does not mention the letter received on September 7 upon his arrival in Tbilisi, it should have been written by September 7. The place of sending the letter is not mentioned, but it seems that the recipient is still in the cottage, since he was in Kojori the day before.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, pp. 60r-v, 61r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 158-161.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 8-11 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, pp. 60r-v, 61r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 158-161.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, pp. 60r-v, 61r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 158-161.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №174/25, pp. 1r-v, 2r/5r-v, 6r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 165-166.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani on September 30 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Nazuki is pastry soaked in milk and greased with egg.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №174/25, pp. 1r-v, 2r/5r-v, 6r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 165-166.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Elisabeth Baratashvili-Orbeliani on September 30 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Note: The source does not specify what institute is implied, but Grigol Orbeliani was the chairman of the Council of the Transcaucasian Women's Institute and it is natural that he should speak about this institute.

Biographical data:

Oldenburg Peter (son of Giorgi) (1812-1881) – Infantry General, Member of the Russian State Council, philanthropist, founder and caretaker of Women's Educational Institutions.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №174/25, pp. 1r-v, 2r/5r-v, 6r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 165-166.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: Magazine *Mnatobi*, 1872, №8-9 (August-September), pp. 169-212.

Biographical data:

Purtseladze Anton (son of Nikoloz) (1839-1913) – Writer, publicist, public figure. He served in Tbilisi Gymnasium, published articles in *Tsiskari*, *Mnatobi*, *Gutnis Deda* and other magazines.

Kipiani Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1846-1910) – Georgian statesman, publicist and critic.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 114r-v, 116r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 171-173.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on October 2 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Murat Napoleon (son of Achille) (1872-1943) – Son of Salome Dadiani and Achille Murat, Major General of the Russian Army. After the Bolsheviks entered Georgia, he emigrated and died in Nice.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 114r-v, 116r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 171-172.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on October 2 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 63r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 168-169; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 63.

Dating: We learn from the letter that Grigol Orbeliani has no information from the recipient's sister since August and is not even sure if she has really moved to St. Petersburg. On October 2 1872, a letter sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze states: "Varinka moved with her son from Moscow to St. Petersburg." Accordingly, this undated letter must have been written before October 2 1872.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 114r-v,116r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 171-172.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №154/58, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 173.

Identification of persons: The letter only mentions the surname of Vasil Machabeli, but young and highly educated Machabeli in St. Petersburg at that time was Vasil.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, pp. 116r, 118r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 174-175; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 82.

Identification of persons: It is not clear from the letter which Alexandre's death was mentioned and the fact was determined through the research.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Alexandre (son of Giorgi) (1821-1872) – Major-General of the Russian Army since 1870. Commander of the Infantry Division in 1870-1872. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Maia (Mariam) Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz).

Tumanishvili-Andreevskaya Barbare (daughter of Giorgi) (1819-1893) – Stage-lover, who played in Giorgi Eristavi's first performances "Divorce" and "Dispute" (1850). Wife of the famous doctor, Erastus Andreevsky. Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Maia (Mariam) Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36262/Literature archives, №2181; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 175-177.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on October 25 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Alexandre (son of Giorgi) (1821-1872) – Major-General of the Russian Army since 1870. Commander of the Infantry Division in 1870-1872. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Maia (Mariam) Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №36262/Literature archives, №2181; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 175-177.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Alexandre (son of Giorgi) (1821-1872) – Major-General of the Russian Army since 1870. Commander of the Infantry Division in 1870-1872. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Maia (Mariam) Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №46.

Geographical names: The area where Gardabani is currently located was called Karayaz.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 64r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 178.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №494/41, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 179-180.

Geographical names: The area where Gardabani is currently located was called Karayaz.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №494/41, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 179-180.

Identification of persons: The letter only mentions Khatisov's surname, but the special adviser of the Viceroy who was working on Karayaz lands was Ivan Khatisov (son of Ioseb).

Geographical names: The area where Gardabani is currently located was called Karayaz.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №485/56, pp. 1r-v, 2r/7r-v, 8r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 181-183; T. Tvalavadze, *Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation)*, Telavi, 2019, p. 71.

Identification of persons: Zinchenko's name is not mentioned in the letter, a man from the Synod is mentioned as an auditor. From the information page of the Russian Academy of Sciences "Archives" we have found out that we are talking about Ignatiy Zinchenko (son of Kliment), who served in the control department of the Holy Synod and in 1872 conducted an audit at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Ivanov Nikolai (son of Agapo) (1810-1873) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Civil Governor of Kutaisi in 1852-1860, Ataman of the Kuban Cossack Army in 1861-1863, husband of Grigol's cousin – Ekaterine Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №485/56, pp. 1r-v, 2r/7r-v, 8r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 181-183.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 65r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 184-185.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 11 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 65r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 184-185.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Babale Tumanishvili's letter to Giorgi Tumanishvili, Giorgi Tumanishvili's personal archives, №1437.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in Babale Tumanishvili's letter, dated December 14.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 14r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 188-189.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 16 1872, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 23.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani corresponded with Sergei Trubetskoy on December 14-16 1872, on the issues to be discussed by the Council of the Society for the Restoration of Christianity, and probably worked on this text before writing a reply on December 16.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 14r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 188-189.

Source: Magazine *Krebuli*, 1872, №10-12, pp. 189-190.

Source: Akaki Tsereteli, the complete collection of works in twenty volumes, volume I, 2010, pp. 159, 160, 403.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №618/26, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 192.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 4 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Mirza Raimi.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №618/26, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 192.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Mirza Raimi.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 66r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 192-193.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Dimitri Shmakov.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, №489/60, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 194-195.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention Zisserman's name, but the recipient of the letter, Stepan Talizin, and Grigol Orbeliani worked together in only one organization, the Main Committee for Organizing Equestrian Races in the Caucasus and Abroad. Grigol Orbeliani was the president and Talizin was the vice-president. In addition, it is noteworthy that in 1873, Karl Zisserman chaired the Equestrian Development Commission in the Caucasus and was thanked by the Viceroy for his good work. Therefore, the letter should refer to Karl Zisserman.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 119r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 196-197.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Emilia Saburova on March 20 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 119r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 196-197.

Biographical data:

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 67r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 198-200.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 28 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 67r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 198-200.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 28 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Baratashvili-Sumbatashvili Sophio (daughter of Meliton) (1841-1916) – Wife of Vasily Sumbatashvili (son of Alexandre), Grigol Orbeliani's niece.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 67r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 198-200.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 28 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 67r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 198-200.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №67.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 68r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 203-205.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on April 17 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Zurna is an oriental musical instrument. Lopiana was a nickname of a famous fisherman, living in Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirskaya-Baryatinskaya Olga (daughter of Dmitry) (1855-1898) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio Orbeliani Sviatopolk-Mirskaya.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani-Ivanova Ekaterine (daughter of Iakob) (1824-1875) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 68r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 203-205; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, p. 80.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on April 17 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source did not say anything about Tebro's identity and it was determined through the research.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Arjevanidze Tebro – Daughter of a priest from Kakheti. Tebro Arjevanidze, had all her family killed by the Murids during an attack on Kakheti in 1853. She was taken prisoner and was rescued and adopted by Dimitri Orbeliani son of Vakhtang. Later, she got married to millionaire Naryshkin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 68r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 203-205.

Identification of persons: The priest's daughter, Tebro Arjevanidze, had all her family killed in an attack of 1853 by the Murids on Kakheti and she was taken prisoner. She was rescued and adopted by Dimitri Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Arjevanidze Tebro – Daughter of a priest from Kakheti. Tebro Arjevanidze, had all her family killed by the Murids during an attack on Kakheti in 1853. She was taken prisoner and was rescued and adopted by Dimitri Orbeliani son of Vakhtang. Later, she got married to millionaire Naryshkin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №475; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 207-210.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivan Sarando on April 24 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Sarando Ivan (son of Pavel) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Comrade-in-arms of Grigol Orbeliani; In 1852, he was awarded the Order of St. George of the 4th Class.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №475; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 207-210.

Biographical data:

Sarando Ivan (son of Pavel) – Colonel of the Russian Army, Comrade-in-arms of Grigol Orbeliani; In 1852, he was awarded the Order of St. George of the 4th Class.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Svistunov Alexander (son of Pavel) (1830-1903) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Chief of Troops of the Tergi District. Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District since 1867.

Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, Umikashvili Petre – the author of the foreword, Tiflis, Petre Umikashvili's edition, 1873, pp. 3-80.

Biographical data:

Umikashvili Petre (son of Ioseb) (1838-1904) – Public figure, folklorist. He was a teacher at the Georgian Gymnasium in Tbilisi. Later, he worked in the production of black stone in Zestaponi and Batumi. He wrote essays, plays, created a rich collection of Georgian folklore.

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin and friend.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Madatov Mirzajan (1797-1851) – Karabakh poet, Colonel in the Russian army. He was fluent in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Russian. In 1816, he moved to Tbilisi and began working as an Oriental translator at the Chancellery of the Caucasus Civil Division. He also served with the Commander-in-Chief Aleksei Yermolov and accompanied him as a translator on military expeditions.

Orbeliani David (son of Ioane) (1801-1830) – Ensign of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin's son, husband of Manana Eristavi (daughter of Mirmanoz).

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian poet, classicist.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Krylov Ivan (son of Andrei) (1768/9-1844) – Famous Russian writer, playwright and fabulist.

Saiatinian Arutiun (Sayatnova) (1712-1795) – People's poet, musician and singer of Armenian nationality living in Tbilisi, served at the Royal Court of Erekle II.

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani's grandfathers were brothers.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Roniker-Oppermann Josephine – Wife of Count Alexander Opperman, Chief of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. Grigol Orbeliani dedicated the poem “In Album to Countess Op” to her.

Onikashvili Dimitri (son of Nikoloz) – Russian Army officer, carefree from Tbilisi, brother of Alexandre Onikashvili.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 128r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 213-215,

Note: The addressee needed money to travel and Grigol rented her house in Tabakhmela for summer.

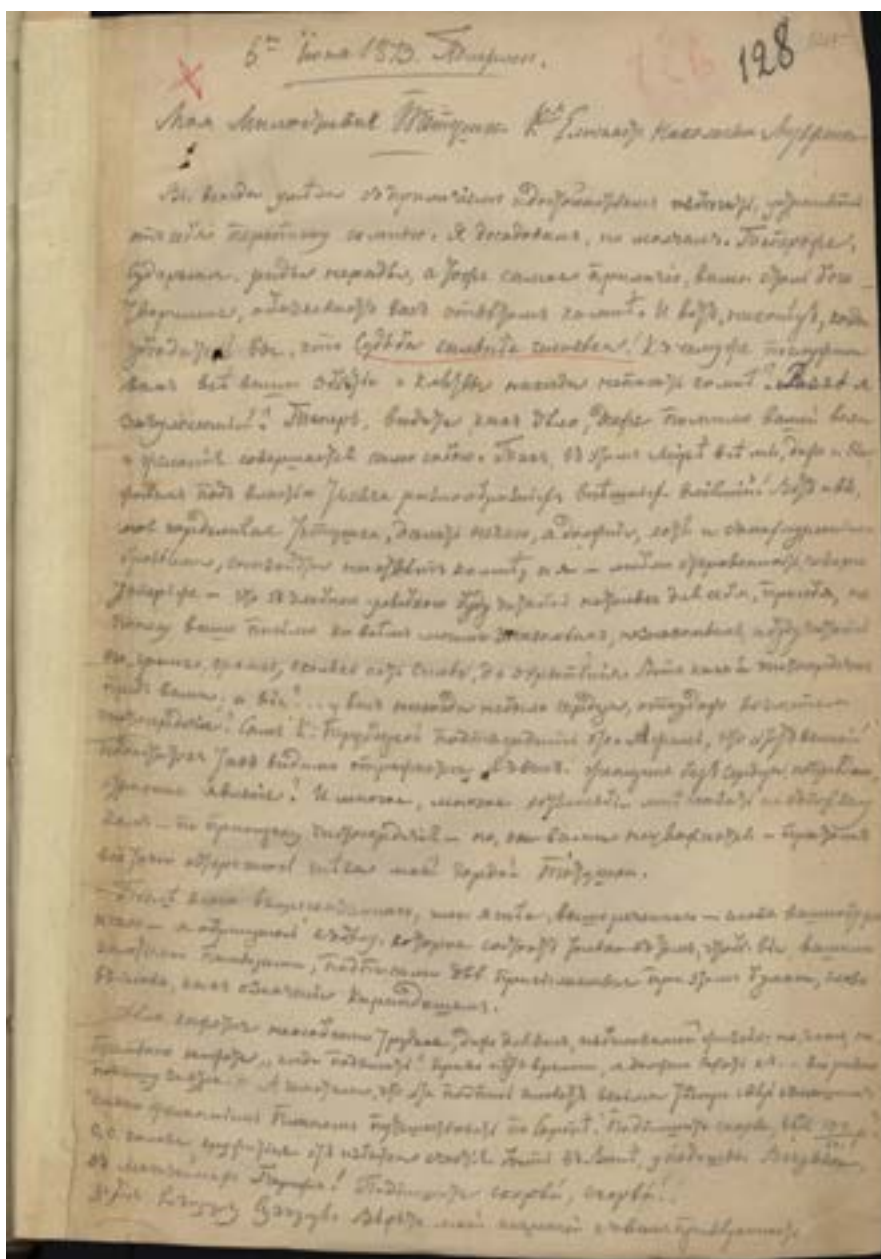
Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Palavandishvili Mariam (daughter of Luarsab) (1817-1851) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of the Governor of Tbilisi, Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb).

Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli Elisabeth (daughter of Nikoloz) (1840-1916) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab) and Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb), wife of Konstantine Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli (son of Ivane).

Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli Konstantine (son of Ivane) (1838-1905) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War of 1853-1856. In 1856-1859 and 1878-1894, he was in reserve, in 1876-1877 he was the Commander of the 16th Grenadier Regiment of Samegrelo, and in 1895-1901, he was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province, the great-grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt, Ketevan Bagratiuni (daughter of Erekle II).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, №7515a, p. 128.



Source: *Sasoplo* Newspaper, 1873, №12, p. 8.

Source: Magazine *Krebuli*, 1873, №3, pp. 145-202.

Biographical data:

Nikoladze Niko (Nikoloz) (son of Iakob) (1843- 1928) – Famous publicist, critic and public figure.

Umikashvili Petre (son of Ioseb) (1838-1904) – Public figure, folklorist. He was a teacher at the Georgian Gymnasium in Tbilisi. Later, he worked in the production of black stone in Zestaponi and Batumi. He wrote essays, plays, created a rich collection of Georgian folklore.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №505/30, pp. 8r-v/11r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 216-217.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Tebelo and Aldam.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №505/30, pp. 8r-v/11r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 216-217.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on July 1 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Palavandishvili Mariam (daughter of Luarsab) (1817-1851) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of the Governor of Tbilisi, Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb).

Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli Elisabeth (daughter of Nikoloz) (1840-1916) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab) and Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb), wife of Konstantine Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli (son of Ivane).

Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli Konstantine (son of Ivane) (1838-1905) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War of 1853-1856. In 1856-1859 and 1878-1894, he was in reserve, in 1876-1877 he was the Commander of the 16th Grenadier Regiment of Samegrelo, and in 1895-1901, he was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province, the great-grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt, Ketevan Bagratiuni (daughter of Erekle II).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 71r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 219-221.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 26 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Meskhishvilis' archives, №161; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 218-219.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili on July 12 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Meskhishvilis' archives, №161; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 218-219.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili on July 12 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksii-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Meskhishvilis' archives, №161; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 218-219.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: “In Response”, Newspaper *Droeba*, 1874, №431, pp. 1-2.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7516; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Meskhishvilis' archives, №161;

Dating: The letter shows that the next day, July 19, is Thursday. Alexandre Orbeliani died before September 10 1870. From this time until the death of Grigol Orbeliani, July 19 coincides with Thursday in 1873 and 1879. The contents of the letter sent to Mikheil Aleksi-Meskhishvili on July 12 1873 assured us that the letter was written on July 18 1873.

Biographical data:

Aleks-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleks-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Meskhishvilis' archives, №161; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 218-219.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikheil Aleksii-Meskhishvili on July 12 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №491/61, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 239.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikhail von Kaufmann on September 18 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kaufmann Mikhail (son of Peter) (1821-1902) – Military engineer of the Russian Army, Adjutant-General, participant in the Crimean War, Head of the Commissariat (Supply) Division of the Ministry of Defense in 1867-1877.

Prinse Peter (son of Alexander) (1794-1873) – General of Russian Army, participated in the Caucasian Wars, Commandant of Pyatigorsk fortress from 1842.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 71r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 219-221.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 26 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 71r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 219-221.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 26 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: In the source, Grigol Orbeliani mentions his godson as Jambakur, but the son of Mariam Sviatopolk-Mirskaya and Ivane Orbeliani (son of Mamuka), born in 1873, was called Mamuka (Makar).

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Mamuka) (1844-1919) – Cavalry General. He was married to Maria – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

Sviatopolk-Mirskaia-Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Dimitri) (1853-1889) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of Mamuka).

Orbeliani Mamuka (Makar) (1873-1924) – Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter – Maria Sviatopolk-Mirskaya-Orbeliani and Ivan Orbeliani. He was married to Elisabed Bagration-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Irakli).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 71r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 219-221.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 20r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 223-225.

Identification of persons: The Shah of Iran is mentioned as “Khan” in the source and his name is not mentioned. His identity is confirmed by the historical sources. The Nasser-ad-Din Shah Qajar is the one who visited Tbilisi at that time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Giorgi IV Lasha (1192-1223) King of Georgia in 1213-1223. Son of Tamar King and David Soslan.

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 20r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 223-225.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 3 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Zolotarev Vasily (son of Grigol) (1837-1891) – Lieutenant-General of the General Staff of the Russian Army, served in the Caucasus from 1862 to 1872, and from 1872 to 1875 - at the General Staff of the Russian Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, 495/№59; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 225-227.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №132/63, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 230-232.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on August 10 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: The surname of Khoreshan is not mentioned in the source and it was identified based on the context in which mainly her children and grandchildren are mentioned.

Biographical data:

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Vachnadze-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Vasily) (1805-1874) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Konstantine Orbeliani (son of Ioseb).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №132/63, pp. 1r-v, 2r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 230-232.

Note: Kintos were vendors of fruit in old Tbilisi who were selling fruit in a tray placed on their heads in the streets.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25083/Literature archives, №1683; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 229.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Zugdidi State Historical-Ethnographic Museum №25083/Literature archives, №1683; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 229.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Kaplan Orbeliani on August 10 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani, on August 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to his sister-in-law, Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 24, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Elisabethpol is the former name of the city of Ganja in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 72.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Petr (son of Dmitry) (1855-1898) – son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio OrbelianiSviatopolk-Mirskaya.

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №377/20, pp. 2r/170r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 232-233.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Teliafus Ivan (son of Bonaventur) (1832-?) – French therapist, from 1873 lived in Tbilisi. He has published a number of articles about various diseases.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №421/29, pp. 1r-v, 2r/16r-v, 17r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 233-234.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Chavchavadze-Saginashvili Elisabeth (daughter of Grigol) (1840-1925) – Ilia Chavchavadze's sister, Alexandre Saginashvili's second wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №486/56, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 236-238.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on September 16 1873, allows us to determine the time, while it is clear from the letter sent to Dimitri Purtseladze on September 11 that he is already in Tbilisi.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz (mentioned in 1636), referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani (?-1671), worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 21r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 235-236.

Biographical data:

Sabinin Mikhail (Gobron) (son of Pavel) (1845-1900) – Writer, iconographer, public figure. Researcher of Georgian antiquities and religious writings. He studied the history of the Georgian Church.

Purtseladze Dimitri (son of Petre) (1825-1891) – Historian, author of numerous scientific papers, professor at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary since 1851, Titular Advisor since 1853, Civil Organization Officer of the South Caucasus since 1860; From 1864, he served in the Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №486/56, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 236-238.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani until September 16 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Isarlishvili Luka (son of Stephane) (1814-1893) – Poet, publicist, censor and civil servant.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №486/56, p. 1r-v; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 236-238.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Ilinsky Eusebius (in the world – Aleksei (son of Aleksei)) (1809-1879) – High Priest of the Russian Orthodox Church, Exarch of Georgia from 1858 to December 8 1877.

Neverov Ianuar (son of Mikhail) (1810-1893) – Russian teacher, writer and memoirist. He served in Stavropol until 1859, then as director of the Lazarev Institute in Moscow, and from 1864 to 1879, he headed the Caucasus Training District.

Prokopenko Vasily (son of Ioseb) – in 1860-es served in the Caucasus Viceroy's Main administration.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №491/61, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 239.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Mikhail von Kaufmann on September 18 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Prinse Peter (son of Alexander) (1794-1873) – General of Russian Army, participated in the Caucasian Wars, Commandant of Pyatigorsk fortress from 1842.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №491/61, p. 1r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), *Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries*, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 239.

Biographical data:

Kaufmann Mikhail (son of Peter) (1821-1902) – Military engineer of the Russian Army, Adjutant-General, participant in the Crimean War, Head of the Commissariat (Supply) Division of the Ministry of Defense in 1867-1877.

Prinse Peter (son of Alexander) (1794-1873) – General of Russian Army, participated in the Caucasian Wars, Commandant of Pyatigorsk fortress from 1842.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 74r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 241-242.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 74r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 241-242.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1873, №9-10, pp. 188-189; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 312-330.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Giorgi (son of Ekvtime) (1842-1900) – Writer, publicist, public figure, founder-editor of the newspaper *Droeba* and later *Kvali*.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 75r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, pp. 244-245.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 76r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 246.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 3 1873, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 76r; K. Gigashvili, M. Ninidze (editors), Epistolary Heritage of the Georgian Writers of XIX-XX centuries, vol. IX, Grigol Orbeliani, part VIII, Tb., Universal, 2019, p. 246.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, pp. 1-6.

Dating: Universal military service was introduced into the Russian Empire on January 1 1874, and presumably his opinions should have been written before then.

Source: *Sasoplo Newspaper*, 1874, №3, p. 8.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №68/37.

Biographical data:

Baranovsky Nikolai (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Nikolai Baranovsky, The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №69/37.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikolai Baranovsky on January 8 1874, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baranovsky Nikolai (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №69/37.

Biographical data:

Baranovsky Nikolai (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №484/42.

Biographical data:

Svistunov Alexander (son of Pavel) (1830-1903) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Chief of Troops of the Tergi District. Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Military District since 1867.

Kopiashvili Petre – Nobleman. He was in Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani's and then in Grigol Orbeliani's service in Temirkhanshura.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №155/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 24, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: Adlerberg's surname is misspelled in the source – Adelberg.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Adlerberg-Dadiani Maria (daughter of Alexander) (1849-1926) – Daughter of Alexander Adlerberg, the Minister of the Court of the Imperial Palace, and a wife of Nikoloz Dadiani, the son of the last ruler of Samegrelo.

Adlerberg Alexander (son of Vladimir) (1818-1888) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, ruler of the Imperial House, Chief of the Military Chancellery.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №155/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 24, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Konstantine (son of Ioseb) (1798-1861) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Vachnadze-Orbeliani Khoreshan (daughter of Vasily) (1805-1874) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Konstantine Orbeliani (son of Ioseb).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №155/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 24, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №155/58.

Note: Sasha's official name should be Alexandra but the source does not mention her surname and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Chavchavadze-Chavchavadze Mariam (Kako) (daughter of David) (1849-1921) – Wife of Zakaria Chavchavadze (son of Gulbaat), philanthropist and best horsewoman.

Chavchavadze-Astafieva Elene (daughter of David) (1850-1929) – Wife of Nikolai Astafiev (son of Aleksei), Major-General of the Russian Army.

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Opochinina-Stankowskaya Nina (daughter of Aleksei) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob) and Alexei Opochinin (son of Peter), wife of the head of Caucasus communications, Boleslav Statkovsky (son of Egnatyi).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515, p. 12-13.

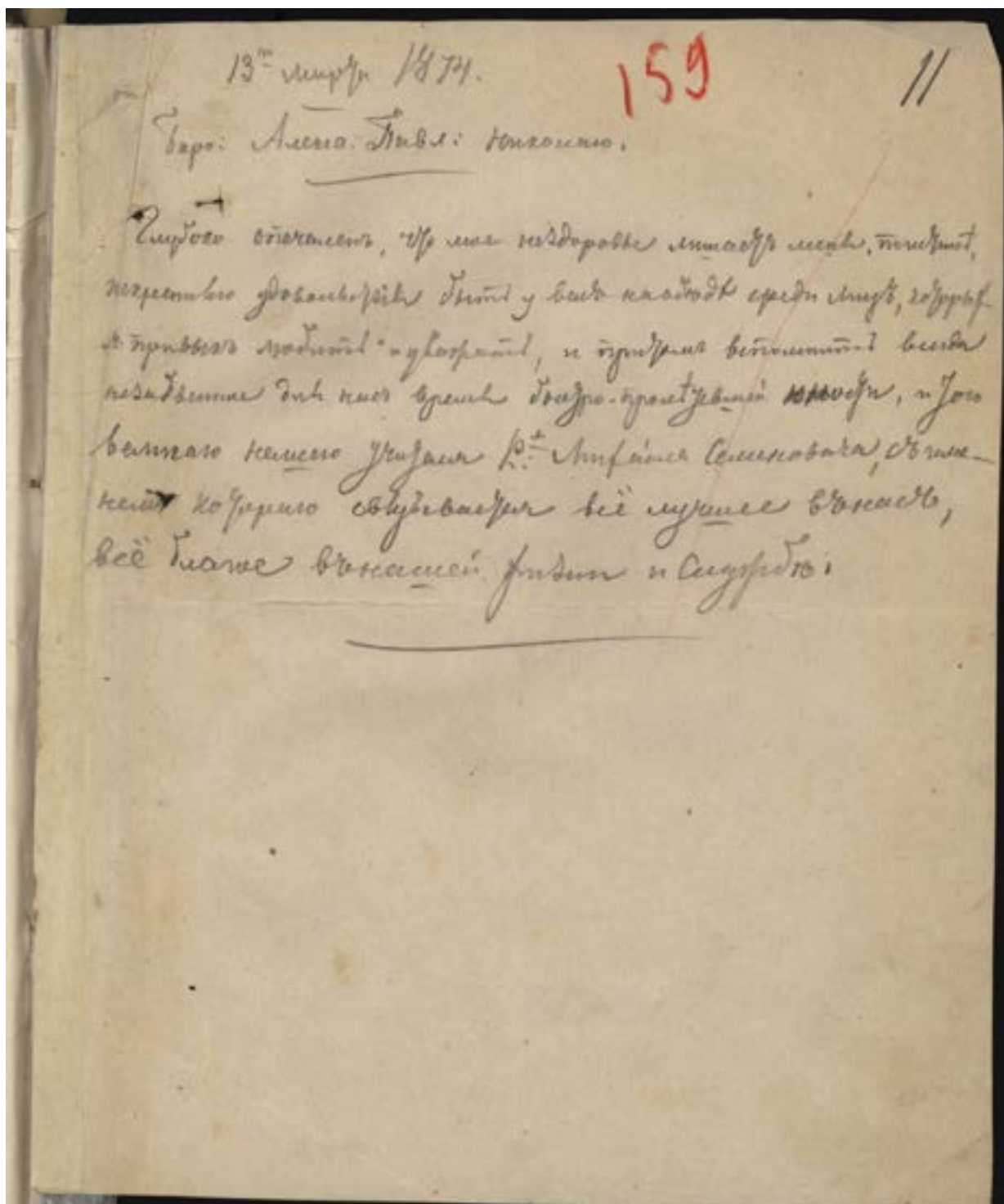
Dating: A similar document concerning the ownership of the lands of the Muslim Beys was drawn up in February 1874, and this text may have been an outline for this document made by Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 159.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 159.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №487/56.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on March 17 1874, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №487/56.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 160.

Biographical data:

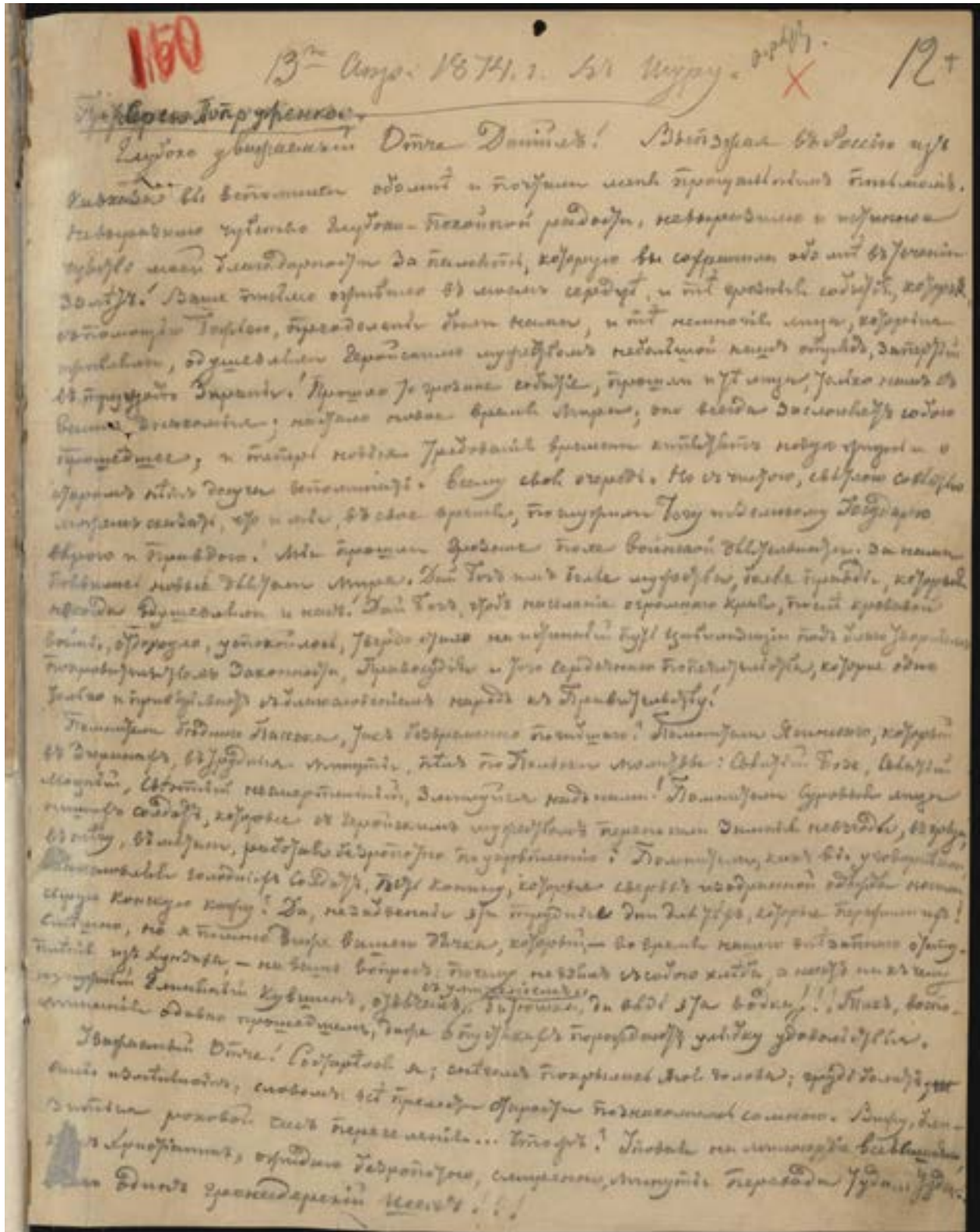
Popruzhenko Daniil – From 1843, he served as a priest in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. In 1874, he had the rank of Archimandrite.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 160.

Biographical data:

Popruzenko Daniil – From 1843, he served as a priest in the Apsheron Infantry Regiment. In 1874, he had the rank of Archimandrite.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 160.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 161.

Identification of persons: Isarlishvili's name is not mentioned in the source but Grigol Orbeliani had close contacts with Luka Isarlishvili.

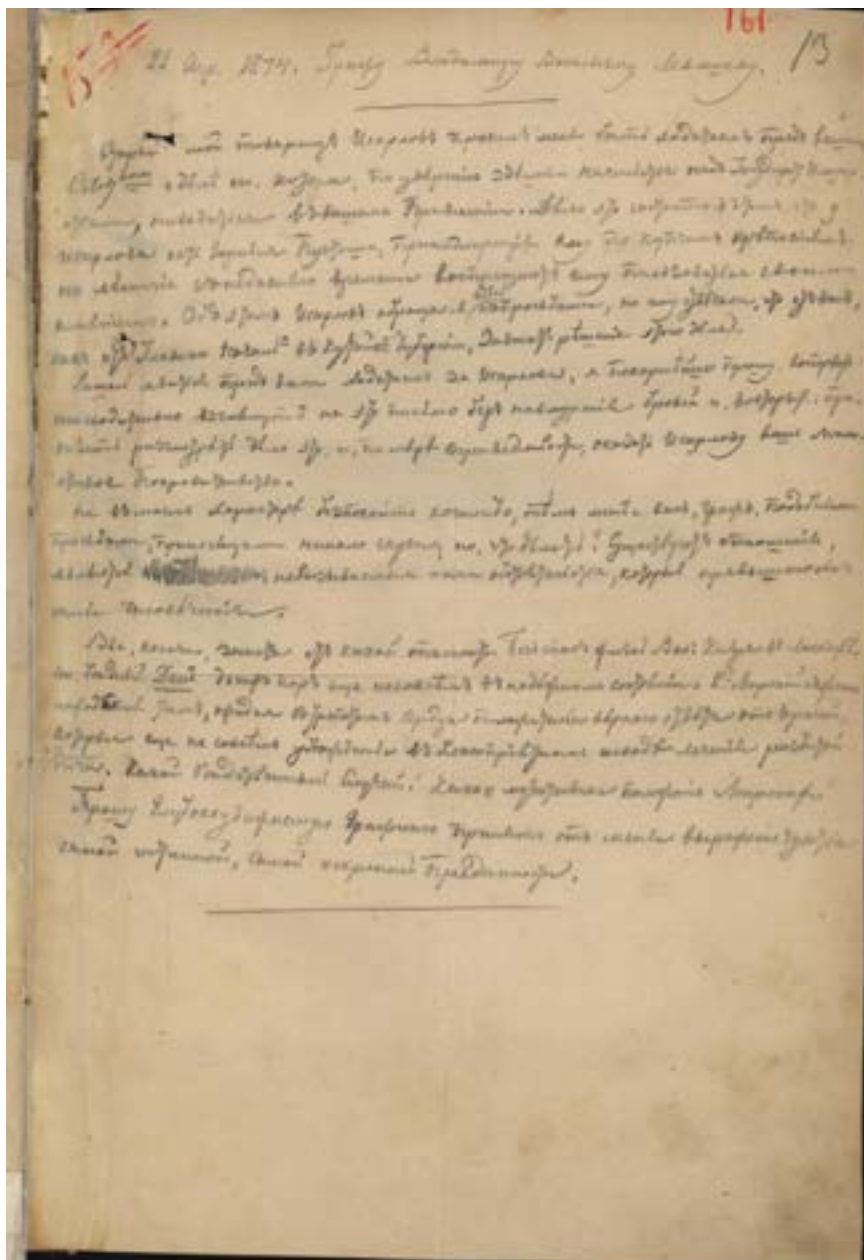
Biographical data:

Levashov Vladimir (son of Vasily) (1834-1898) – General of the Artillery of the Russian Empire, from 1862 Head of the Temporary Division of Civic Arrangement of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, 1871-1874 Military Governor of Kutaisi.

Isarlishvili Luka (son of Stephane) (1814-1893) – Poet, publicist, censor and civil servant.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 161.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №156/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 19, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №156/58.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №157/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 2, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №157/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 2, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №157/58.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Yuli Minkvitz's son and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of David) (1853-1900) – Son of David Chavchavadze. His wife was Tinatin Maghalashvili (daughter of Alexandre).

Minckwitz Julian (son of Theodor) (1807-1870) – Major-General of the Russian Army from 1850. He was a governor of Derbent from 1850-1856, and a head of the Tbilisi Gendarmerie from 1856 to 1870.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №378/20.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 10.

Biographical data:

Bichurina Anna (daughter of Alexander) (1853-1888) – Russian opera singer, contralto. She was born in Tbilisi. She graduated from the Caucasus Music Society School and the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №378/20.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №379/20.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 31.

Note: The source does not mention the names of Shchukin, Zhdanov and his widow and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №379/20.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №159/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Opochinina Maria (daughter of Alexei) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №159/58.

Dating: The information in the letter sent, to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 18, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №159/58.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Magazine *Tsiskari*, 1874, №7-8, pp. 1-8; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 67-72.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Akaki Tsereteli's personal archives, №572.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Meskhi Sergei (son of Simon) (1844/1845-1883) – Writer, publicist, journalist, public figure. He graduated from the Faculty of Natural Sciences of St. Petersburg University. From 1868, he was invited to be the editor of Droeba. He made a great contribution to the development of Georgian journalism, literary criticism, and theatre.

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №160/58.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №160/58.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Nikolai Mariam (Maka) (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre) and Alexander Nikolai (son of Pavel). In 1878, she married Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri).

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

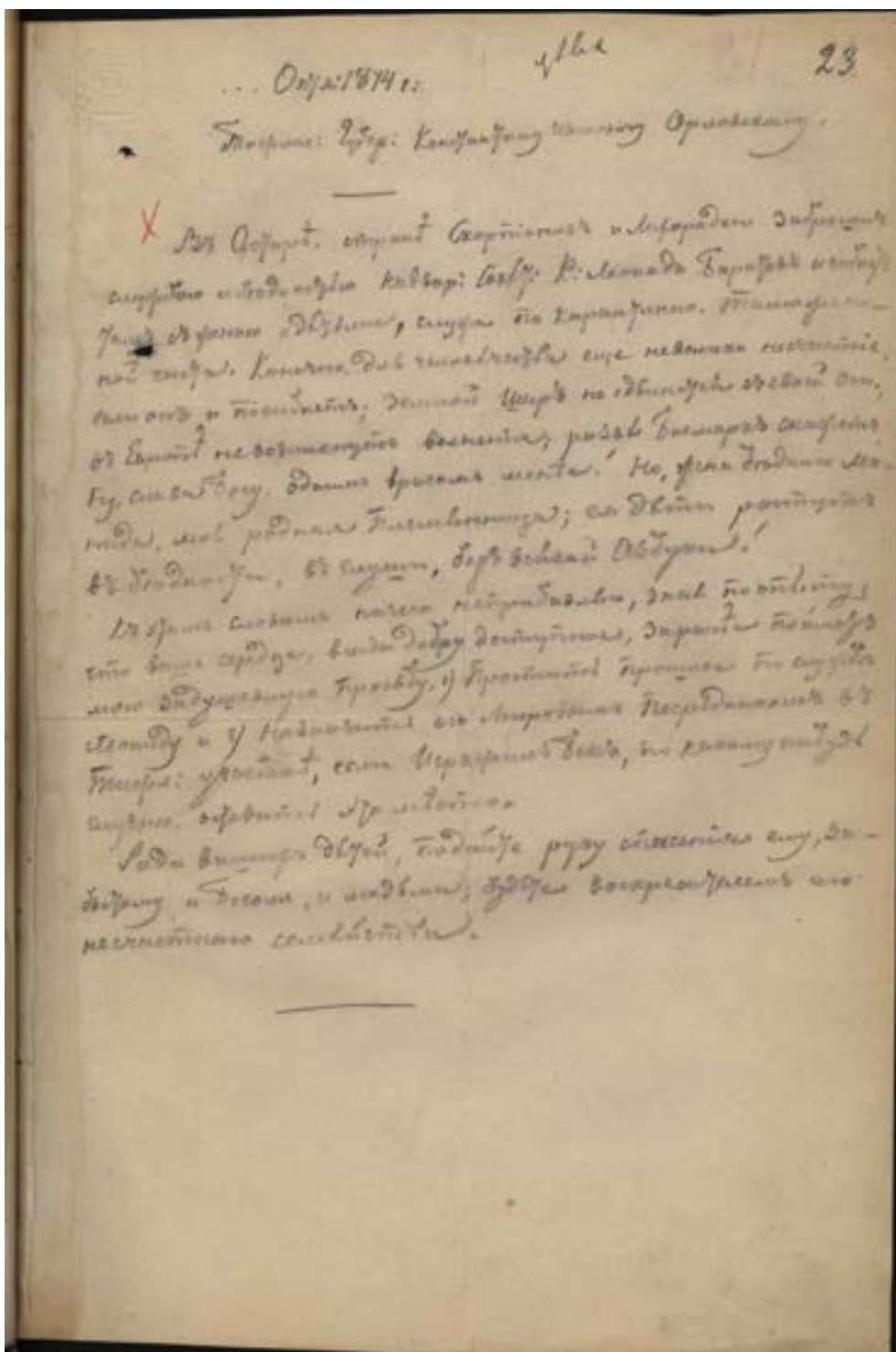
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 23.

Biographical data:

Orlovsky Konstantin (son of Ivan) (1810-1876) – A Polish statesman by origin, he served in Georgia from 1834, he was the Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1860-1876.

Germanozishvili (Baratashvili) Levan (Leonide) (son of Germanoz) (1826-1875) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's niece, Nino Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton). He served at various times in the Tbilisi Municipal Government, as the Chief of Gori Police, as the Chief Executive at the Tbilisi Governor-General's Chancellery.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 23.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 24; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №507/30.

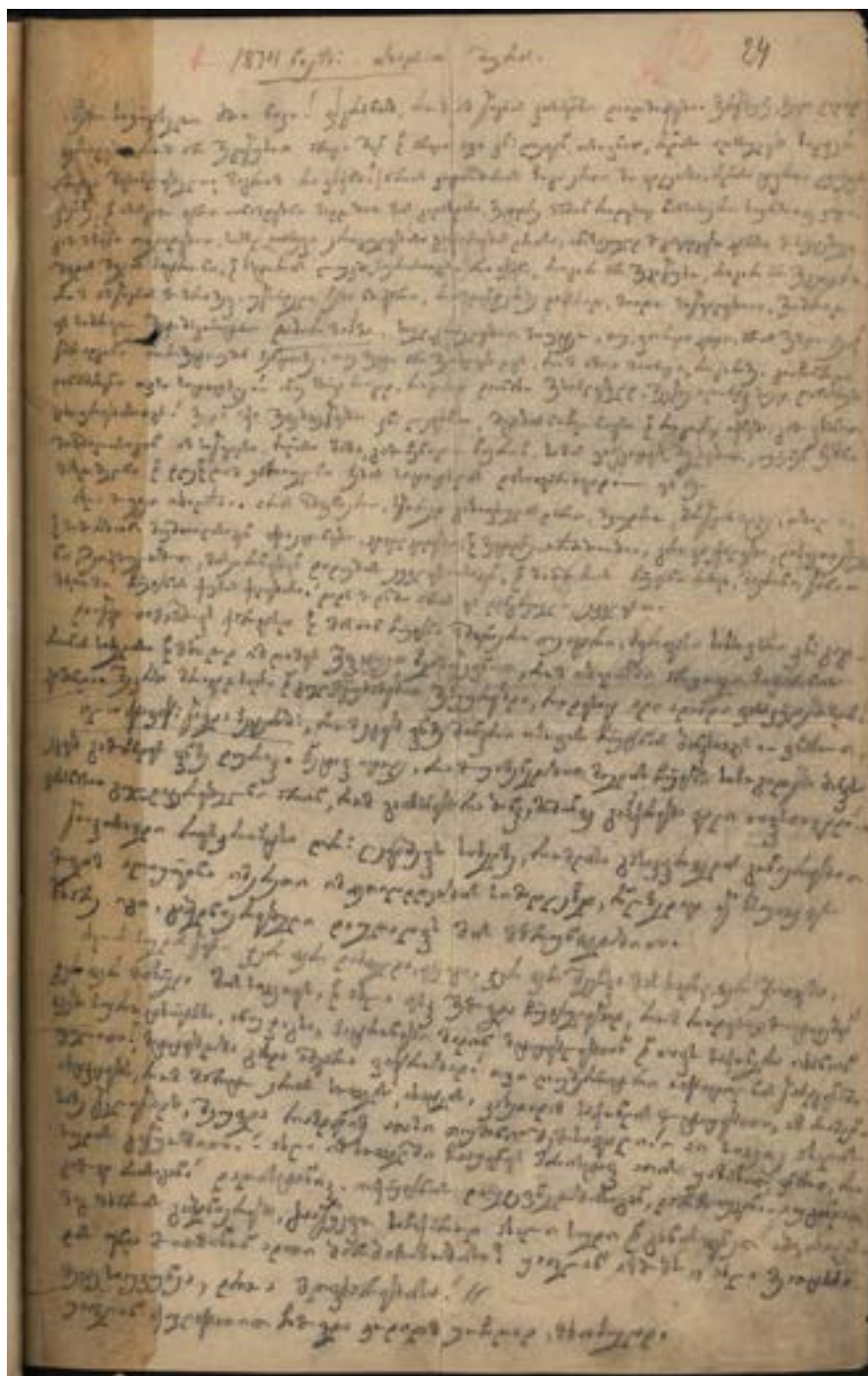
Note: No further information could be obtained about Mohammad Dibir.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 24.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №619/26.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dimitri Jorjadze on December 7 1874, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Mamatsashvili Ioseb (son of Kristefore) (1809-1874) – Journalist, poet, translator and public figure, a participant in the conspiracy of 1832.

Isarlishvili Luka (son of Stephane) (1814-1893) – Poet, publicist, censor and civil servant.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №619/26.

Identification of persons: The name of the governor is not mentioned in the letter, but in 1860-1876, the governor of Tbilisi was Konstantin Orlovsky (son of Ivan).

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Isarlishvili Luka (son of Stephane) (1814-1893) – Poet, publicist, censor and civil servant.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Mamatsashvili Ioseb (son of Kristefore) (1809-1874) – Journalist, poet, translator and public figure, a participant in the conspiracy of 1832.

Orlovsky Konstantin (son of Ivan) (1810-1876) – A Polish statesman by origin, he served in Georgia from 1834, he was the Civil Governor of Tbilisi in 1860-1876.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №162/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 11, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Korghanov Anton (son of Solomon) (1838-1902) – Captain of the Russian Army, merchant, supplied the Russian Army from 1877-1878.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №162/58.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Korghanov Anton (son of Solomon) (1838-1902) – Captain of the Russian Army, merchant, supplied the Russian Army from 1877-1878.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №86.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Revaz Eristavi on December 28 1874, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №86.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 38r.

Dating: The husband and the brother of the addressee of the letter died in 1872. Consequently, material hardships could have started from this time, but, as far as the source mentions the local Nobility Bank, which was founded in 1874, we date the letter to the following period.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili-Andreevskaya Barbare (daughter of Giorgi) (1819-1893) – Stage-lover, who played in Giorgi Eristavi's first performances "Divorce" and "Dispute" (1850). Wife of the famous doctor, Erastus Andreevsky. Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Maia (Mariam) Orbeliani (daughter of Tamaz).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1875, №4, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: Mikh. Kheltubneli, “From Literary-Social Past”: Life and Work of Mikheil Tumanishvili, Tb., 1938, p. 106.

Note: The source does not indicate that this article belongs to Grigol Orbeliani.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Mikheil (son of Birtveli) (1818-1875) – Poet, translator, publicist and theatre critic.

Tumanishvili Giorgi (son of Mikheil) (1854-1920) – Critic, publicist, journalist and public figure. He actively collaborated with both local and Russian press. In 1891-1903, he was the editor of the newspaper *Novoye Obozrenie*.

Tsagareli Alexandre (son of Anton) (1844-1929) – Philologist, historian, after graduating from the University of St. Petersburg he studied in Germany and Austria. From 1872, he headed the Department of Georgian Language at the University of St. Petersburg. From 1922, he was a professor at Tbilisi University.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1875, February 7, №17, pp. 1-2.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 31.

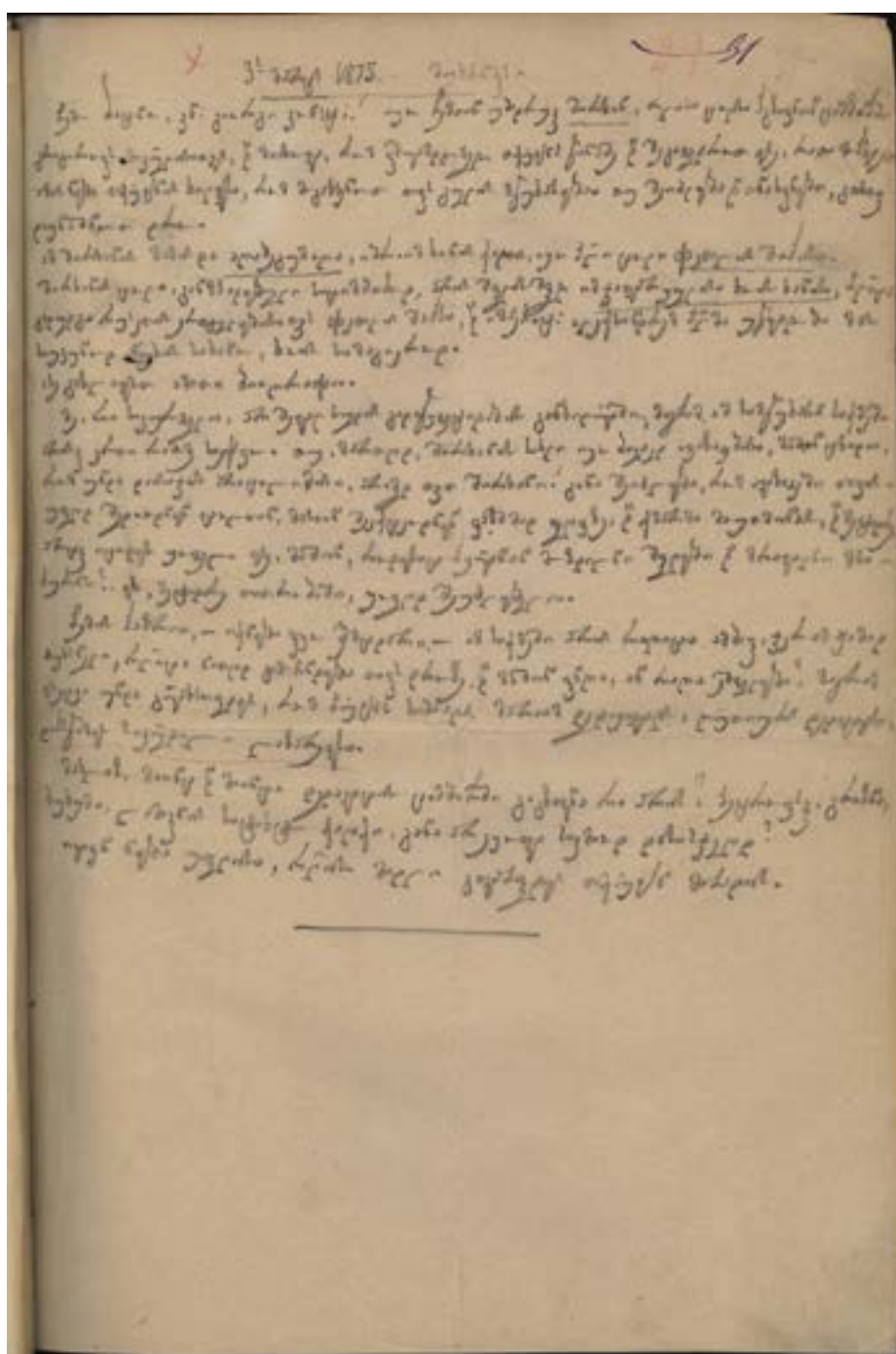
Identification of persons: The name of the convict is not mentioned in the source, but in other letters and newspapers, she is mentioned as Tuba-Begum.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani’s aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Shirkhan Agha (?-1875) – Grandson of Khan Shirkhan-Agha Suleiman of Karabakh.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 31.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №191/64.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Eristavi David (son of Giorgi) (1847-1890) – Georgian writer, playwright and public figure.

Sarajishvili-Eristavi Mariam (Masha) (daughter of Zakaria) (1851-1913) – Wife of David Eristavi (son of Giorgi).

Korsakov Vladimir (son of Nikita) (1846-1900) – General of Russian Army, Participated in Russian-Ottoman Wars.

Eristavi Elizbar (son of Shanshe) (1810-1872) – Major-General, public and military figure, exiled to Helsinki for his involvement in the 1832 conspiracy, took part in the Crimean War, was the Head of the Gori District after the end of his military career.

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №620/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 32.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili on April 7 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Raphael (son of David) (1824-1901) – Georgian poet, playwright and public figure.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Eristavi David (son of Giorgi) (1847-1890) – Georgian writer, playwright and public figure.

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Onikashvili Dimitri – Originally from Tbilisi, a military serviceman of the Russian Army. He served in Ganja with Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 32.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Iakinte Aleksii-Meskhishvili on April 7 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

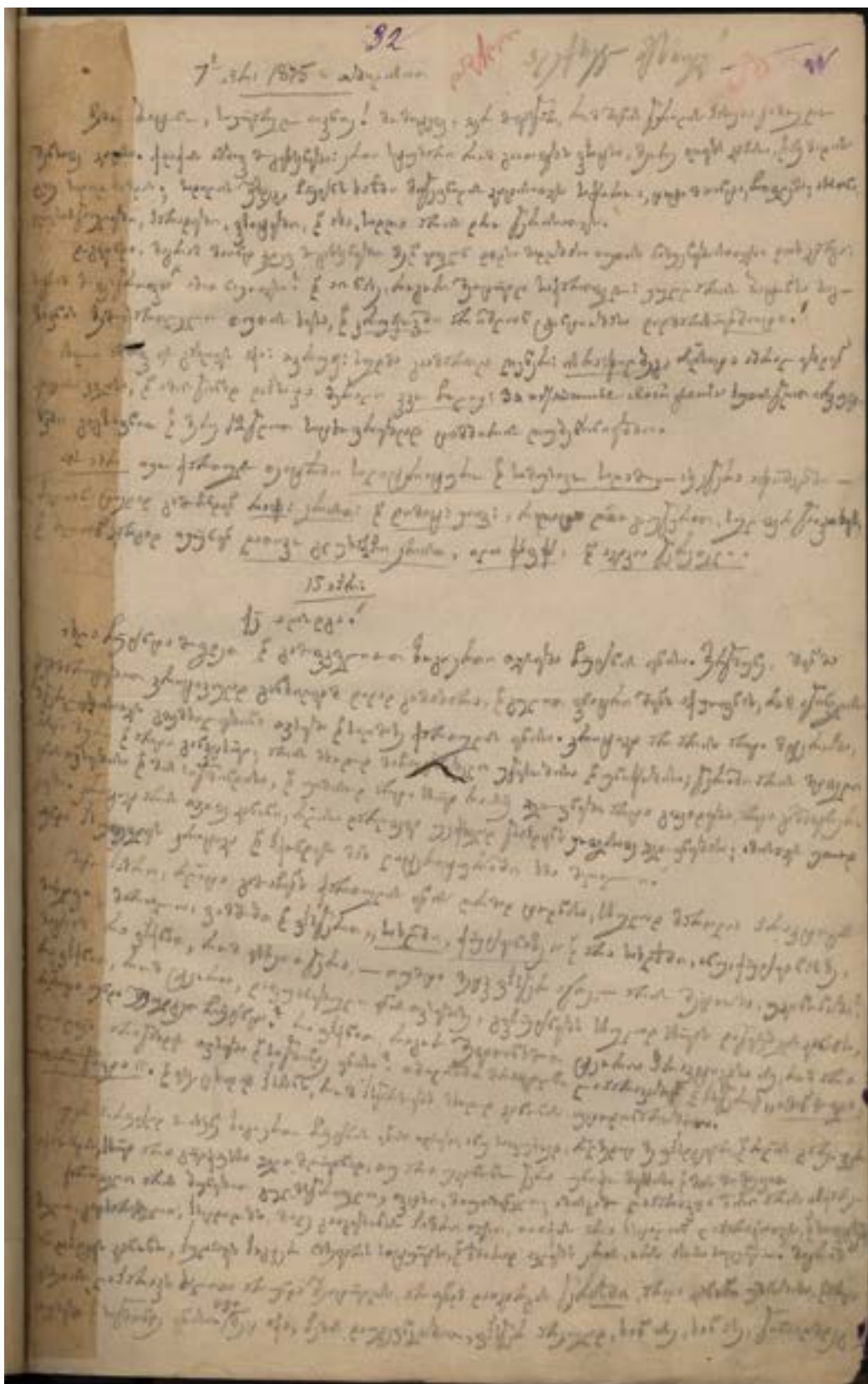
Aleksii-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 32.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 32.



Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, September 7, №176, pp. 1-3

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 32.

Geographical names: Julfa is a city in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 32.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Source: The Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, I. Chavchavadze's archives, №530. The Kutaisi State Historical Museum, Kirile Lortkipanidze's fund, №420; I. Chavchavadze, the complete collection of works in ten volumes, volume X, 1961, p. 31; I. Chavchavadze, the complete collection of works in twenty volumes, volume XVII, 2012, pp. 66, 393; Newspaper *Droeba*, April 27, №47, p. 1.

Dating: The estimated time is indicated in Ilia Chavchavadze's letter sent to Kirile Lortkipanidze on April 14 1875.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: Sergei Meskhi, Newspaper *Droeba*, April 27, №47, p. 1; April 23, №45, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Onikashvili Dimitri – Originally from Tbilisi, a military serviceman of the Russian Army. He served in Ganja with Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №163/58

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 16, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №163/58

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 16, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №163/58

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 16, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Germanozishvili (Baratashvili) Levan (Leonide) (son of Germanoz) (1826-1875) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's niece, Nino Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton). He served at various times in the Tbilisi Municipal Government, as the Chief of Gori Police, as the Chief Executive at the Tbilisi Governor-General's Chancellery.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonide Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine Tsiskari. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №163/58.

Biographical data:

Onikashvili Alexandre (son of Nikoloz) – A Georgian militia officer, secretary of the province, served in Dagestan with his brother Solomon in 1844-1845 and participated in the establishment of a private library in Tbilisi.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonide Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine Tsiskari. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Baratashvili Natalia (daughter of Levan) (1866-1917) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's niece – Nino Baratashvili.

Baratashvili Anastasia (daughter of Levan) (1868-1878) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's niece – Nino Baratashvili.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №133/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Eristavi-Orbeliani on June 13 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №133/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Eristavi-Orbeliani on June 13 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Zurna is an oriental musical instrument, and Chianure is a 3-4-stringed Georgian viol.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №133/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Eristavi-Orbeliani on June 13 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Poquelin Jean-Baptiste (Moliere) (1622-1673) – French Playwright, actor and poet.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №133/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Eristavi-Orbeliani on June 13 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Davit) (1813-1864) – Famous public figure, playwright, poet, founder of the Georgian Theatre, he wrote under the pseudonym “Glukharich”. In 1832, he was arrested for conspiracy and, like Grigol Orbeliani, was drafted into the Vilno Infantry Regiment.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №133/63.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №164/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 26, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №164/58.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Meyendorf Feofil (son of Egor) (1838-1919) – General of the Russian Cavalry, Adjutant-General, participant in the Russo-Turkish and Russo-Japanese Wars of 1877-1878, Commander of the Hussar Regiment of the Life Guards from 1874. He was a member of the retinue of the Emperor from 1877, Commander of the Second Division of the Cavalry from 1884-1892.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 27.

Note: St. Olga's Day is on July 12, and Anastasia Romanova was born on July 16.

Biographical data:

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanova-Mecklenburg-Schwerin Anastasia (daughter of Mikhail) (1860-1922) – Daughter of Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus, and wife of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №380/20.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on August 7.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №380/20.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Apollon (son of Sardion) (1850-1909) – Major-General of the Russian Army, nephew of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №380/20.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №381/20.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №381/20.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Sharvashidze Giorgi (son of Dimitri) (1847-1918) – Titular Advisor to the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in the 1870s, Governor of Tbilisi in 1889-1897, son of the Prince of Abkhazia – Seit Bey.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Mrevlishvili Solomon (son of Ioseb) (1835-1909) – Doctor of Medicine, graduated in 1864 from the Medical Faculty of Moscow University. He served as a doctor in Tbilisi and was a member of the Caucasus Medical Society.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №381/20.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Apollon (son of Sardion) (1850-1909) – Major-General of the Russian Army, nephew of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 77r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy on September 11 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Note: The source mentions the surname "Sarjelidze", which does not exist. Therefore, we think that Sarjveladze should be implied. Yet, we could not find additional information about such person.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Grigol (son of Ilia) (1833-1899) - Son of Ilia Batonishvili - a grandson of Giorgi XII, brother of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 77r-v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Grigol (son of Ilia) (1833-1899) - Son of Ilia Batonishvili - a grandson of Giorgi XII, brother of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 34.

Note: The source does not mention the names of the singers, Tiozzo and Carnin, and we could not find any additional information.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 34.

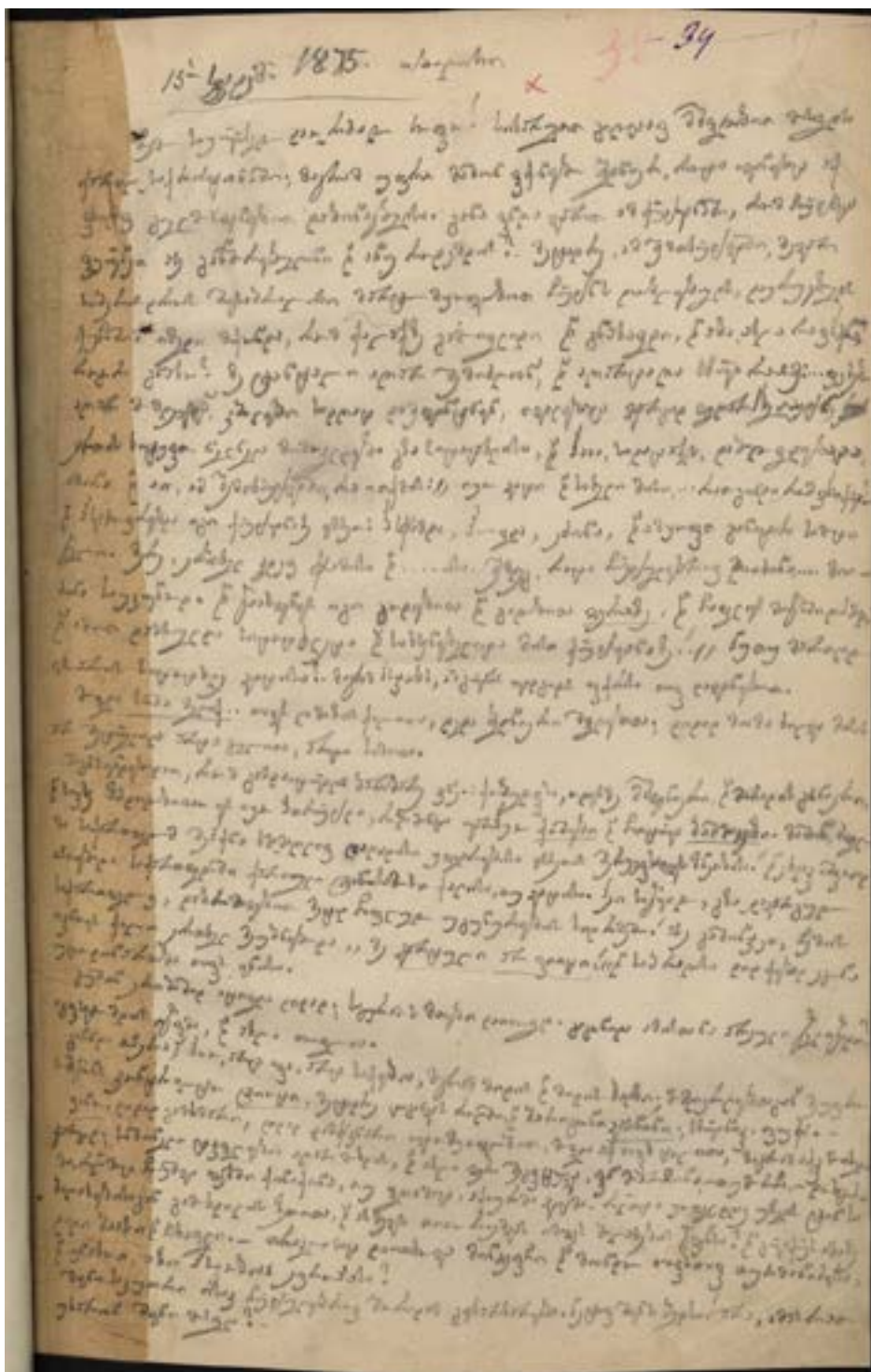
Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani’s brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili’s grandson’s (Barbare’s son), Grigol Orbeliani’s nephew.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 34.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 34.

Biographical data:

Kartsov Vladimir (son of Valerian) – Chairman of the Kharkov Charitable Society.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 163r.

Note: Additional information could not be found on Ismail.

Geographical names: Khoy is a city in Iran.

Biographical data:

Kartsov Vladimir (son of Valerian) – Chairman of the Kharkov Charitable Society.

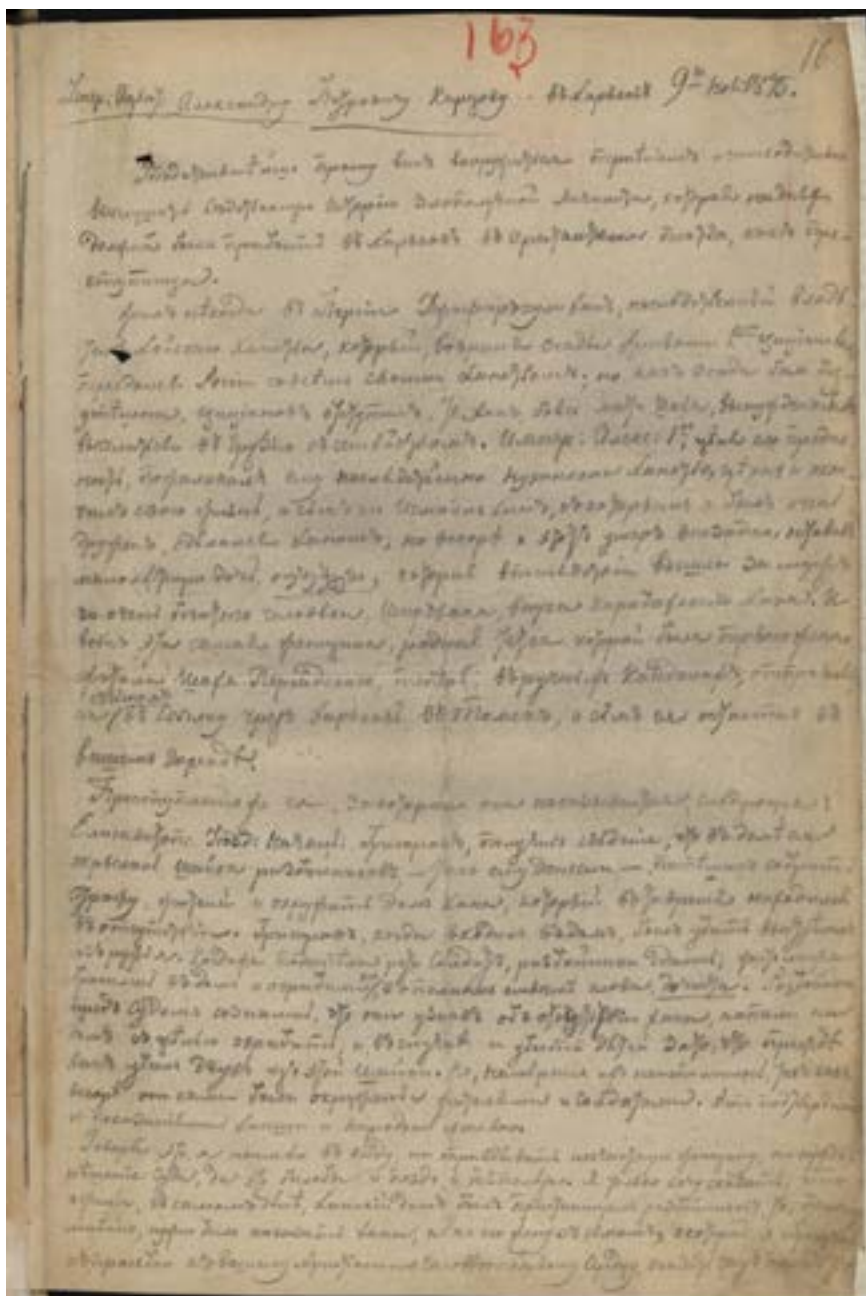
Jafar Qoli Khan (Donboli) (?-1814) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Khan of Sheki in 1806-1814.

Alexander I (Alexander Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1777-1825) – Emperor of Russia between 1801-1825.

Tuba-Begum Abra-Khan Kzi (1846-?) – Shirkhan-Agha's wife, she was arrested on March 26 1874 for sheltering robbers.

Shirkhan Agha (?-1875) – Grandson of Khan Shirkhan-Agha Suleiman of Karabakh.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 163r.



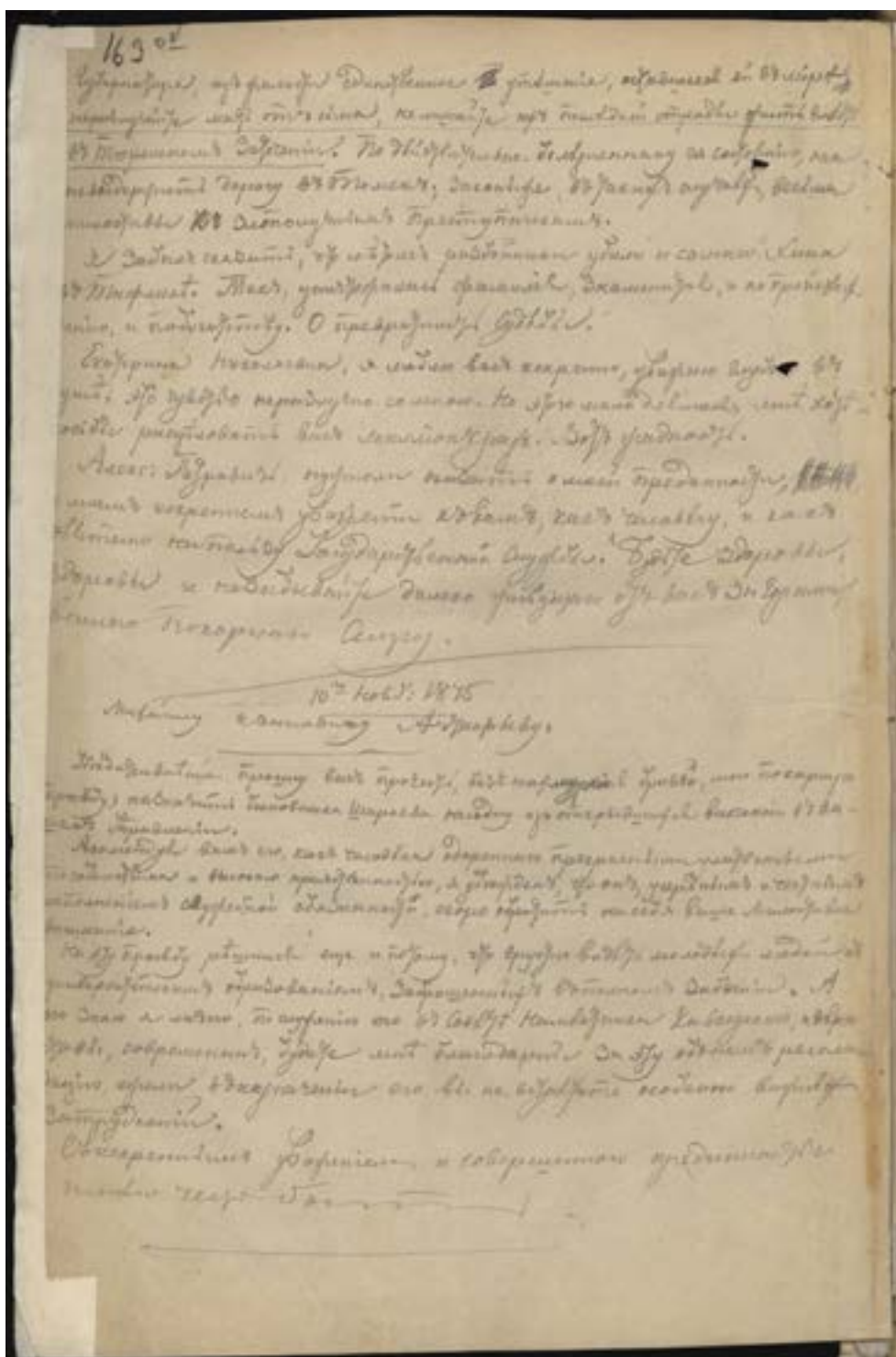
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 163v.

Note: Sharoev's name is not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 163v.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 34.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterina Pushchina-Kartsova on December 1 1875, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 34.

Biographical data:

Pushchina-Kartsova Ekaterine (daughter of Nikolai) – Daughter of Major-General Pushchin (son of Nikolai), wife of Adjutant-General Alexander Kartsov (son of Peter), member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Women’s Charitable Society.

Kartsov Alexander (son of Peter) (1817-1875) – Adjutant-General, Infantry General, Chief of the General Staff of the Caucasus Army, Assistant to the Viceroy, Member of the Military Council. He was also engaged in academic activities; Numerous military works belong to his pen.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 34.

Biographical data:

Kartsov Vladimir (son of Valerian) – Chairman of the Kharkov Charitable Society.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 34.

Note: The source does not indicate that the letter was sent to Kharkov, but a letter sent to Kharkov a month earlier reads about the employment of the same person.

Biographical data:

Wolfram Theodore (son of Christian) – Vice-Governor of Baku in 1869-1872. Vice-Governor of Stavropol in 1879.

Source: Caucasus Calendar for 1876, Tiflis, Headquarters of the Governor of the Caucasus, 1875, p. 111.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani, Bibliography, Tbilisi, 1985, p. 7.

Note: Chianure is a 3-4 stringed Georgian musical instrument.

Biographical data:

Saiatinian Arutiun (Sayatnova) (1712-1795) – People’s poet, musician and singer of Armenian nationality living in Tbilisi, served at the Royal Court of Erekle II.

Onikashvili Dimitri (son of Nikoloz) – Russian Army officer, carefree from Tbilisi, brother of Alexandre Onikashvili.

Dating: The telegram was sent on January 25 1876.

Source: Ivane Orbeliani's telegram to Grigol Orbeliani, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16397.

Identification of persons: Only the sender's surname is written on the telegram. In the second half of the 1870s, the only person from people bearing the same surname and his relatives was Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine), who served in St. Petersburg. As one of the letters shows, he had a connection with Vaso Machabeli and, presumably, was involved in legal activities. Therefore, we think that the telegram may have been sent by him. As for Alikhan-Haji, no one is found in the documents of that period under such a name, but there is a fact in the biography of Shamil's comrade-in-arms, Alikhan Khundzakheli's son - Maksud/Alexander Alikhan-Avasky, in connection of which, the sentence was likely to be passed on in St. Petersburg. This person was a Major-General of the Russian Army, but in 1875, he held a duel with another officer, for which in 1876, he was taken away the rank and was demoted to the rank of a soldier.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Alikhan-Avasky Maksud (1847-1907) – General of the Russian Army, son of Imam Shamil's Naib - Alikhan Khundzakh, received education at the Tbilisi Gymnasium and the St. Petersburg Military Academy, served in Dagestan since 1871. In 1875, he killed a high-ranking official in a duel and was demoted to a soldier. He participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. In 1905, he twice took part in the suppression of uprisings in Guria.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 40.

Note: Dolukhanov's name is not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Jomardidze Mikheil (son of Grigol) (1822-1889) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Empire, Chief of the local troops of the Caucasus since 1874.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 145.

Dating: Since Mikhail Kuchaev (son of Nikolai) was the head of the Chancellery of Peasant Land Management in the Caucasus since 1876, the letter, written on February 13, is dated to February 13 of this year.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Identification of persons: As it appears from the letter, the next day’s meeting should be related to the issue of “Prikaz” (State Office), where the lands of the Georgian nobles were pledged. Accordingly, it should mention Mikhail Kuchaev (son of Nikolai), who has been the head of the Chancellery of Peasant Land Management in the Caucasus since 1876. The names of Akhverdov and Nersesov are not mentioned in the source and could not be identified.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy’s Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Kuchaev Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1835-1863) – Military and public figure. He graduated from the Artillery Academy in 1857; He was the head of the Chancellery of Peasant Land Affairs in the Caucasus from 1876; Member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1876, March 14, №27, pp. 1-2.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 78r-v.

Dating; The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 17 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 78r-v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 36.

Note: Additional information could not be found on Abassbek.

Biographical data:

Chekhovsky Ivan (son of Ivan) – Head of Akhalkalaki region in 1876.

Source: Iia Chavchavadze's archival fund, Q 5292; The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's stock, №55.

Biographical data:

Meskhi Sergei (son of Simon) (1844/1845-1883) – Writer, publicist, journalist, public figure. He graduated from the Faculty of Natural Sciences of St. Petersburg University. From 1868, he was invited to be the editor of Droeba. He made a great contribution to the development of Georgian journalism, literary criticism, and theatre.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №508/30.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Klushin Pavel (son of Nikolai) (1814-1886) – Russian statesman, secret adviser, member of the State Council. In 1875, he was appointed head of the Main Civil Division of the Caucasus.

Baranovsky Nikolai (son of Ivane) (1829-1878) – Statesman, senator and secret adviser to the Russian Empire. From 1856, he was the Deputy Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber, from 1863 - the Vice-Governor, and from 1868 - the Head of the Department of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 79r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 6 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 79r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1876, №48, May 19, p. 1-2;

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 37.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Maria Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina on May 24 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Opochinin Peter (son of Alexei) (1853-1907) – Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 37.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Maria Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina on May 24 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina Maria (daughter of Vasily) (?-1901) – Wife of Mikhail Kolubakin (son of Peter).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 37.

Biographical data:

Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina Maria (daughter of Vasily) (?-1901) – Wife of Mikhail Kolubakin (son of Peter).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №263.

Dating: According to the content of the letter, Ilia Chavchavadze's brother-in-law, Dimitri Staroselsky, still serves as the governor of Baku. He was removed from this position on June 1 1876. Accordingly, the letter must have been written before that.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Gasparov – Karabakh Ensign, who first served as a courier with Grigol Orbeliani and then as the Chief of Staff.

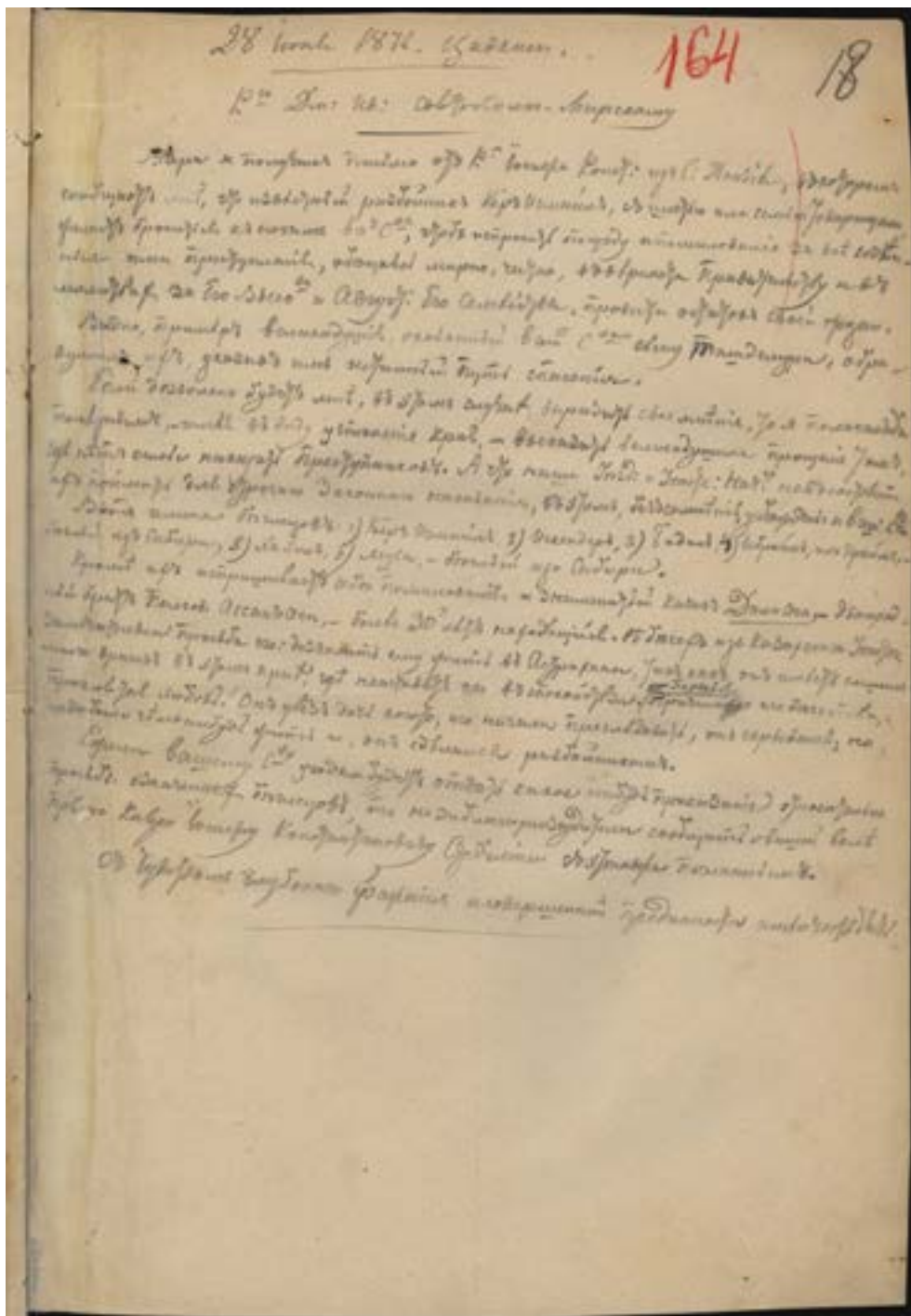
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 164.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 164.



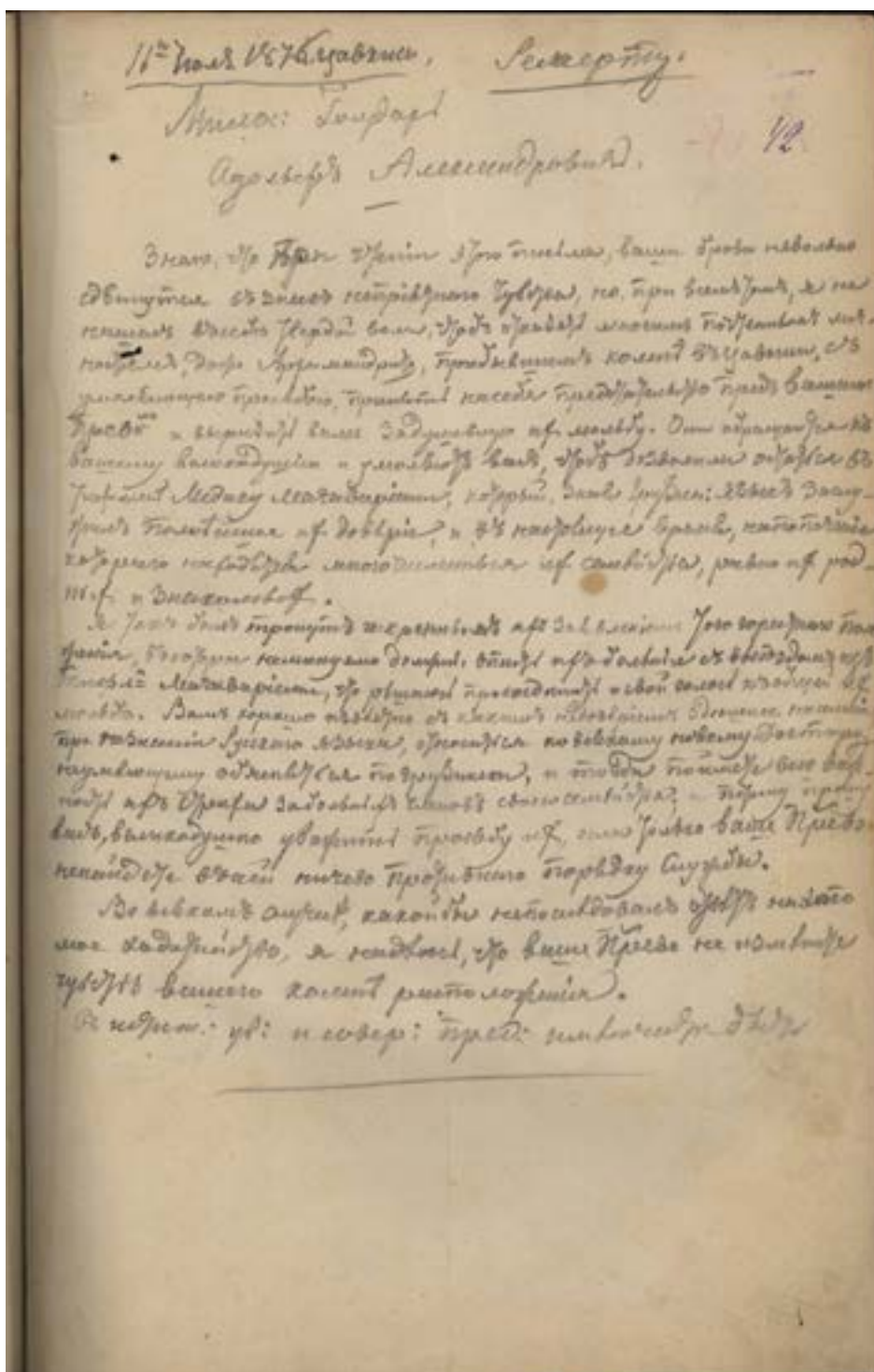
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 42.

Biographical data:

Remmert Adolf (son of Alexander) (1835-1902) – Director of the Main Military-Medical Division of the Russian Army, Chief Military-Medical Inspector. From 1869, he was the head of the Caucasus Mineral Waters Division.

Machavariani Roman (son of David) (1851-1916) – In 1875, he graduated from the medical faculty of Moscow University and began working at the Tbilisi City Hospital. Later, he was the head of the Sukhumi outpatient clinic.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 42.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 166.

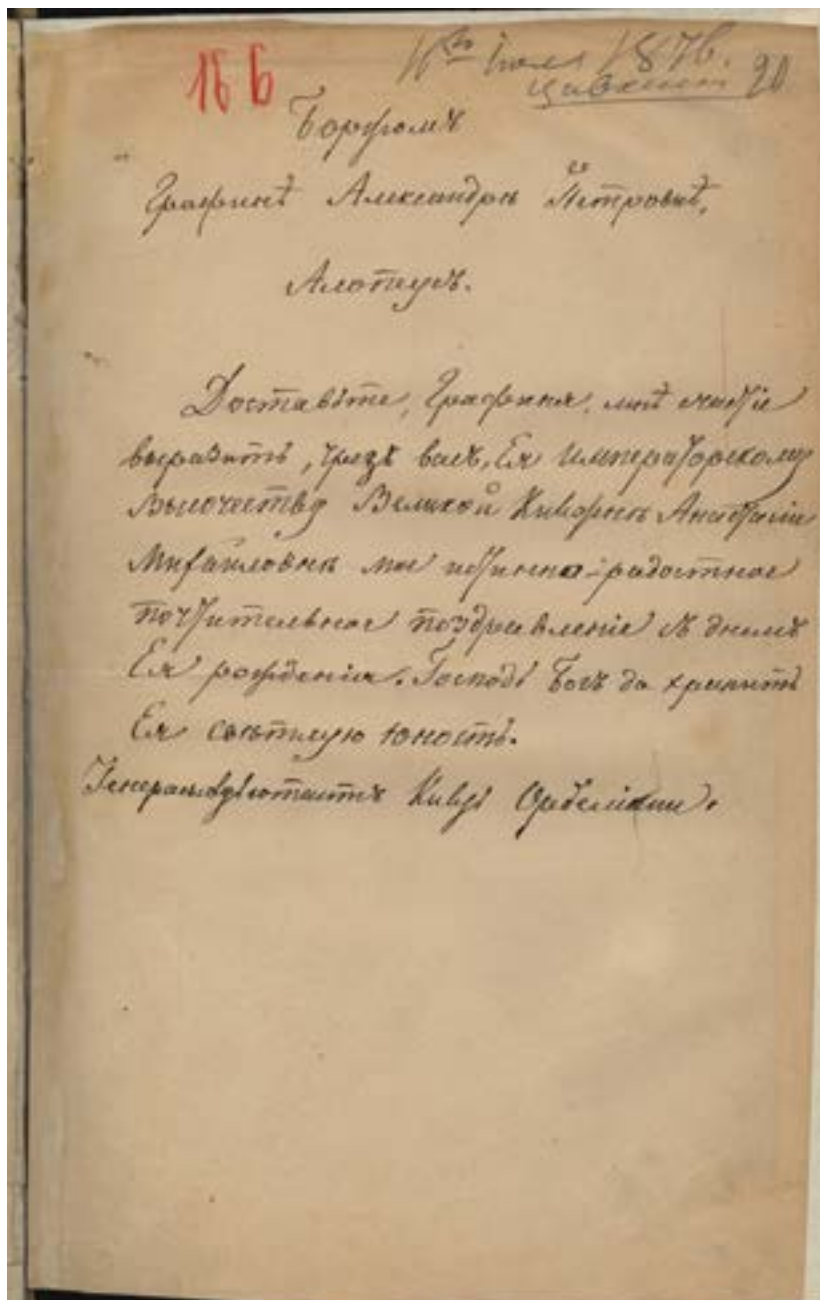
Biographical data:

Friedrich-Alopaeus Alexandra (daughter of Peter) (1815-1901) – Baroness, wife of Count Theodore Alopaeus. She was a maid of honour of Queen Alexandra (daughter of Theodore) in 1833-1860.

Romanova-Mecklenburg-Schwerin Anastasia (daughter of Mikhail) (1860-1922) – Daughter of Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus, and wife of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 166.



Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Niko Chavchavadze, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №509/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on July 20 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №509/30.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Niko Chavchavadze, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №509/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on July 20 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

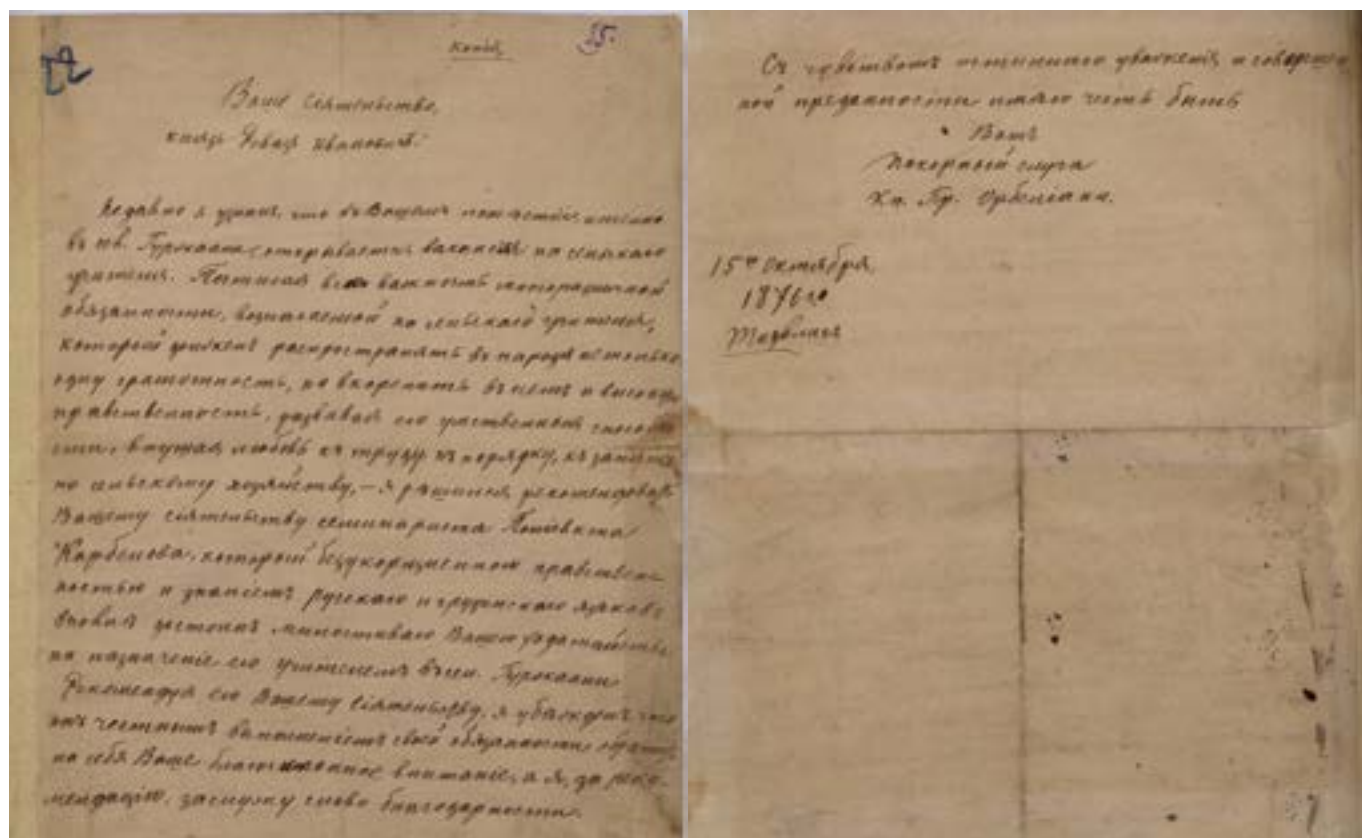
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 481, description 2, case №365, p. 35 r-v.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Revaz (son of Ivane) (1814/8-1878) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army. He served in the Caucasus since 1845, was an adjutant to the Viceroy Mikhail Vorontsov, and in 1849, he was appointed Commander of the Tbilisi Grenadier Regiment. After the Battle of Bashkadiklar, he fought in the north Caucasus.

Karbelashvili Polievktos (son of Grigol) (1855-1936) – Historian, writer, musician, clergyman, dean, researcher and performer of old Georgian hymns. He copied and preserved up to 2000 Georgian historical documents and was engaged in publishing activities.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №481, description №2, case №365, p. 35 r. v.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №701.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Grigol Markozashvili.

Biographical data:

Chubinashvili David (son of Iese) (1814-1891) – Scientist, lexicologist, translator, Rustvelologist. The first Georgian professor at the University of St. Petersburg. He compiled Georgian-Russian-French dictionary. He made a great contribution to the revival and development of Georgian culture.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 43.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ramaz Andronikashvili on October 26 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 43.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ramaz Andronikashvili on October 26 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Ramaz (son of Ivane) (1812/3-1885) – Civil servant, Advisor to the Board.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 43.

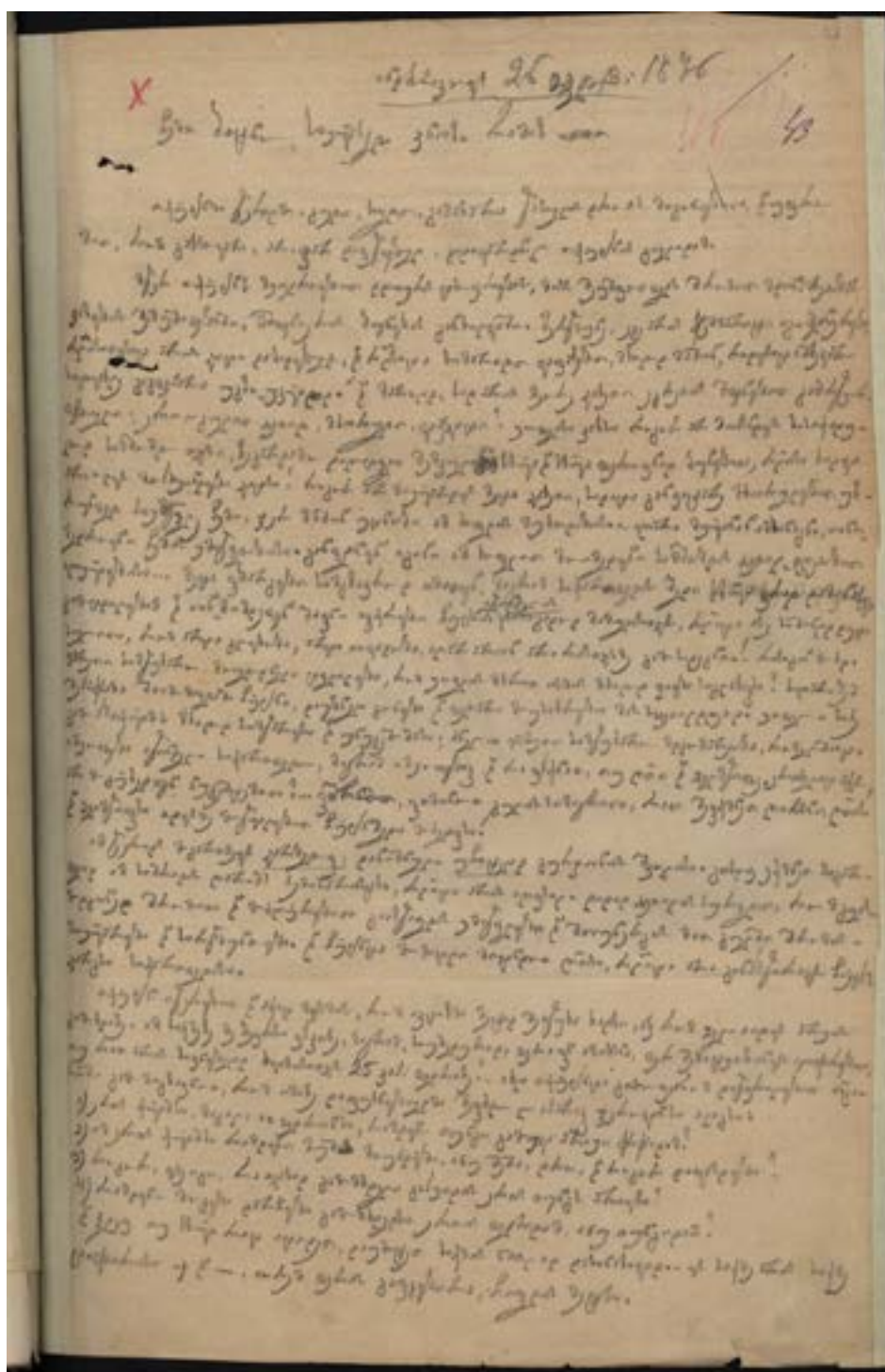
Identification of persons: Karbelashvili's name is not mentioned in the source, but it is known that Polievktos Karbelashvili worked in Gurjaani and is buried there.

Biographical data:

Karbelashvili Polievktos (son of Grigol) (1855-1936) – Historian, writer, musician, clergyman, dean, researcher and performer of old Georgian hymns. He copied and preserved up to 2000 Georgian historical documents and was engaged in publishing activities.

Andronikashvili Ramaz (son of Ivane) (1812/3-1885) – Civil servant, Advisor to the Board.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 43.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 44v.

Biographical data:

Moritz Peter (son of Aleksei) (1818-1898) – Russian statesman and public figure, secretary of the Chancellery of Queen Maria Hesenel-Romanov.

Sabinin Mikhail (Gobron) (son of Pavel) (1845-1900) – Writer, iconographer, public figure. Researcher of Georgian antiquities and religious writings. He studied the history of the Georgian Church.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №510/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on December 22 1876, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №510/30.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Musa-Agha Mullah Iusuf-Oghly (?-1891) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, served in Ganja with Ilia Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 49.

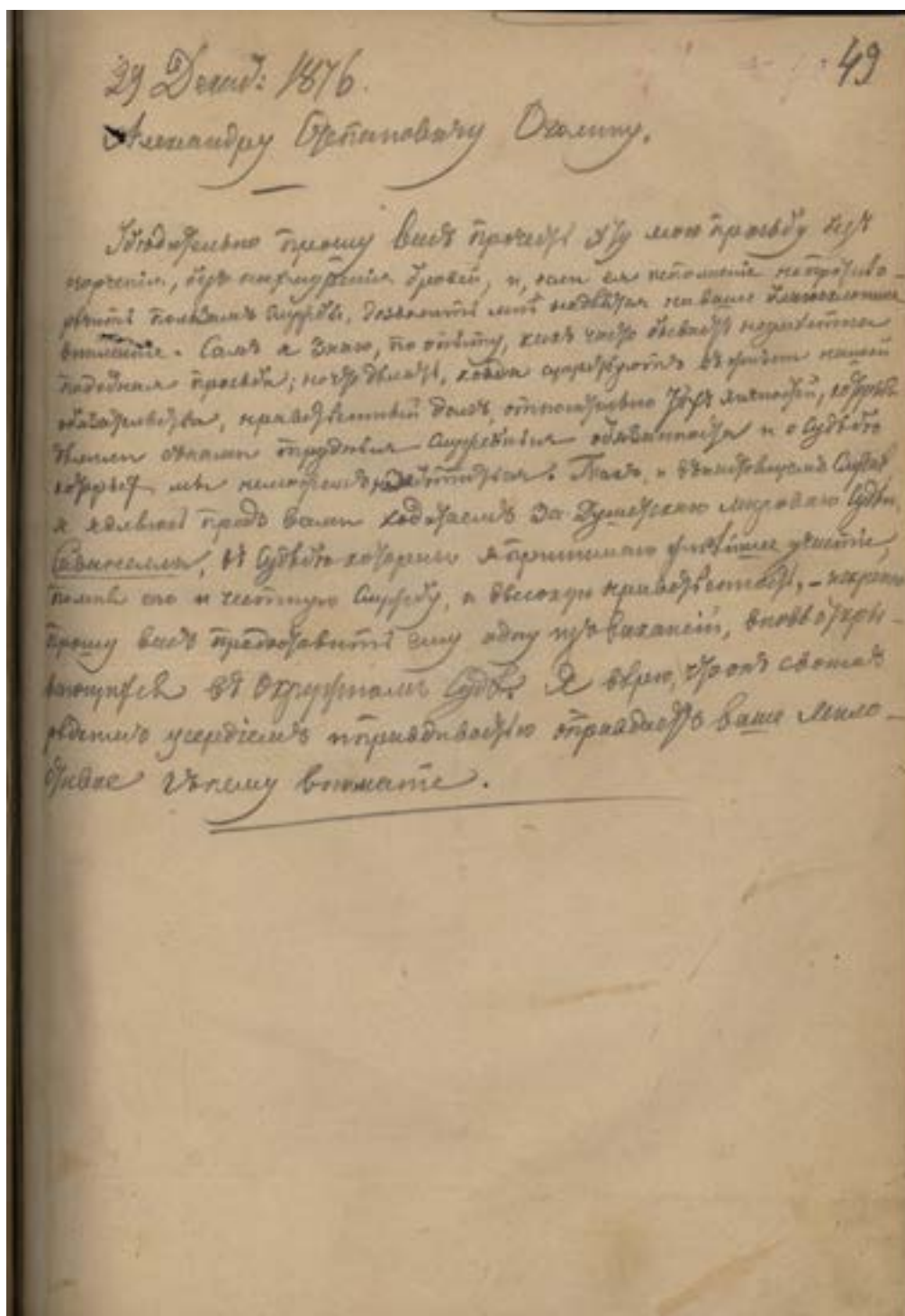
Identification of persons: The name of Savaneli is not mentioned, but it has been identified based on the historical sources.

Biographical data:

Ogolin Alexander (son of Stepan) (1821-1911) – Statesman of the Russian Empire, governor of Vitebsk and Kutaisi in different years. In 1876, chairman of the Court Chamber of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. Senator, Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber until 1883.

Savaneli Alexandre – Dusheti Conciliation Judge in the 1870s.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 49.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №511/30.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №506/30.

Dating: The last number of the year is not clear on the date of the autograph, but we learn from newspaper catalogues that Zurab Antonov's drama "Koroghly" was staged at the Georgian Theatre in early 1877, as the review had already been published on January 5. As long as the letter bears a clear inscription "January 3", we will date it to January 3 of the same year. The context also shows that negotiations were to take place between the major European states, on which Earl of Salisbury, the representative of England, was to deliver an important speech after January 3. The matter should have been about the Conference in Constantinople, which took place from December 23 1876 to January 20 1877. And Grigol Orbeliani should have meant Salisbury's speech on January 8th.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Ibrahim Oghly and Phana Aga Vekilov.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №506/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on January 3 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Antonov Zurab (son of Nazar) (1820-1854) – Playwright and actor. His seven plays have reached our days.

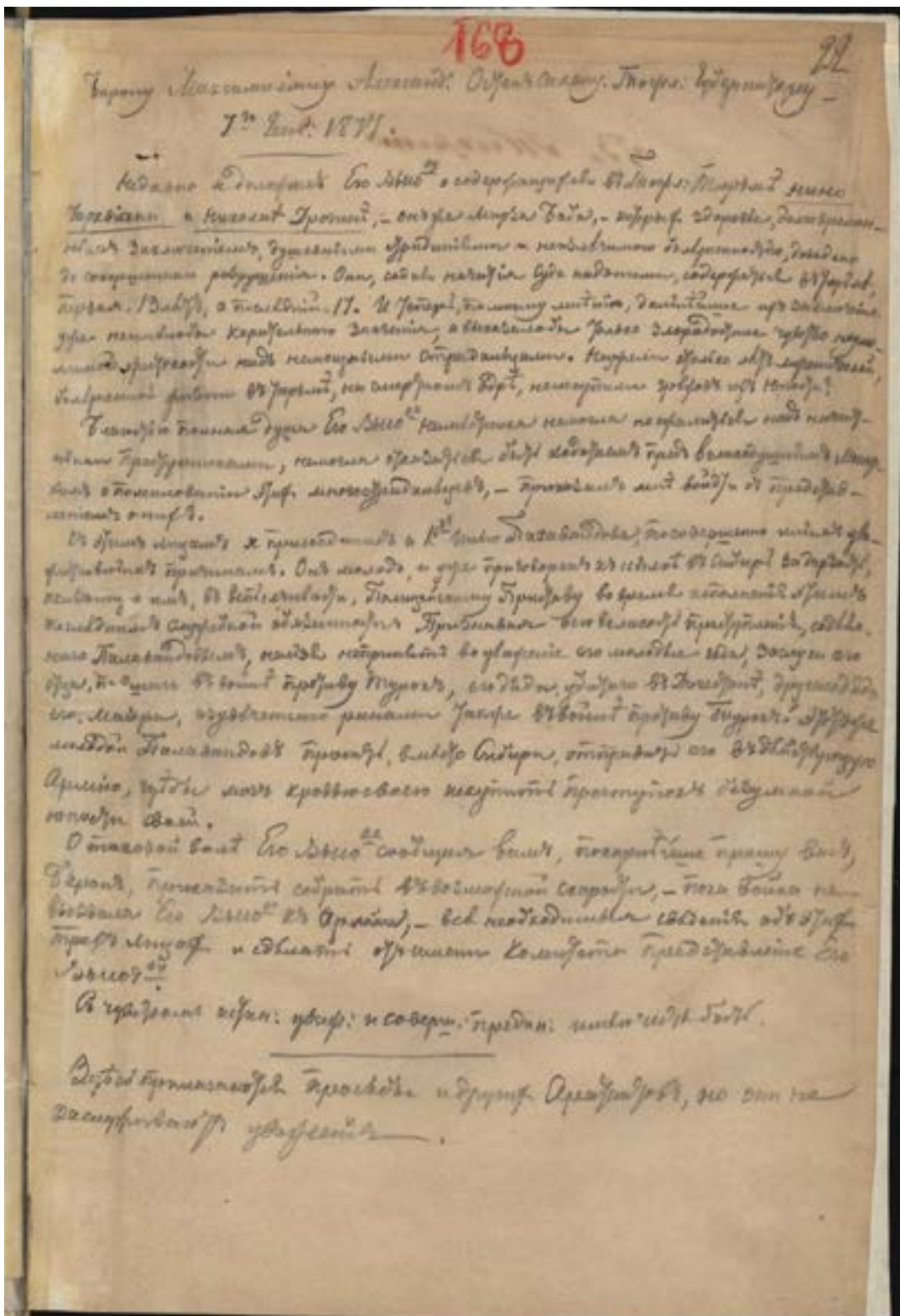
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 168.

Note: Additional information cannot be found on Ilia Palavandishvili.

Biographical data:

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 168.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 16, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58 p. 1 r-v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze-Astafieva Elene (daughter of David) (1850-1929) – Wife of Nikolai Astafiev (son of Aleksei), Major-General of the Russian Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58, p. 1v.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Buturlin and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Pavlov Platon (son of Peter) (1834-1904) – Infantry General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean, Caucasus and Russo-Turkish wars, Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №666.

Dating: The letter is without a date and no significant facts are mentioned in it. We, therefore, date it according to the time of the addressee's death.

Identification of persons: Mirsky's name is not mentioned, but the recipient's and sender's common acquaintance, as well as the relative, was Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky (son of Ivan).

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58, p. 2 r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 26, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Trubetskoy Sergei (son of Nikita) – Member of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, member of retinue, and later, the head of his field chancellery.

Dadiani Grigol (son of Levan) (1814-1901) – Son of the Ruler of Samegrelo Levan V, General of the Infantry, poet (he wrote under the pseudonym “Kolkhideli”), philanthropist.

Dadiani-Wittgenstein Pelageya (Pasha) daughter of Alexandre (1847-1919) – Daughter of Alexandre Dadiani (son of Levan), wife of Major-General of the Russian Army – Ferdinand Wittgenstein (son of Karl).

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1812-1895) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). From 1848, he commanded the Yerevan regiment, from 1853 – the Reserve Brigade of Caucasus Grenadiers. He succeeded in the battle near Bashkadiklar against the Turks in 1854.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 50.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nestor Tsereteli on January 21 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

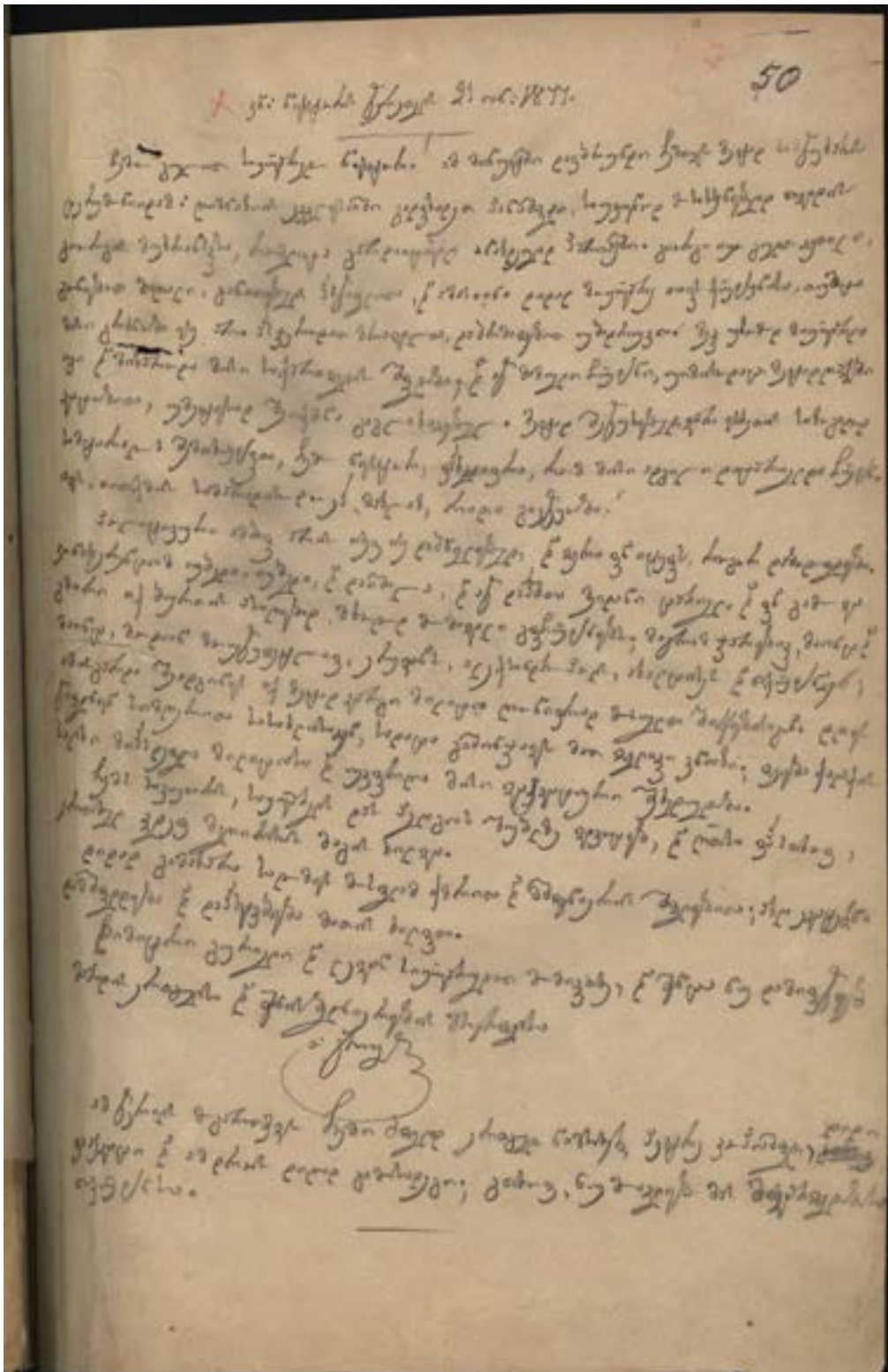
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 50.

Biographical data:

Kopeishvili Petre – Nobleman. He was in Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani's and then in Grigol Orbeliani's service in Temirkhanshura.

Tsereteli Nestor (son of Dimitri) (?-1883) – General of Russian army, in 1861-1867 and 1877-1883 head of Kutaisi Nobility.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 50.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58, p. 2 r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 26, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Shakhovsky (Shakhavsky) Alexandre (son of Ivane) (1821-1900) – General of the Russian Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58, p. 2 r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 26, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Somova-Orbeliani Evdokia (daughter of Mikhail) (1850/51-1923.24) – Daughter of landlord in Kharkov, Mikhail Somov (son of Alexander), and wife of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David). In 1873, she married Louis-Napoleon, brother of Achilles Murat.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Alexander Orbeliani (son of David) and Evdokia Somova.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58, p. 2 r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Murat Achille Charles Louis Napoleon (1847-1895) – American military figure and entrepreneur. He was an adjutant to the French Emperor Napoleon III. He married Salome, the daughter of David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №998-i.

Dating: The photo frame depicts a medal received by a photographer in 1874. Consequently, it could not have been photographed earlier, but we learn from Grigol Orbeliani's letters that on February 8 1877, he sent his photo to Maria, the daughter of deceased Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David), and on October 12, to Salome Dadiani Murat. We think he would not send the photo taken years ago to them and this photo should not have been taken long before February 8 1877.

Biographical data:

Barkanov Vladimir (1826-1892) – A photographer from Tbilisi, who had a photo studio on “Yerevanski” Square, now Freedom Square.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №998-i.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №165/58, p. 2 v.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Alexander Orbeliani (son of David) and Evdokia Somova.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova Maria (daughter of Pavel) (1815-1883) – Wife of the staff-captain of the Russian army and a large landowner, Mikheil Somov (son of Alexander), the mother-in-law of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David).

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 51.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze on February 17-19 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 51.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1822-1877) – State and political figure, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). In 1849, he was appointed chairman of the Yerevan Provincial Court. From 1854, he was a member of the Council of the Transcaucasian Main Division and from 1859 – member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1871, he was appointed Secretary of the State.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 51.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze on February 17-19 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Nikolai I (Nikolai Romanov (son of Pavel)) (1796-1855) – Emperor of Russia in 1825-1855.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 51.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze on February 17-19 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 51.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze on February 17-19 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 51.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 51.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze on February 17-19 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

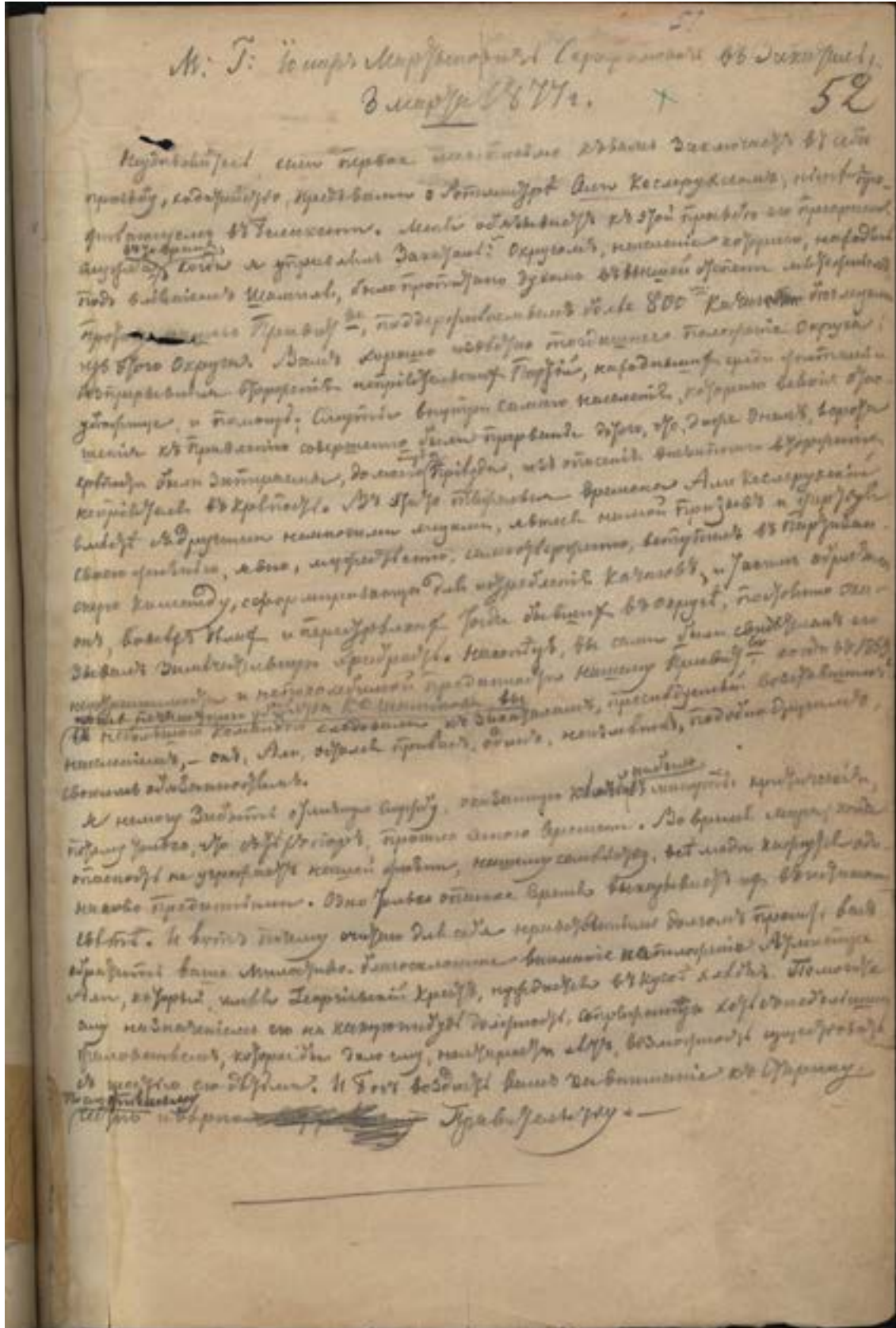
Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Ali Hussein of Keiserukh – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Knight of the Order of St. George.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 52.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №145/67.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Buturlin and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №145/67.

Note: The recipient in the description of the National Center for Manuscripts is incorrect; The name of Buturlin is not indicated in the source and could not be identified.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Niko Chavchavadze, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №512/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on April 5 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Niko Chavchavadze, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №512/30.

Geographical names: Alexandropol is the current name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakhети Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

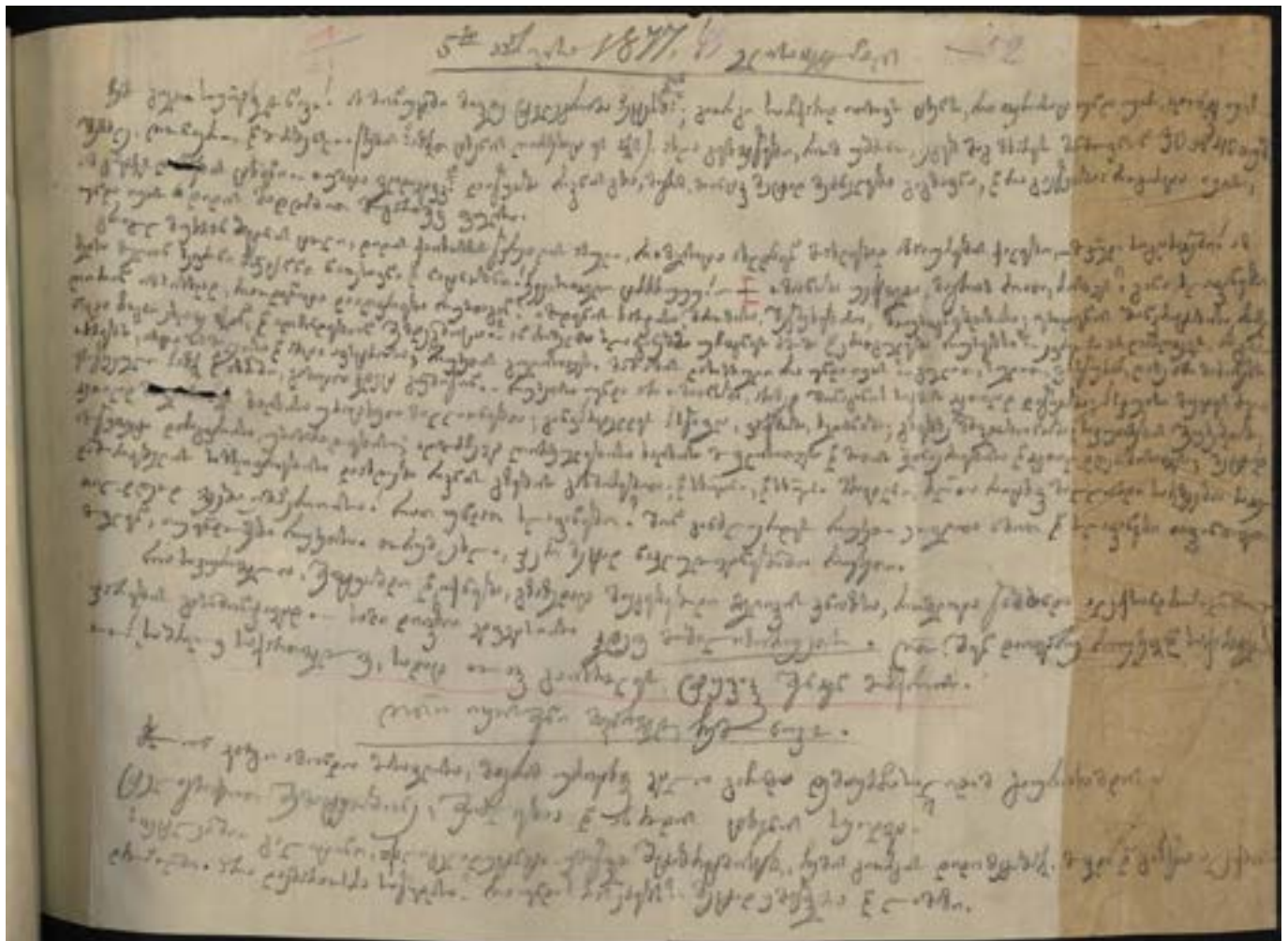
Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Grigol (son of Ivane) (1781-1861) – Third son of Bagrationi Ketevan (daughter of Erekle II) and Ioane Mukhran-Batoni, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Major-General of the Russian Army, brother of Lieutenant-General Konstantine Bagrationi-Mukhraneli. From 1848, he was chief of the Muslim police in the province of Stavropol, from 1850 – Deputy Chief of the Char-Belakan district, and head of the right flank of the Dagestan section of the Caucasus War Line; He carried out special missions in the Caucasus Corps from 1853 to 1856.

Tsereteli-Bagration-mukhraneli Mariam (daughter of Kaikhosro) (1807-1877) – Grigol Bagration-Mukhraneli's wife.

Romanov Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1831-1891) – Son of Emperor Nikolai I and brother of Alexander II, Grand Prince of Russia, General-Field Marshal.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, №7515a, p. 52.



Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, published by Zakaria Chichinadze, Tbilisi, the Georgian Book Publishing partnership, 1879, pp. 73-76.

Dating: The poem was already published on April 7.

Biographical data:

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: Newspaper *Iveria*, 1877, №6, pp. 5-6; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 76-78.

Biographical data:

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: Newspaper *Iveria*, №7, 1877, pp. 8-9; Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, published by Zak. Chichinadze, 2nd edition, Tbilisi, Georgian Book Publishing partnership, 1879.

Dating: The poem was already published on April 14.

Source: Newspaper *Iveria*, 1877, №7, pp. 8-9; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, pp. 79-82.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 55.

Biographical data:

Karmalin Nikolai (son of Nikolai) (1824-1900) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Empire, Military Governor of Yerevan, Commander of the Corps of Kuban and Black Sea Troops from 1877-1878.

Kryukovskiy Felix (son of Anton) (1804-1852) – Former Cossack Ataman, Major-General of the Russian Army. From 1839, he served in the Caucasus as a Cossack Ataman. From 1843, he was commander of the Khoper Cossack Regiment, from 1845 of the Nizhegorod (Nizhny Novgorod) Dragoon Regiment, and from 1848, he was the commander of the Troops of the Caucasus Military Line.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 55.

Biographical data:

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №411/65.

Identification of persons: Vasiliev's name is not mentioned in the letter and was established according to the context.

Biographical data:

Pavlov Platon (son of Peter) (1834-1904) – Infantry General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean, Caucasus and Russo-Turkish wars, Chief of Staff of the Caucasus Army.

Vasilyev Nikolai (son of Mikhail) (1835-1888) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Turkish War, Commander of the 96th Omsk Regiment. In 1881, he was appointed Commander of the 221st Infantry Division, and then Commander of the 24th Infantry Division.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №701.

Biographical data:

Chubinashvili David (son of Iese) (1814-1891) – Scientist, lexicologist, translator, Rustvelologist. The first Georgian professor at the University of St. Petersburg. He compiled Georgian-Russian-French dictionary. He made a great contribution to the revival and development of Georgian culture.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №513/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on April 5 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Lezginka is a type of Caucasian dance.

Biographical data:

Abashidze-Orbeliani Nino (1838-1919) – Poetess and actress, wife of Grigol Orbeliani (son of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №513/30.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan; Ardahan is a city in north-eastern Turkey.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 167.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 167.

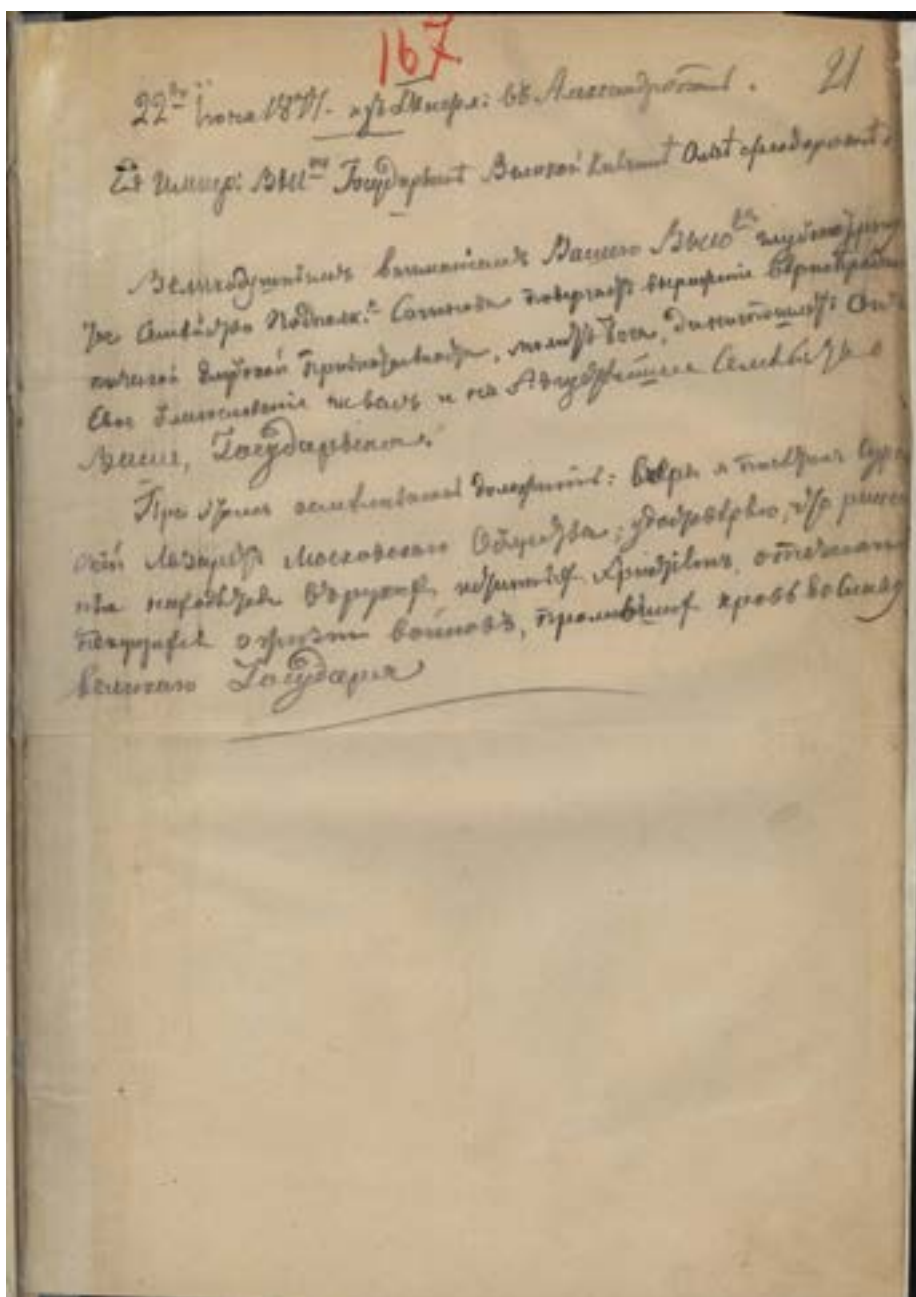
Biographical data:

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 167.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 57.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515, p. 96-97.

Biographical data:

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: Newspaper *Iveria*, 1877, №18, p. 6.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 169.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Staroselsky on July 16 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

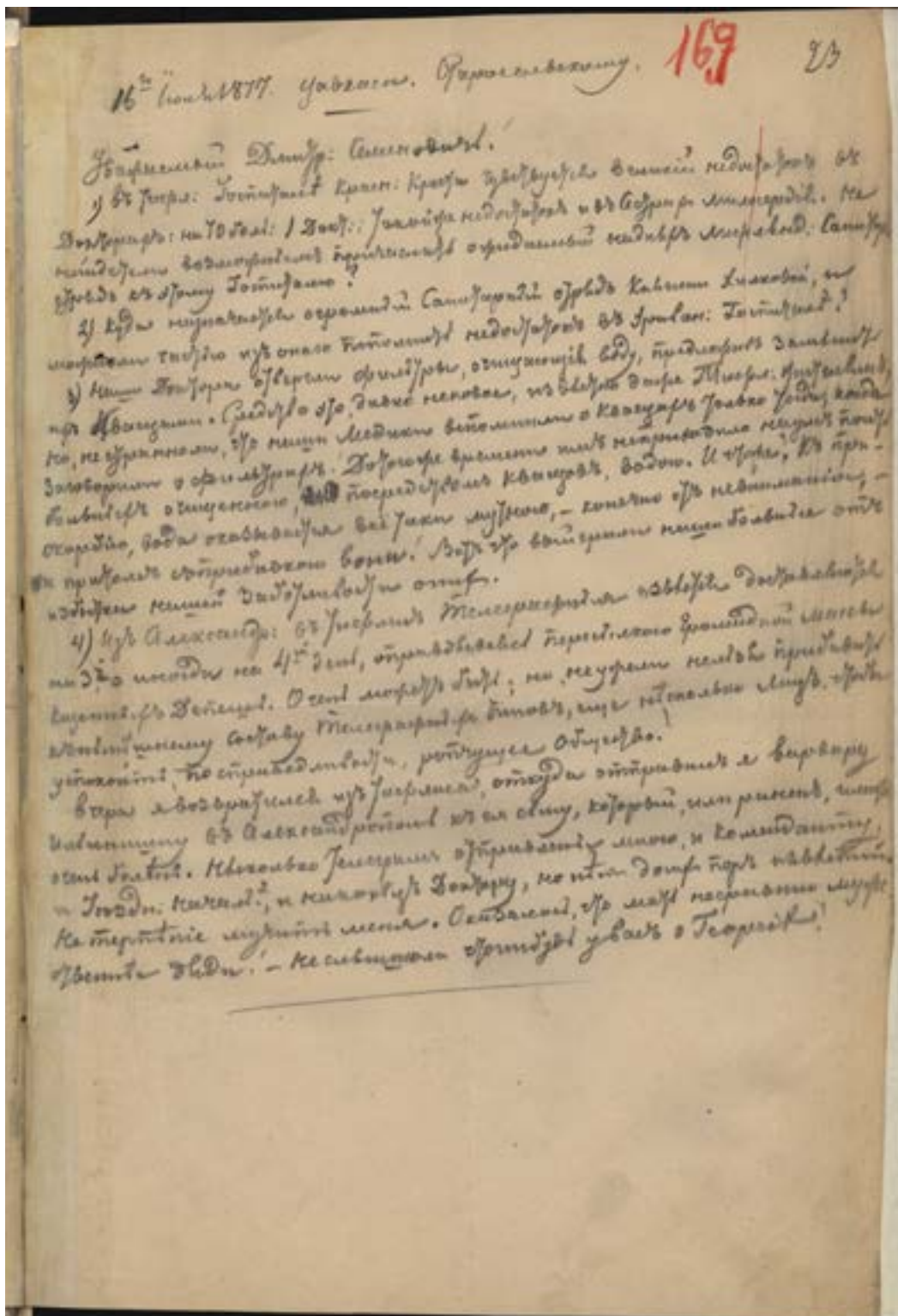
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 169.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 169.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №158/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 24 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Anastasia (daughter of Grigol) (1805-1882) – Wife of Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Giorgi XII), mother-in-law of Grigol Orbeliani's brother - Ilia.

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №158/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 24 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №158/58.

Note: The year of 1874 is incorrectly indicated in the description of the archive.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №406/27.

Dating: In the letter, written on July 27, there is nothing that may help identify the exact date. Since the addressee died on July 13 1878, the letter must have been written on some July 27 until 1877.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

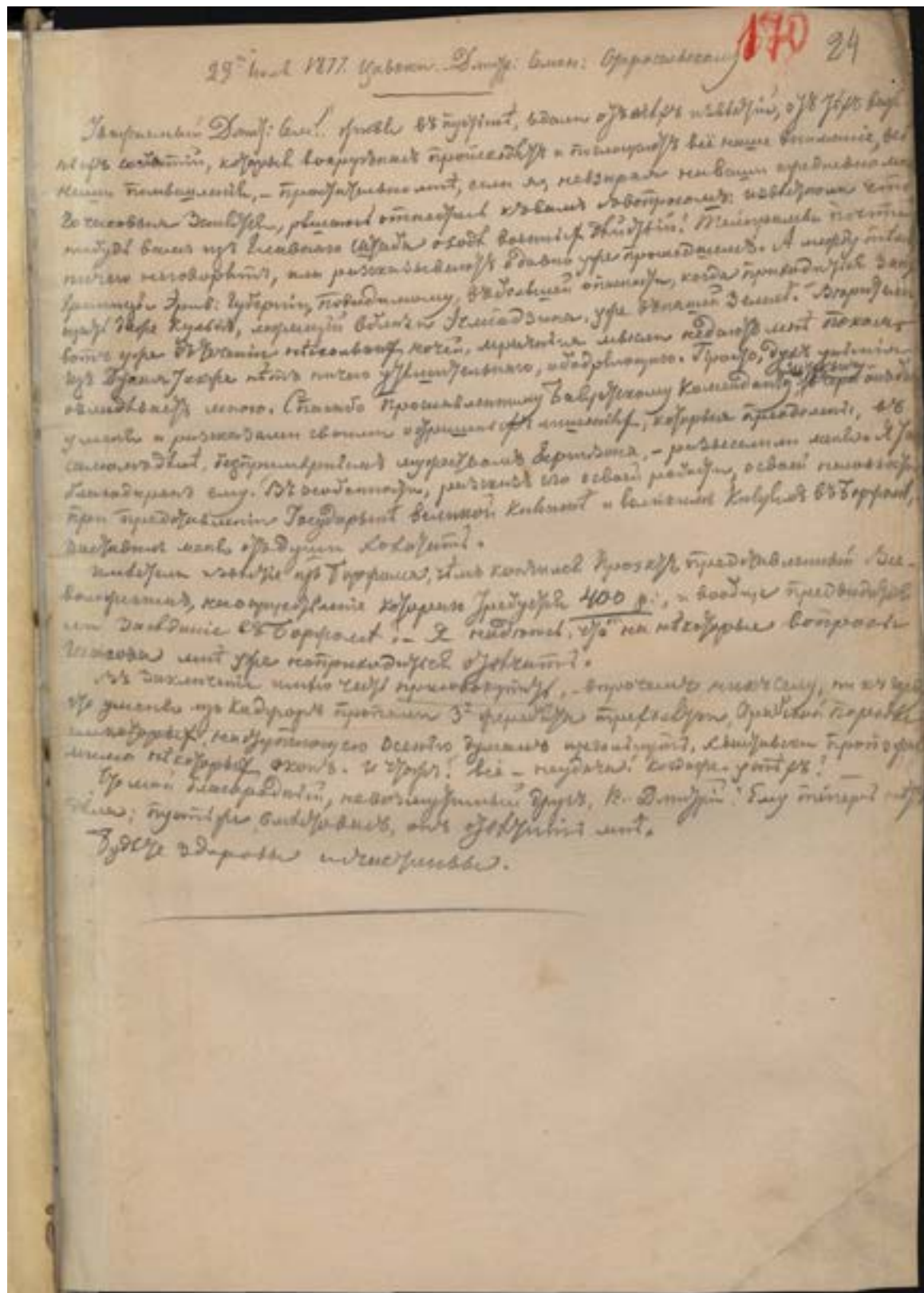
Eristavi-Amilakhvari Anastasia (daughter of Revaz) (1862-1942) – Granddaughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani-Eristavi, wife of Dimitri Amilakhvari (son of Ivane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 170.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 170.



Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Kaplan Orbeliani, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №401/27.

Note: Nazuki is a pastry soaked in milk and greased with eggs.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №401/27.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №117/66.

Dating: The poem was published in *Iveria* on April 7 1877 and Salome Dadiani-Murat wrote about it in the letter, dated August 12.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №117/66.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №117/66.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Mukhtar-Pasha Haji Ahmed (1832-1919) – Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire and Commander of the Troops. He led the war on the Caucasus front during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №117/66.

Geographical names: Alexandropol is the former name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Dadiani Konstantine (son of Levan) (1819-1889) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army. In 1854, he commanded the Samegrelo militia against the Ottomans. He participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №405/27; T. Tvalavadze, Textual and Publishing Studies on Grigol Orbeliani's Letters and Diaries (Dissertation), Telavi, 2019, p. 64.

Dating: Kaplan Orbeliani died on July 13 1878; Accordingly, the letter with the inscription 'September 4' must have been written no later than 1877.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Onikashvili Alexandre (son of Nikoloz) – A Georgian militia officer, secretary of the province, served in Dagestan with his brother Solomon in 1844-1845 and participated in the establishment of a private library in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Konstantine (son of Ioseb) (1798-1861) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Orbeliani Grigol (Gigo) (son of Konstantine) (1836-1887) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's son.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 6.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Staroselsky on September 8 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

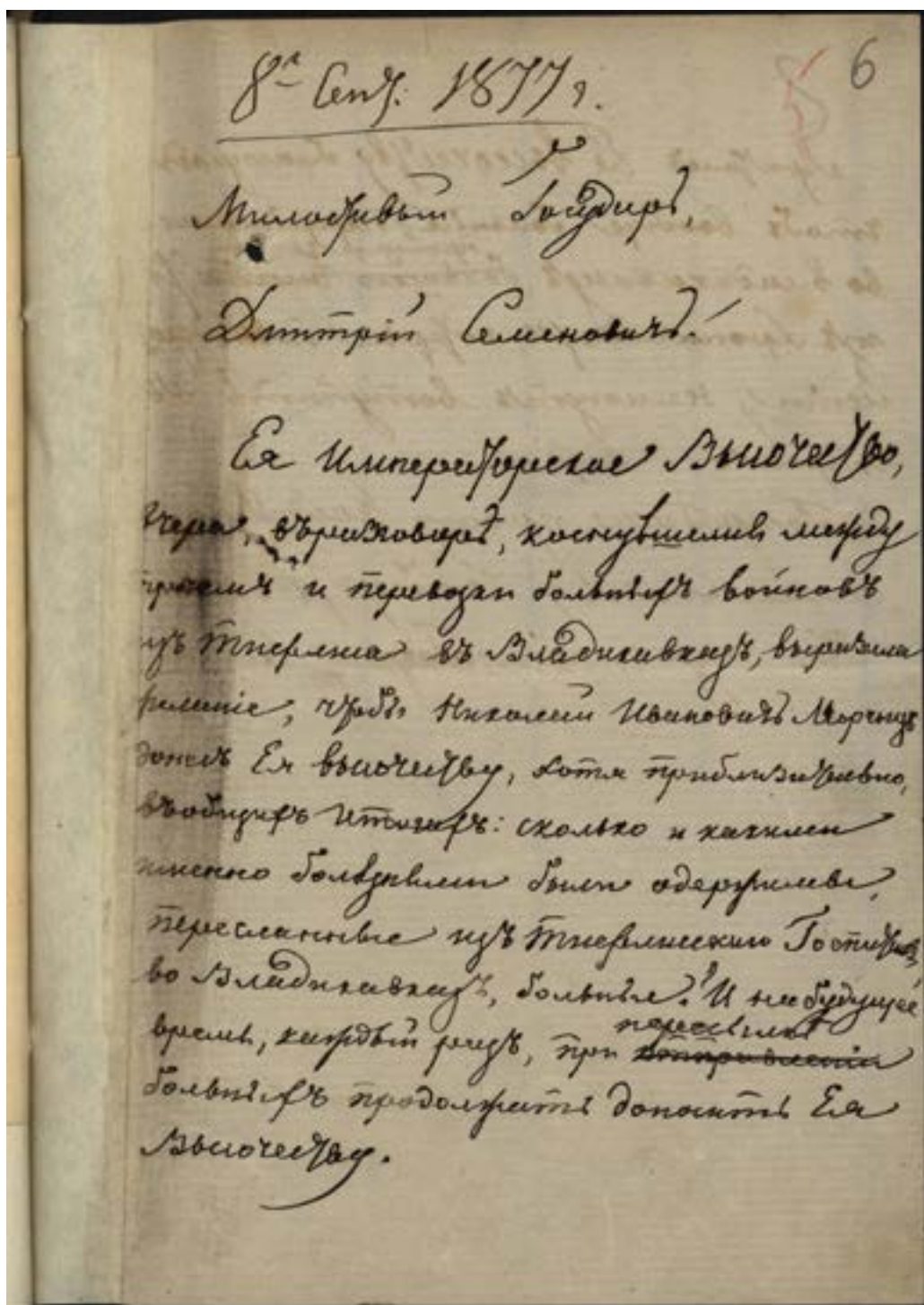
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 6.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 6.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №514/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on September 25 1877, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №514/30.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №161/58.

Dating: The information in the historical documents and in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 8, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №146/67.

Note: The matter must concern the victory of the Russian army against the Turks on October 2-3 1877 in the Avliari and Aladzhin mountains.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cecilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Mikhail) (1861-1929) – Son of Caucasus Viceroy Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №146/67.

Note: The matter must concern the victory of the Russian Army against the Turks on October 2-3 1877 in the Avliari and Aladzhin mountains.

Geographical names: The area where Gardabani is currently located was called Karayaz.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №146/67.

Note: The matter must concern the victory of the Russian army against the Turks on October 2-3 1877 in the Avliari and Aladzhin mountains.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №146/67.

Note: The matter must concern the victory of the Russian army against the Turks on October 2-3 1877 in the Avliari and Aladzhin mountains.

Biographical data:

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Mukhtar-Pasha Haji Ahmed (1832-1919) – Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire and Commander of the Troops. He led the war on the Caucasus front during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №161/58.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №161/58.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №118/66.

Geographical names: Alexandropol is the former name of the Armenian city of Gyumri.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №118/66.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Salome Dadiani-Murat on October 12, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №118/66.

Biographical data:

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Mukhtar-Pasha Haji Ahmed (1832-1919) – Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire and Commander of the Troops. He led the war on the Caucasus front during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Dadiani Andria (son of David) (1850-1910) – Son of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, lawyer, chess player and Maecenas.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №402/27.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 59.

Identification of persons: Naumenko's name is not mentioned but at that time, Grigol Orbeliani was the vice-president of the Tbilisi Provincial Prisons Oversight Committee, and Alexander Naumenko was his employee.

Biographical data:

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 59.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №86/57.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №86/57.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №621/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: *Tsnobis Purtseli*, 1904, March 31, №2452, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed “Ataman”.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1812-1895) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, grandson of Grigol Orbeliani’s aunt – Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II). From 1848, he commanded the Yerevan regiment, from 1853 – the Reserve Brigade of Caucasus Grenadiers. He succeeded in the battle near Bashkadiklar against the Turks in 1854.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare’s death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze’s sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №192/68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine) on February 7 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №192/68.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 42.

Dating: According to the letter, Grigol's cousin's son, Ioseb Orbeliani, is alive and he died on January 3 1879. Accordingly, the letter with the inscription 'February 25' is dated no later than 1878.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Cholokashvili Sophio (Khoreshan) (daughter of Konstantine) (1827-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter, wife of Zurab (Zakaria) Cholokashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №134/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on February 27 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter od David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №134/63.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №404/27.

Dating: In the letter, written on March 21, there is nothing to help identify the exact date. We, therefore, date it on the basis of the time of Kaplan Orbeliani's death (July 13 1878).

Note: No further information could be obtained about Geua Okhanashvili.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 61.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani on March 27 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 61.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani on March 27 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 61.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani on March 27 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain on the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 61.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani on March 27 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 61.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №515/30.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Abdul Salambeg Kaziev.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 62.

Biographical data:

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Kravchenko Pavel (son of Pavel) (1829-1889) – General of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish wars of 1877-1878, he led the defense of Sokhumi.

Andronikashvili Solomon (son of Andronike) (1807-?) – Was married to Barbare Melikishvili (daughter of Ivane).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, №86, pp. 1-3; The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 30.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, №86, pp. 1-3; The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 30.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, №86, pp. 1-3; The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 30.

Biographical data:

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives №193/64.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 30.

Biographical data:

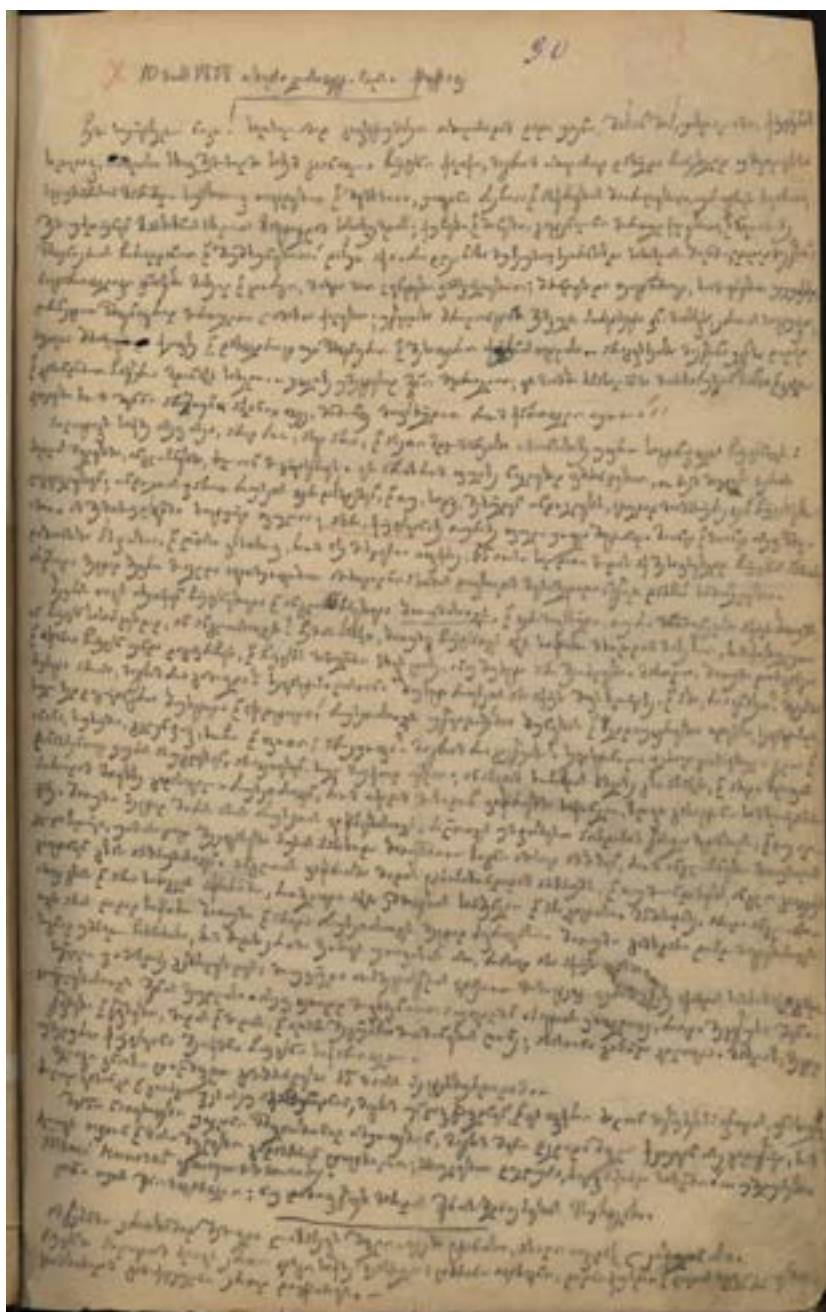
Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani’s brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili’s grandson’s (Barbare’s son), Grigol Orbeliani’s nephew.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 30.



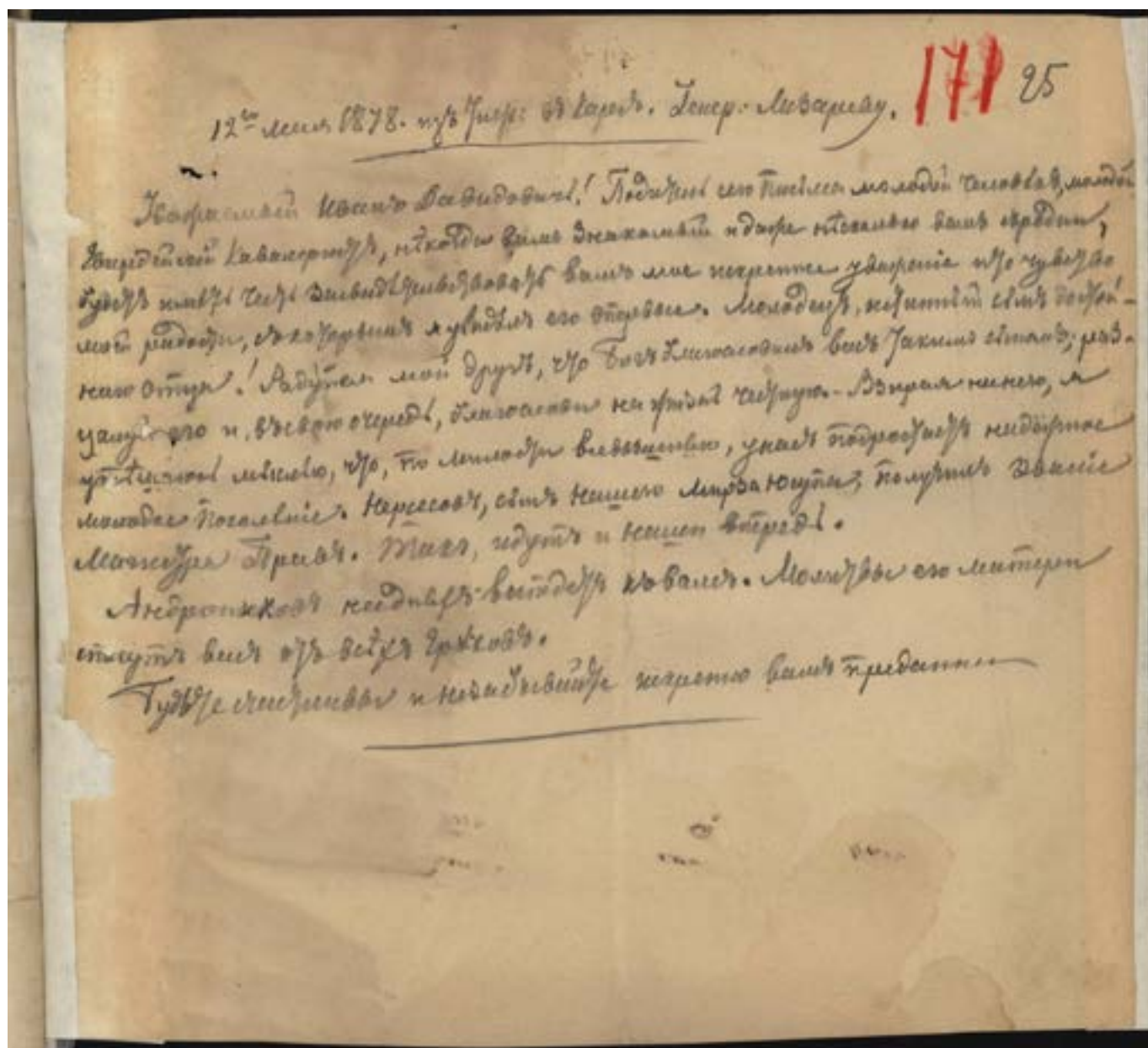
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 171.

Note: The name of Ivan Lazarev's son is not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 171.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 63.

Biographical data:

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 63.

Note: Andronikashvili's name is not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Naser-al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896) – Shah of Iran in 1848-1896.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №135/72.

Dating: The letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on June 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Vachnadze Revaz (son of Ioseb) (?-1886) – Leader of Signaghi Nobility.

Abkhazi Kokhta (Alexandre) (son of Nikoloz) (1838-?) – Ilia Chavchavadze's close friend, author of Memoires about him.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №135/72.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Cholokashvili Bidzina (son of Otar) (1829-1902) – Lieutenant-General of Russian army.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 64.

Note: Additional information could not be found on Pantsiev.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Pantsevich Natalia (daughter of Vasily) – Nurse at Kutaisi Red Cross Hospital.

Baden-Romanova Olga (daughter of Theodor) (Cacilie Auguste) (1839-1891) – Daughter of Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Grand Prince Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 65.

Note: Names of Machabeli and his brother are not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 66.

Biographical data:

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №622/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, July 12, №138, p. 1.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №407/27.

Dating: We date according to the time of death of the addressee.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №144/69.

Dating: The time is indicated in the telegram sent to Ivan Oklobzhio on July 13.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №144/69.

Note: Nino Orbeliani-Tsulukidze married Dimitri Tsulukidze (son of Paata) and lived in Kutaisi.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Orbeliani-Tsulukidze Nino (daughter of Kaplan) (1839-?) – Dimitri Tsulukidze's (son of Paata) wife, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Kaplan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №144/69.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Aslan) (1802-1877) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, wife of Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz).

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №144/69.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №144/69.

Biographical data:

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №144/69.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №144/69.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №134/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Baron Alexander Nikolai on July 19 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Nikolai Mariam (Maka) (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre) and Alexander Nikolai (son of Pavel). In 1878, she married Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri).

Sharvashidze Giorgi (son of Dimitri) (1847-1918) – Titular Advisor to the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in the 1870s, Governor of Tbilisi in 1889-1897, son of the Prince of Abkhazia – Seit Bey.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №129/32.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Nikolai Mariam (Maka) (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre) and Alexander Nikolai (son of Pavel). In 1878, she married Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri).

Sharvashidze Giorgi (son of Dimitri) (1847-1918) – Titular Advisor to the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in the 1870s, Governor of Tbilisi in 1889-1897, son of the Prince of Abkhazia – Seit Bey.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 67.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Gagarin Alexander (son of Ivan) (1801-1857) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1851-1853 and General-Governor in 1853-1857. He was married to Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin, David Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №166/58, p. 2v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze-Osten-Sacken Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1919) – Maximilian Osten-Sacken's wife.

Chavchavadze-Chavchavadze Mariam (Kako) (daughter of David) (1849-1921) – Wife of Zakaria Chavchavadze (son of Gulbaat), philanthropist and best horsewoman.

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №166/58, p. 2v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Mezentsev Nikolai (son of Vladimir) (1827-1878) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Chief of the Gendarmerie. On August 4 1878, he was killed by Narodnik Sergei Kravchinsky in St. Petersburg who fled abroad.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

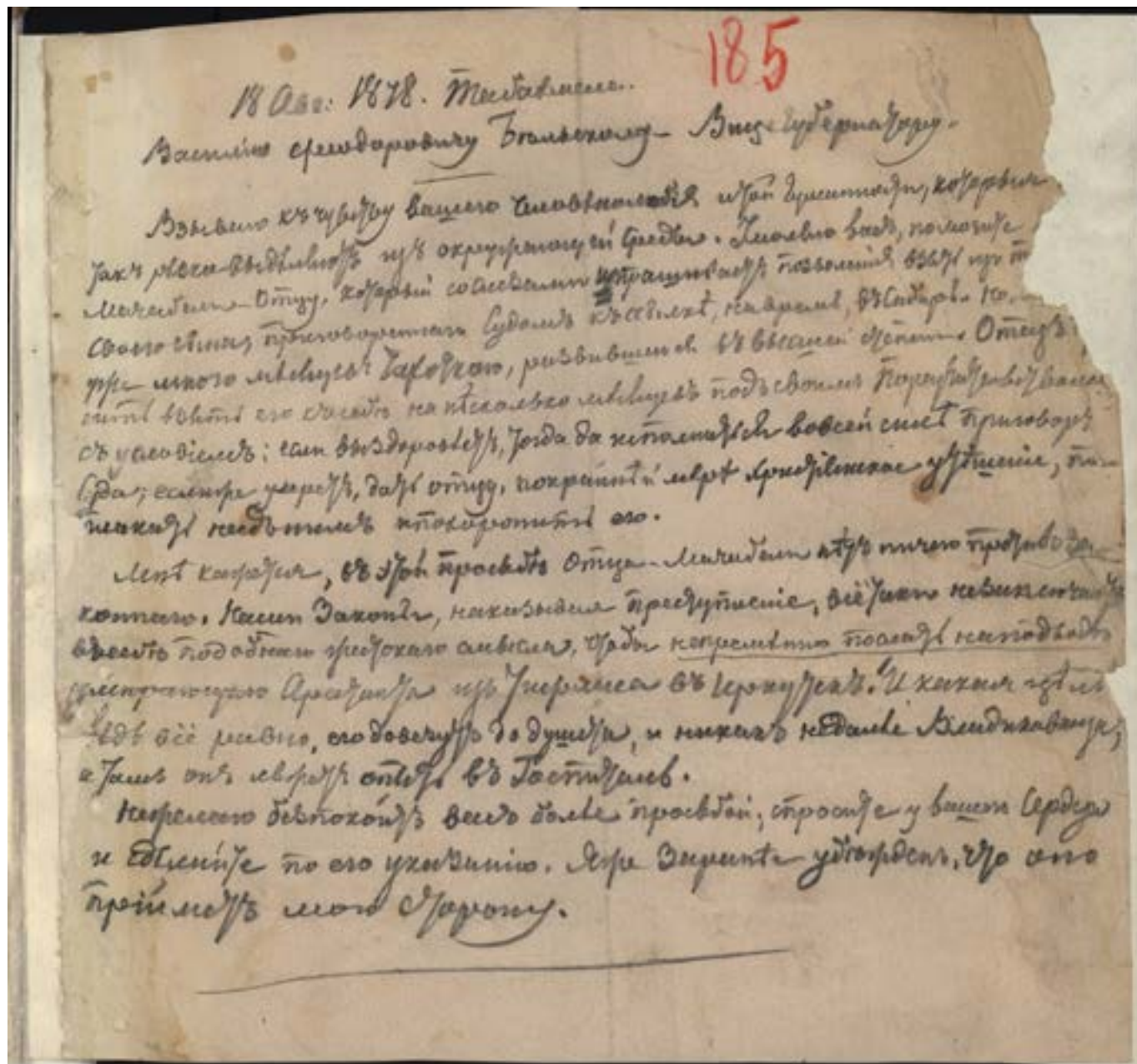
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 185.

Note: The names of Machabeli and his father are not mentioned in the source and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Belski Vasily (son of Theodor) – Vice-governor of Tbilisi in 1878.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 185.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on August 24 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on August 24 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on August 24 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 68.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on August 24 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №175/25.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 68.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 69.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter od David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №422/Hd 7694.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on August 29 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Konstantine (son of Ioseb) (1798-1861) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Orbeliani-Cholokashvili Sophio (Khoreshan) (daughter of Konstantine) (1827-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter, wife of Zurab (Zakaria) Cholokashvili (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №422/Hd 7694.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on August 29 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №422/Hd 7694.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

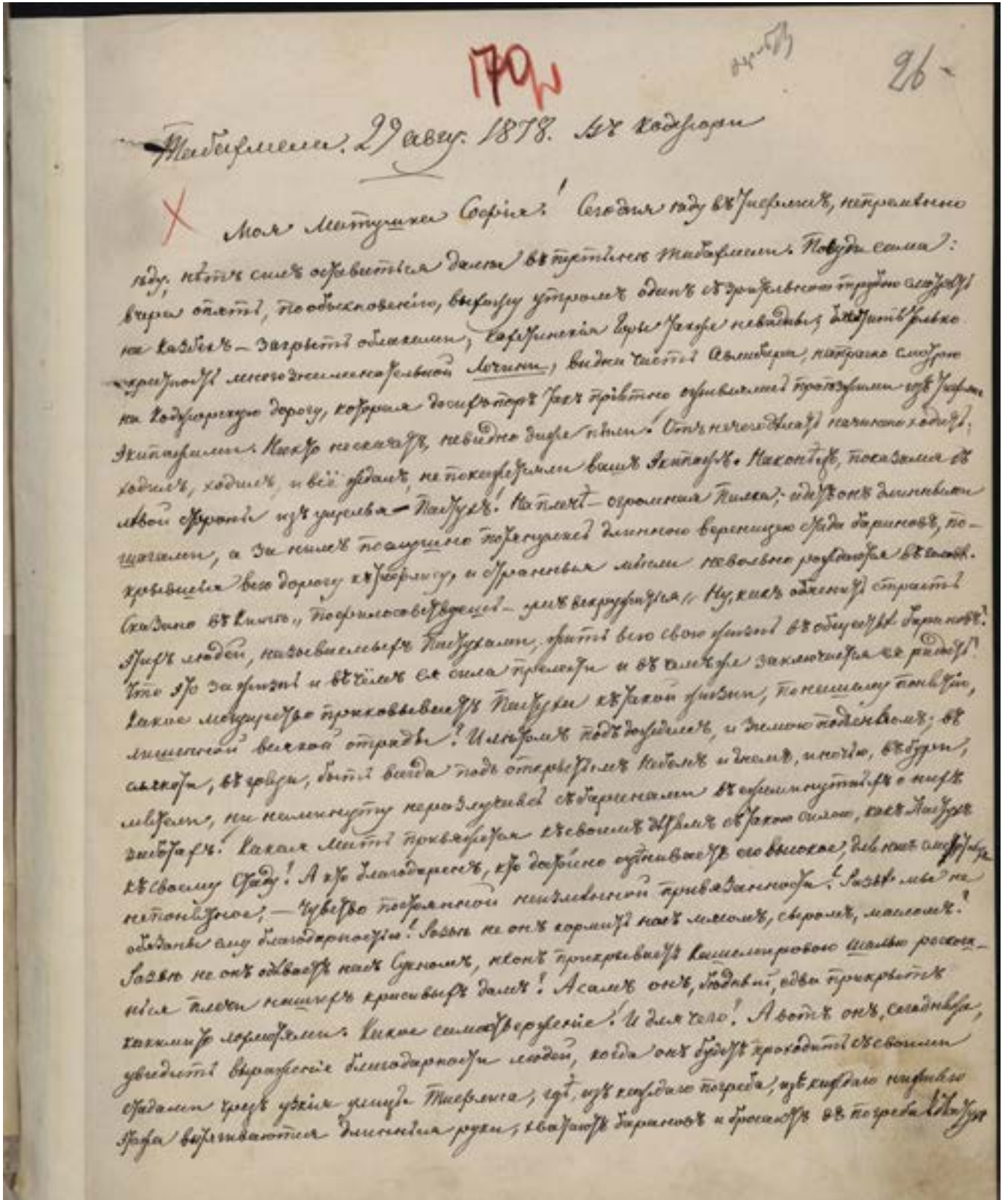
Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 172.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 172.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 172.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on August 29 1878, allows us to determine the time.

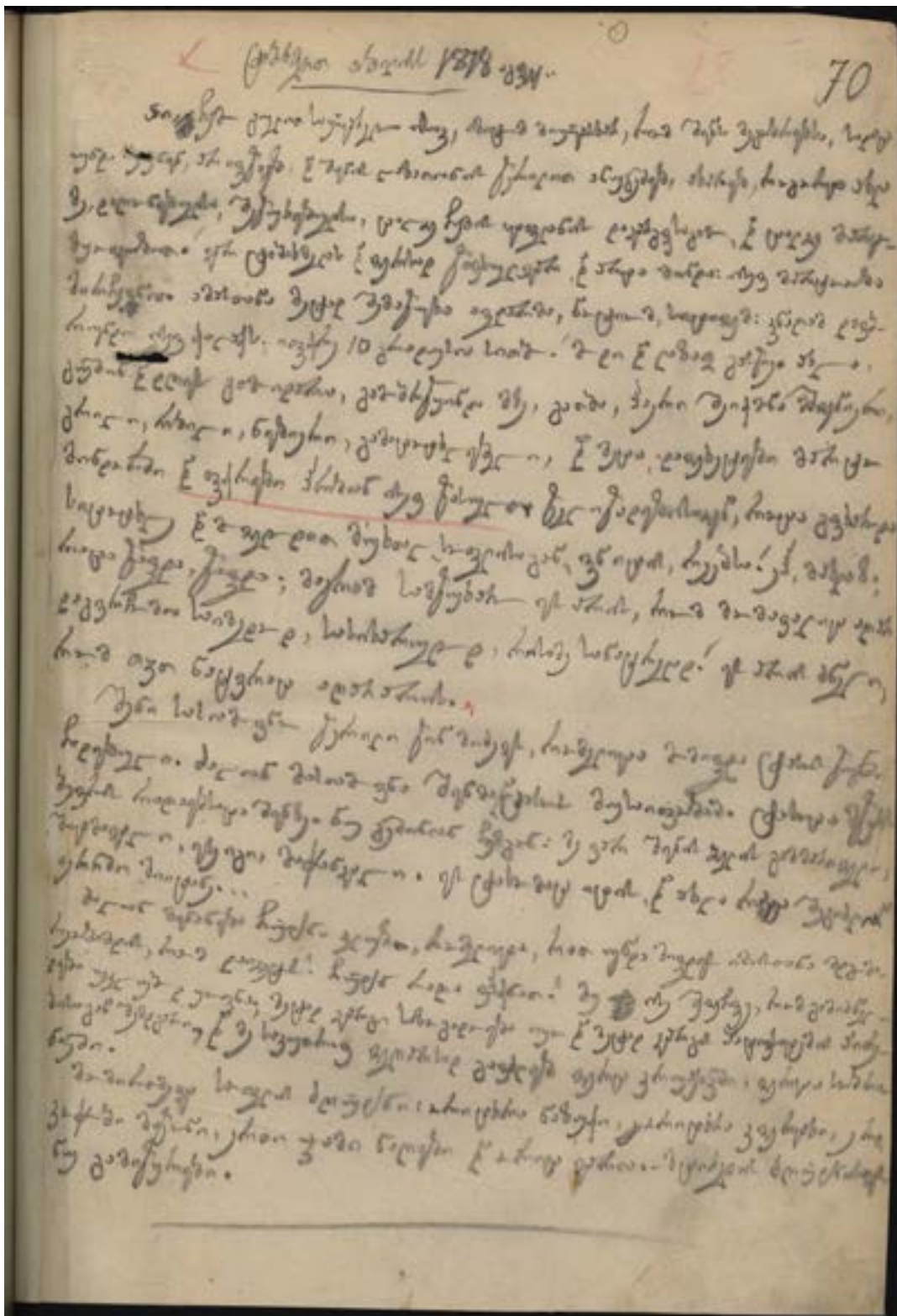
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 70.

Note: Nazuki is a pastry soaked in milk and greased with eggs.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 70.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 70.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Isak Tumanishvili in August 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, September 6, №180, p. 3

Biographical data:

Chkhatarashvili Maksime – Clergyman, priest of Guria (Jumati) Church, best chorister.

Karbelashvili Polievktos (son of Grigol) (1855-1936) – Historian, writer, musician, clergyman, dean, researcher and performer of old Georgian hymns. He copied and preserved up to 2000 Georgian historical documents and was engaged in publishing activities.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №114/28.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on September 5, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Aghamalyan-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Isak) – Daughter of the governor of Yerevan, Isak Aghamalyan. She got married at the age of 14 to Alexandre Batonishvili (Bagrationi) (son of Erekle II). After the defeat of the uprising of 1812, she followed her husband to Turkey, and then, in 1827, she returned to Yerevan to her father.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №114/28.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Levan Melikishvili on September 5, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Grigol (son of Ilia) (1833-1899) - Son of Ilia Batonishvili - a grandson of Giorgi XII, brother of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Frolova Olga (daughter of Dimitriy) (1844-1902) – Daughter of Lieutenant-General Dimitri Frolov, wife of Grigol Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Ilia).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №114/28.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Niko Piranishvili.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №423/29.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Chavchavadze-Saginashvili Elisabeth (daughter of Grigol) (1840-1925) – Ilia Chavchavadze's sister, Alexandre Saginashvili's second wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №623/26.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Haji Khanjan.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №75/70.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Igor Podkatilny.

Biographical data:

Golitsyn Dimitri (son of Boris) (1851-1920) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, head of the Imperial Hunt.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, September 24, №193, p. 1.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, September 24, №193, p. 1.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №167/58, p. 2v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №167/58, p. 2v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 28, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №167/58, p. 2v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Chavchavadze-Chavchavadze Mariam (Kako) (daughter of David) (1849-1921) – Wife of Zakaria Chavchavadze (son of Gulbaat), philanthropist and best horsewoman.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Iakinte (son of Dimitri) (1805-1878) – Nobleman, Titular Adviser, brother of Ketevan - Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, husband of Natalia Amilakhvari (daughter of Vakhtang).

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1850-1878) – son of the leader of Gori nobility – Alexandre Eristavi.

Eristavi Alexandre (son of Shanshe) (1821-1909) – Colonel of Russian army, leader of the nobility of Gori district.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Grigol (son of Ilia) (1833-1899) - Son of Ilia Batonishvili - a grandson of Giorgi XII, brother of Barbare - wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Ilia.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, October 24, №215, p. 1; October 25, №216, p. 1

Biographical data:

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's personal archives, №51.

Dating: He made a speech on November 20.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, November 23, №239, p. 1.

Dating: An article on November 23 states that this happened on Monday of that week, and November 20 was Monday.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1878, November 23, №239, p. 1.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 174.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on November 24 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Smirnov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1847-1892) – Russian botanist and ethnographer. He served in the Special Affairs Department of the Governor. He was the best connoisseur of the flora and fauna of the Caucasus. He was married to Elisabeth, the daughter of a Tbilisi merchant, Mikhail Tamashev

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 174.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on November 24 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Smirnov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1847-1892) – Russian botanist and ethnographer. He served in the Special Affairs Department of the Governor. He was the best connoisseur of the flora and fauna of the Caucasus. He was married to Elisabeth, the daughter of a Tbilisi merchant, Mikhail Tamashev.

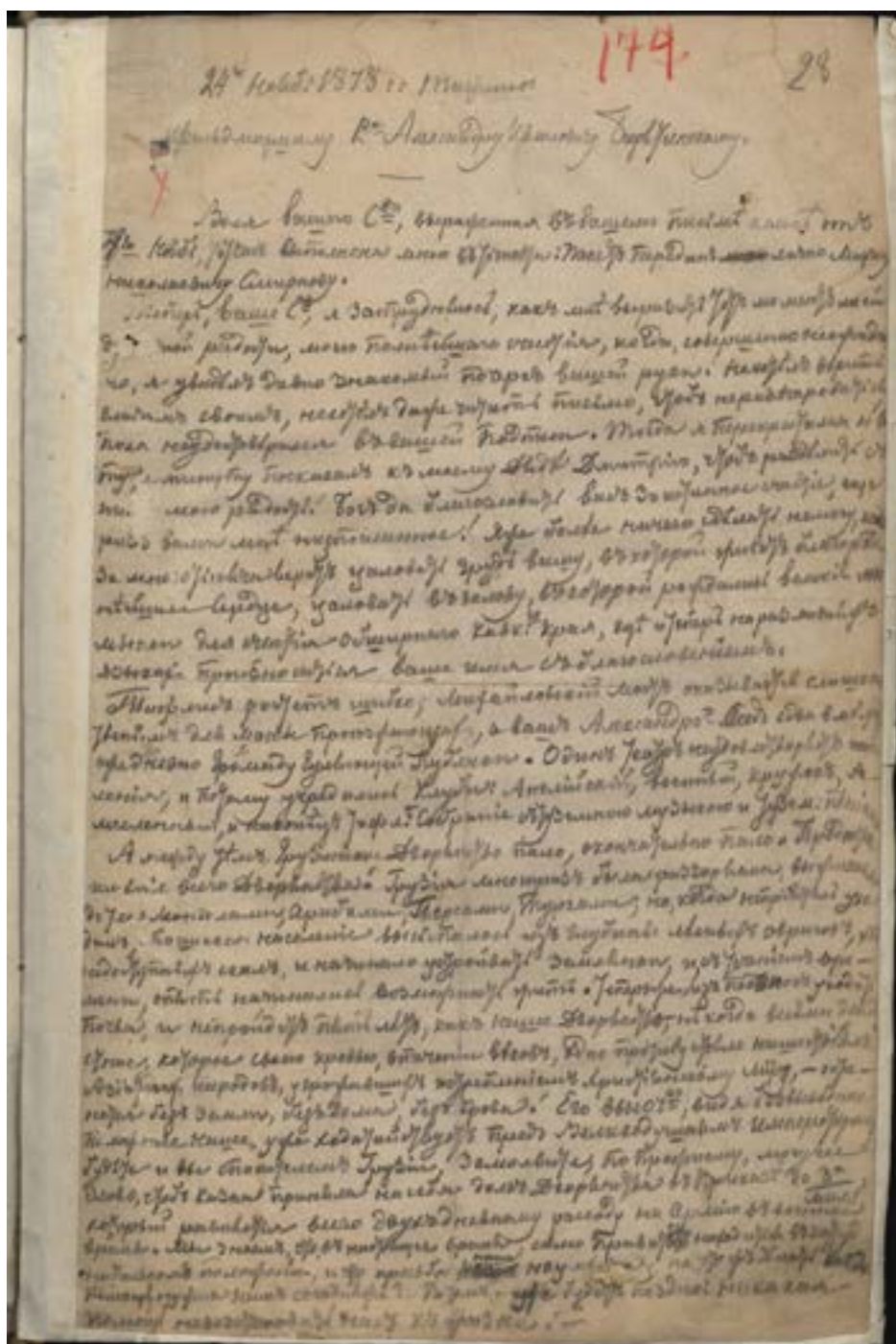
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 174.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 174.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 174.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Baryatinsky on November 24 1878, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №168/58, p. 2v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 5, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Jakob).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №168/58, p. 2v.

Note: No further information could be obtained about David Chkhotua.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Oklobzhio-Levandovskaya Nina daughter of Ivan) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and Ivan Oklobzhio.

Spasovich Vladimir (son of Daniel) (1829-1906) – Polish lawyer and jurist, renowned lawyer, publicist, critic and historian.

Andreevskaya Nina (daughter of Erast) (?-1878) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative Maia Orbeliani-Tumanishvili's daughter – Barbare Tumanishvili (daughter of Giorgi) and famous doctor Erast Andreevsky.

Radetsky Theodore (son of Theodore) (1820-1890) – Military Engineer and General of the Russian Army. He participated in the battles against the North Caucasus from 1843; From 1865, he was the 38th, and from 1868 - the head of the 21st Infantry Division. He also participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 80r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №516/30.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Titiko Makashvili and his wife.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Musa-Agha Mullah Iusuf-Oghly (?-1891) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, served in Ganja with Ilia Orbeliani.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanova-Mecklenburg-Schwerin Anastasia (daughter of Mikhail) (1860-1922) – Daughter of Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus, and wife of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №624/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Romanova-Mecklenburg-Schwerin Anastasia (daughter of Mikhail) (1860-1922) – Daughter of Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus, and wife of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №136/72.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №638.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Ioseliani Platon (son of Egnate) (1809-1875) – Historian, archaeologist, ethnographer, theologian. From 1845 to 1856, he was the editor of the Russian newspaper *Zakavkazsky Vestnik*, he studied and published monuments of old Georgian literature. Author of the book “Life of Giorgi the Thirteenth”.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №136/72.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: Almanac, 1878, №1, pp. 228-234.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Giorgi (son of Mikheil) (1854-1920) – Critic, publicist, journalist and public figure. He actively collaborated with both local and Russian press. In 1891-1903, he was the editor of the newspaper Novoye Obozrenie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 27.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 14, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №194/64.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine) on January 10-11 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №194/64.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani (son of Konstantine) on January 10-11 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №194/64.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

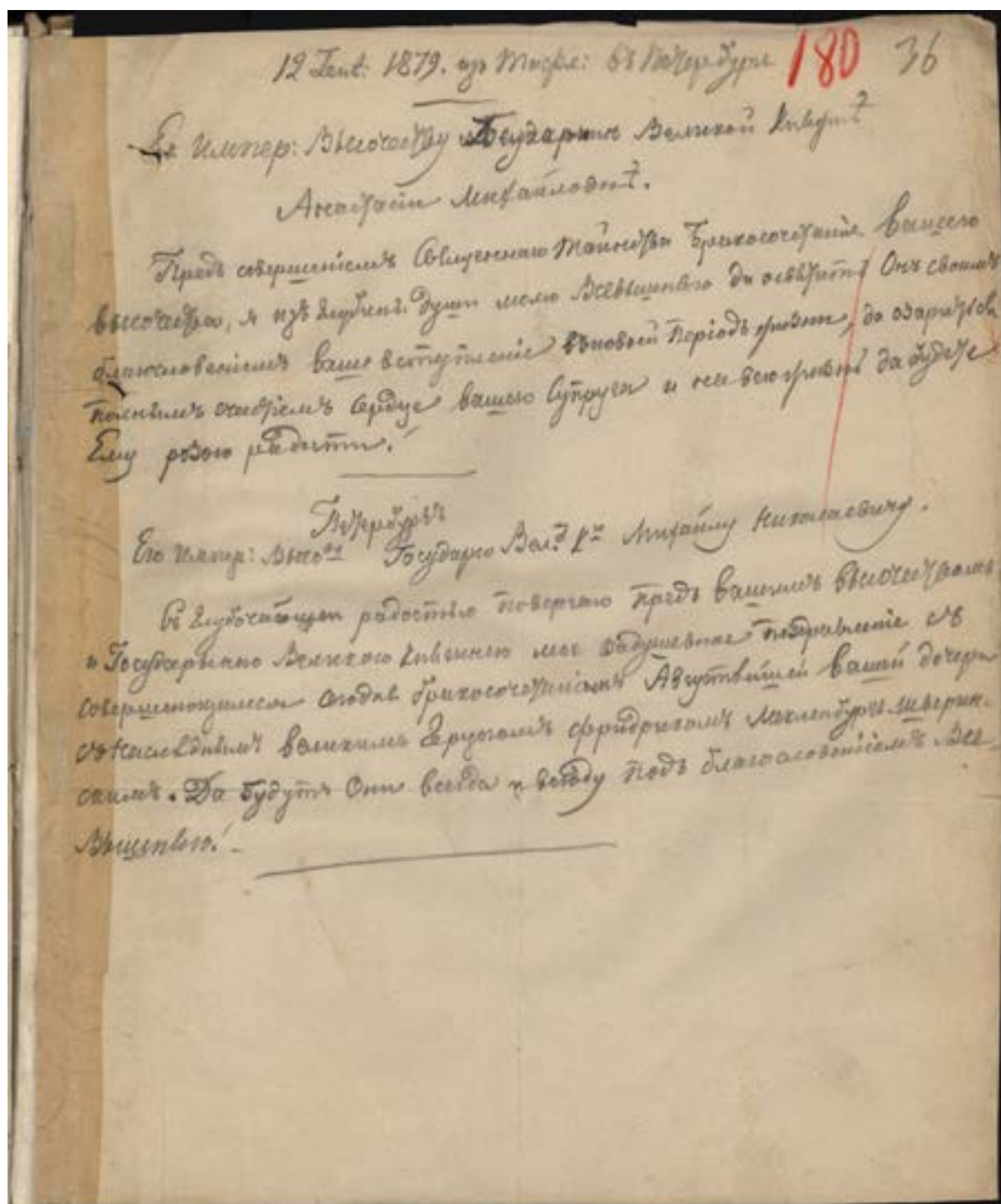
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 180.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanova-Mecklenburg-Schwerin Anastasia (daughter of Mikhail) (1860-1922) – Daughter of Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus, and wife of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 180.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 180.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Romanova-Mecklenburg-Schwerin Anastasia (daughter of Mikhail) (1860-1922) – Daughter of Mikhail Romanov (son of Nikolai), Viceroy of the Caucasus, and wife of Frederick Francis III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin Frederick Francis III (1851-1897) – Grand Duke, husband of Anastasia, daughter of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №77/48.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Dadiani Andria (son of David) (1850-1910) – Son of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, lawyer, chess player and Maecenas.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №169/58, p. 2v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 22, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №169/58, p. 2v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №479/43.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 27.

Dating: The letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 14, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirskaia-Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Dimitri) (1853-1889) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of Mamuka).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 27.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №474/74.

Biographical data:

Osten-Sacken Maximilian (son of Alexandre) (1833-1885) – Baron, Russian statesman, Governor of Stavropol in 1873-1876 and Tbilisi Governor in 1876-1877, husband of Salome, daughter of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Barbare Orbeliani, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 81r-v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Barbare Orbeliani, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 81r-v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №99/73.

Note: The source does not mention the names of Olkiashvili and Gulimashvili and no further information could be obtained.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №101/75.

Biographical data:

Kryukovskaya-Kolubakina Maria (daughter of Vasily) (?-1901) – Wife of Mikhail Kolubakin (son of Peter).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 83.

Biographical data:

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 83.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 80r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Ivan) (1815-1879) – Russian statesman and military figure, General-Field Marshal, Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Corps, Viceroy of the Caucasus from 1856 to 1863.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 84r.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 85r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №625/26.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Muradov and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 175.

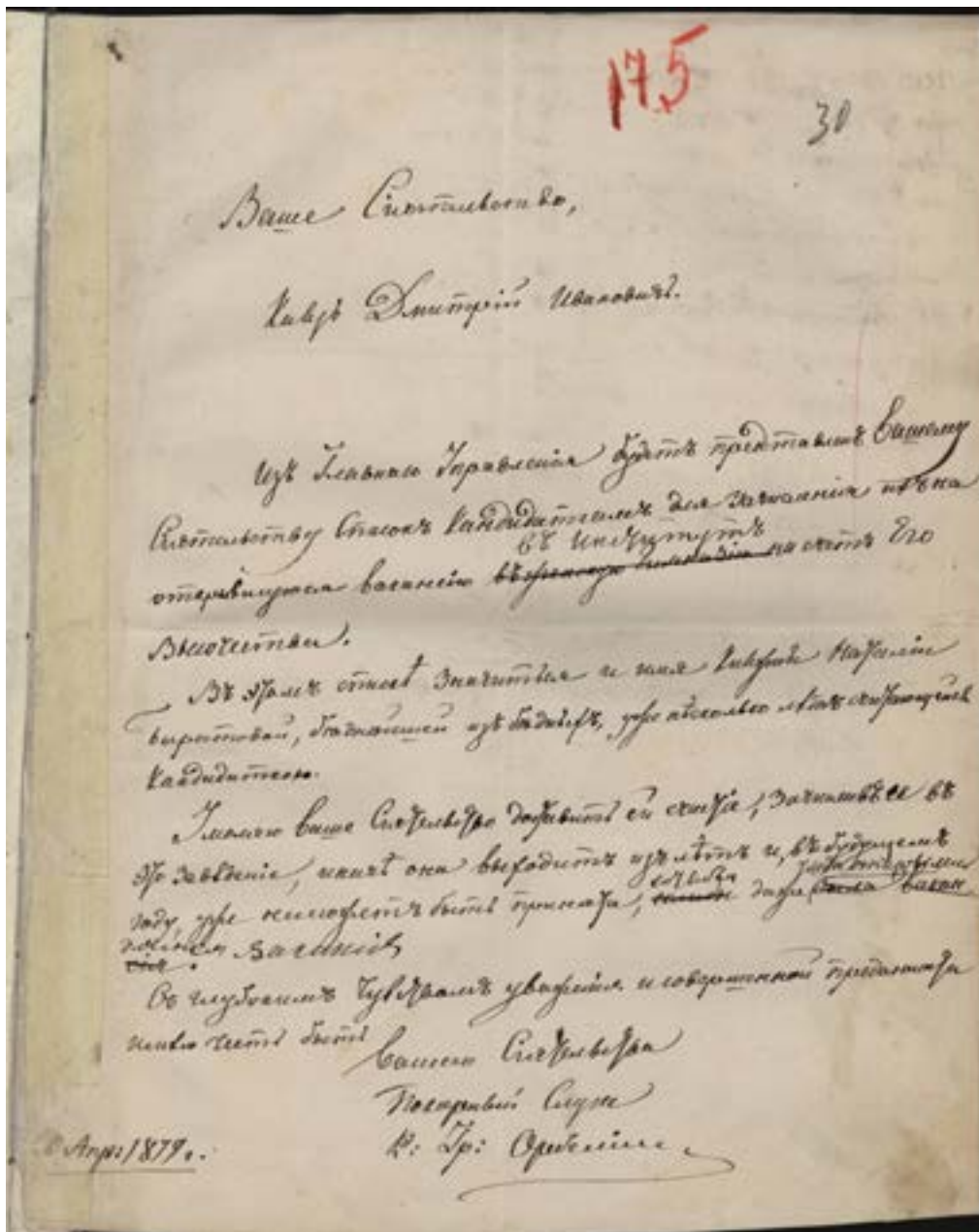
Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Baratashvili Anastasia (daughter of Levan (Leonide)) (1868-1878) – Youngest daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s niece – Nino Baratashvili (daughter of Meliton).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 175.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 86r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515; Grigol Orbeliani, a letter to Ilia Chavchavadze, Newspaper *Baktrioni*, 1922, №21.

Dating: On May 18, he received a response from Grigol Orbeliani regarding this invitation.

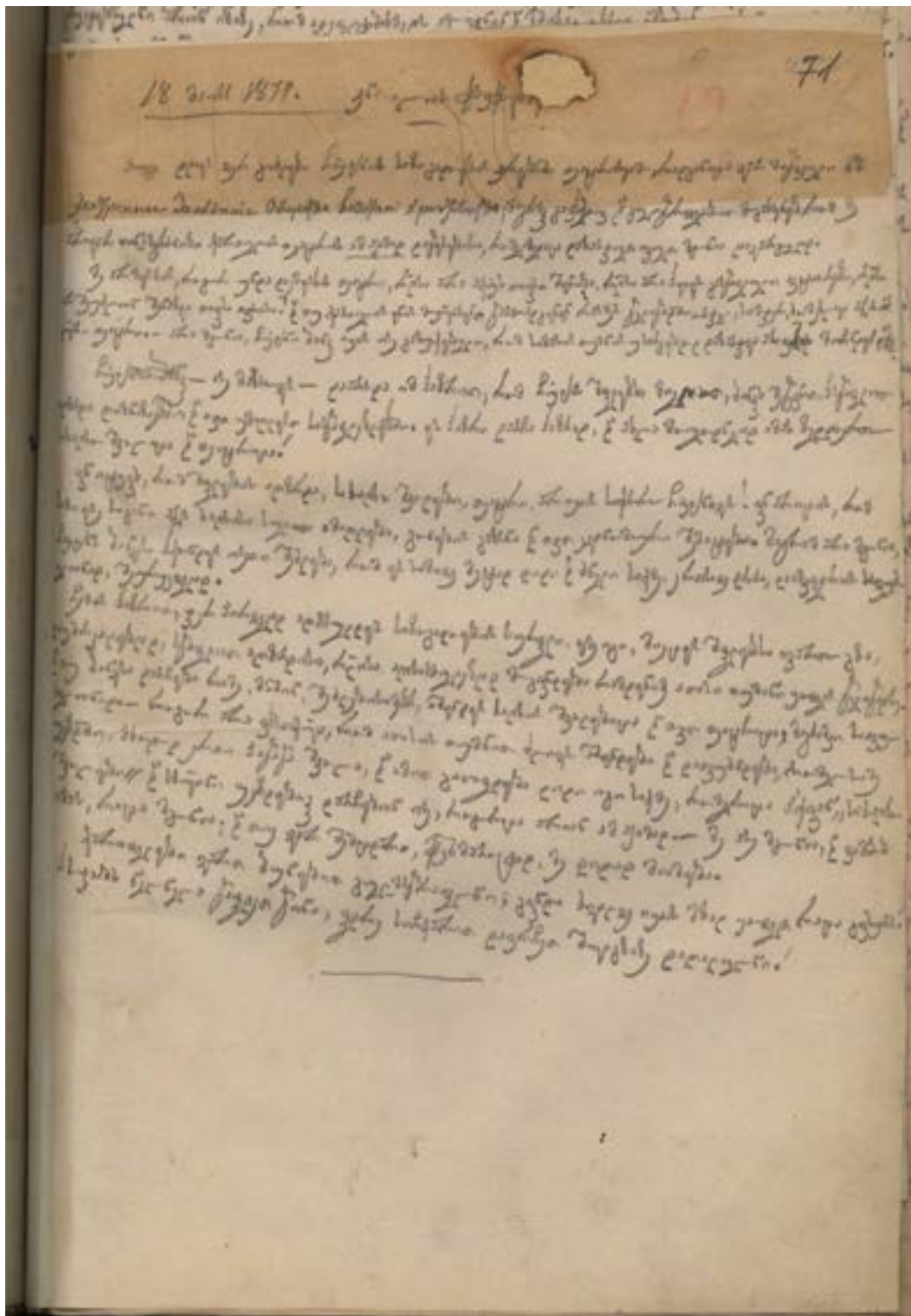
Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: The Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №639; The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515; Grigol Orbeliani, a letter to Ilia Chavchavadze, newspaper *Bakhtioni*, 1922, №21.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.



Source: The Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №639; The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7515; Grigol Orbeliani, a letter to Ilia Chavchavadze, newspaper *Bakhtioni*, 1922, №21.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Ilia Chavchavadze on May 18.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 87r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 22 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 87r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

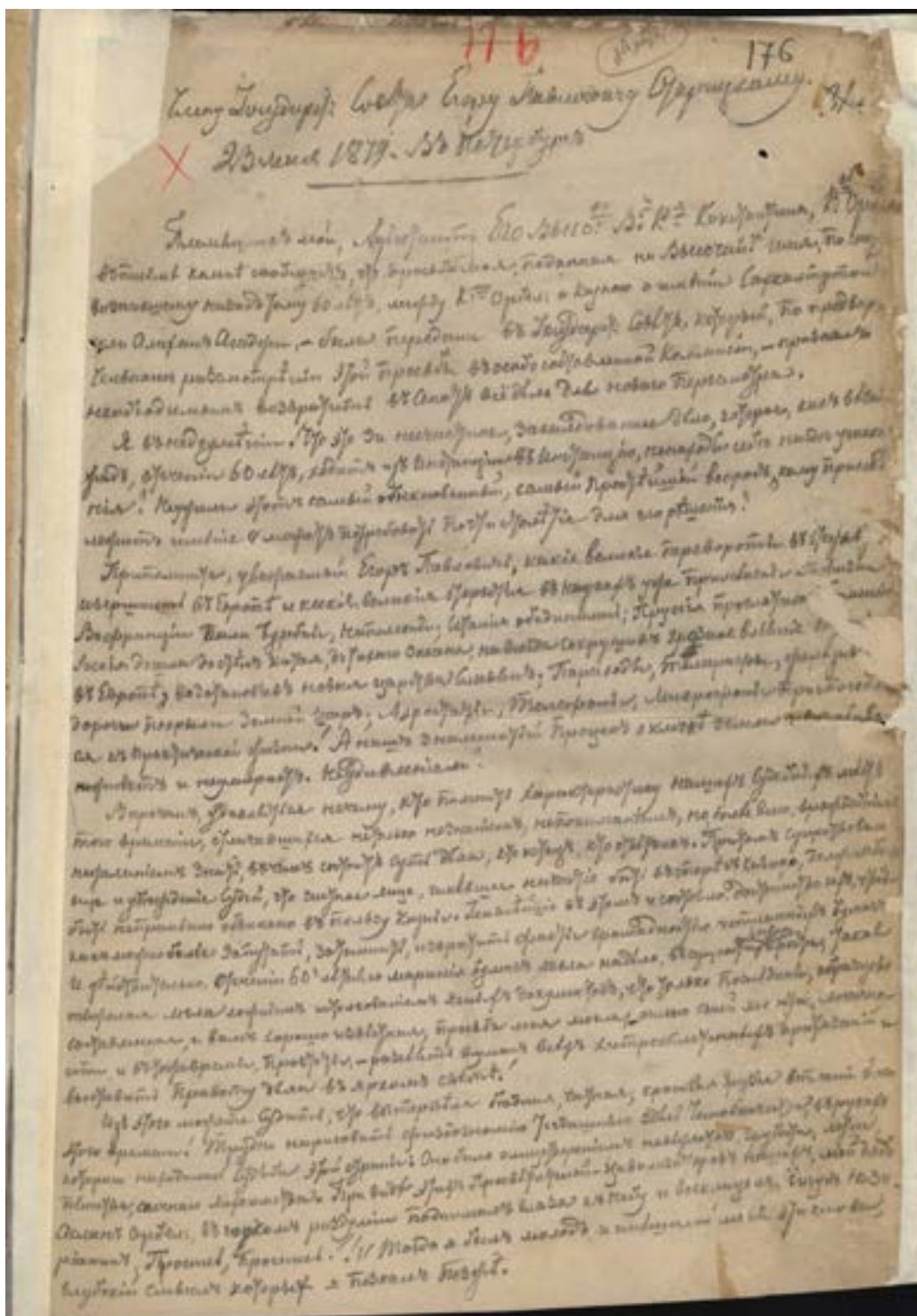
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 176.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Biographical data:

Staritsky Egor (son of Pavel) (1825-1899) – Russian statesman, chairman of the Tbilisi Commercial Court in 1850-1870, member of the Council of the Viceroy of the Caucasus since 1862, member of the Russian State Council since 1879.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 176.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №137/72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on June 11, and a genealogical list, where the exact time of wedding is indicated, allow us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagration-Mukhraneli Alexandre (son of Mikheil) (1856-1935) – Civil adviser, director of the Tbilisi Prisons Committee.

Tarkhan-Mouravi-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli Nino (daughter of Ioseb) (1860-1934) – Daughter of Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi (son of David), wife of Alexandre Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli (son of Mikheil).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №137/72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on June 11, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Zakaria (son of Alexandre) (1847-1895) – Entrepreneur and public figure, was first in Georgia to produce wine using European technology.

Bagration-Mukhraneli-Jorjadze Tamar (daughter of Irakli) (1855-1918) – Daughter of Irakli Bagration-Mukhraneli (son of Konstantine), wife of Zakaria Jorjadze.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio in June 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio in June 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 174 r, v.

Dating: According to a letter sent by Grigol Orbeliani to Dmitry Staroselsky on August 1 1878, Anastasia Orbeliani-Gagarina did not even know how much land she had, 2500 or 8000. The letter under consideration shows that she had already made an attempt to ask the Emperor to purchase this land. Accordingly, this letter must have been sent later, and since it was written on June 3, we date it some June 3 from 1879.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Adlerberg Alexander (son of Vladimir) (1818-1888) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, ruler of the Imperial House, Chief of the Military Chancellery.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 88r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 4 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 88r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №137/72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on June 11, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Zurna is an oriental musical instrument, Sazandari is a stringed musical instrument; No further information could be obtained about Khitrovo's wife.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Bagrationi-Mukhraneli Konstantine (son of Ivane) (1838-1905) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War of 1853-1856. In 1856-1859 and 1878-1894, he was in reserve, in 1876-1877 he was the Commander of the 16th Grenadier Regiment of Samegrelo, and in 1895-1901, he was the leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province, the great-grandson of Grigol Orbeliani's aunt, Ketevan Bagrationi (daughter of Erekle II).

Khitrovo Nikolai (son of Peter) (born in 1853) – Military judge of the Caucasus Military District Court, author of "The Last Assault on the Kars Fortress in 1877 and the events that preceded it in the Caucasus and the Caucasus Army".

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №137/72.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Guramishvili-Staroselskaya Ekaterine (daughter of Thadeos) (1834-?) – sister of Ilia Chavchavadze's wife, Olga Guramishvili; was married to the Chief of the Caucasus Viceroy's General Department.

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili-Sumbatashvili Sophio (daughter of Meliton) (1841-1916) – Wife of Vasily Sumbatashvili (son of Alexandre), Grigol Orbeliani's niece.

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №137/72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on June 13, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 89r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 17 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №137/72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on June 13, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Edigarov Israfil-Bek (1815-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, a member of the security of Emperor Alexander II, a participant in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №137/72.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio-Levandovskaya Nina daughter of Ivan) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and Ivan Oklobzhio.

Oklobzhio Eelene daughter of Ivan) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and Ivan Oklobzhio.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №626/26.

Identification of persons: The surname of "Marshal" is not mentioned anywhere in the source, but from May 16 1879 to 1885, David Sumbatashvili, was the Marshal of the nobility of the Tbilisi province.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – "Prikaz" (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of "Prikaz". In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Sumbatashvili David (son of Alexandre) (1831-1920) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1879-1885 - leader of the nobility of Tbilisi Province.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №78/48.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze on June 16, allows us to determine the time.

Note: Zurna is an oriental musical instrument, Sazandari is a stringed musical instrument.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Sheremetiev Sergey (son of Aleksei) (1836-1896) – Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Chief of the Kuban District from 1882-1884, Commander of the 2nd Cavalry Division of the Caucasus from 1879, Chief of the troops of the Caucasus Military District from 1890-1896.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №78/48.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 89r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 17 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 89r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 70r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on June 20 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 70r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Magazine *Iveria*, 1879, №5-6, p. 151; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 83.

Source: The Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives №640; Newspaper *Literaturuli Sakartvelo*, 1941, June 13, №24; Magazine *Iveria*, 1879, №5-6, p. 151.

Dating: Grigol Orbeliani's letter is dated June 25 and the poem was published in 1879.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Guramishvili-Chavchavadze Olga (daughter of Thadeos) (1842-1927) – Ilia Chavchavadze's wife; social activist, member of The Society for Spreading Literacy among Georgians, Transcaucasian Women's Institute and Historical-Ethnography Society, philanthropist.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 72.

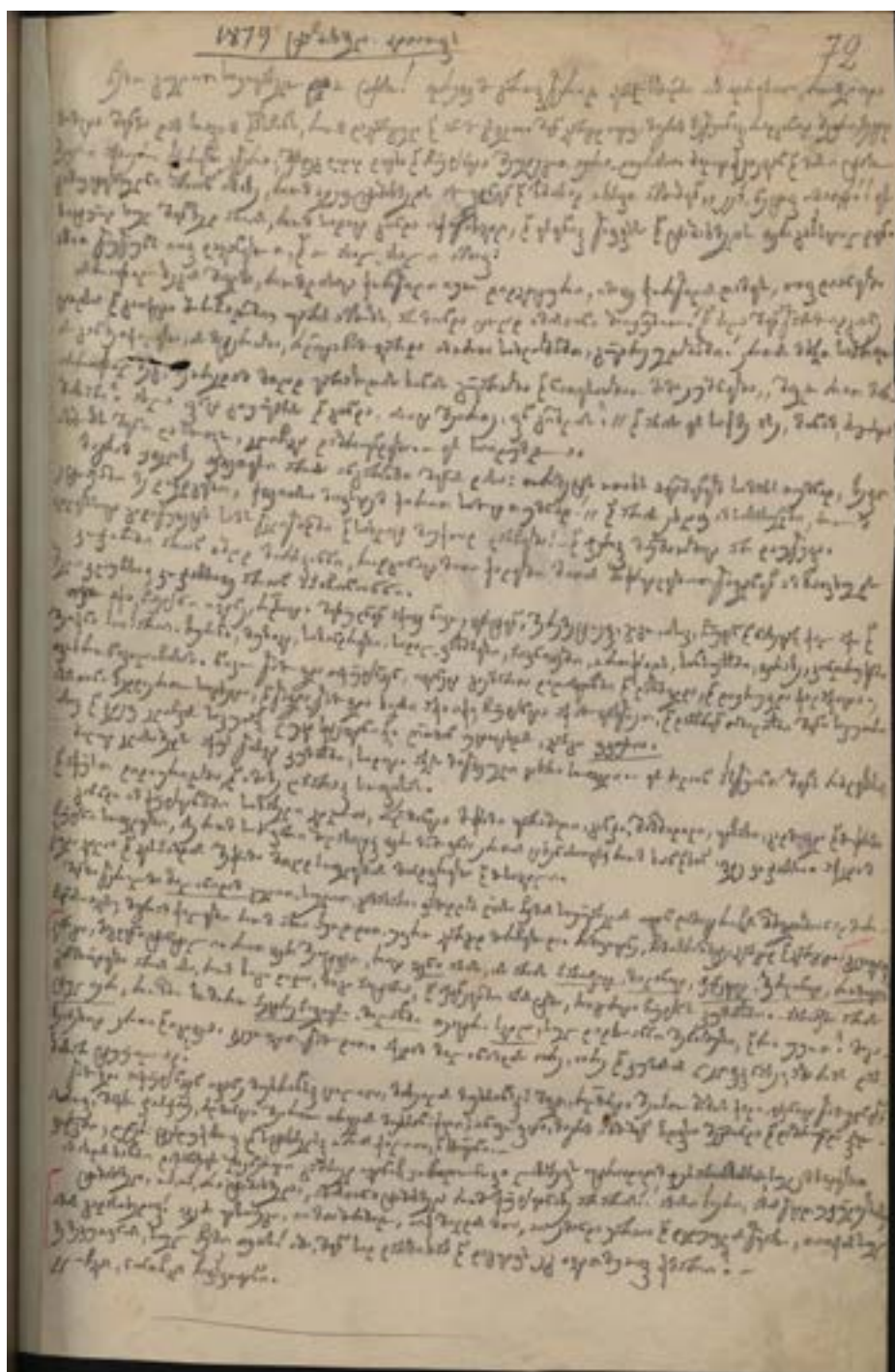
Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio-Levandovskaya Nina daughter of Ivan) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and Ivan Oklobzhio.

Oklobzhio Eelene daughter of Ivan) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and Ivan Oklobzhio.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 72.



Source: Magazine *Iveria*, 1879, №5-6, p. 151; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 83.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 73.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on July 11 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 73.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Sophio Eristavi-Orbeliani on July 11 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 73.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 73.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 73.

Biographical data:

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 89r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 20 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 89r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 74.

Biographical data:

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

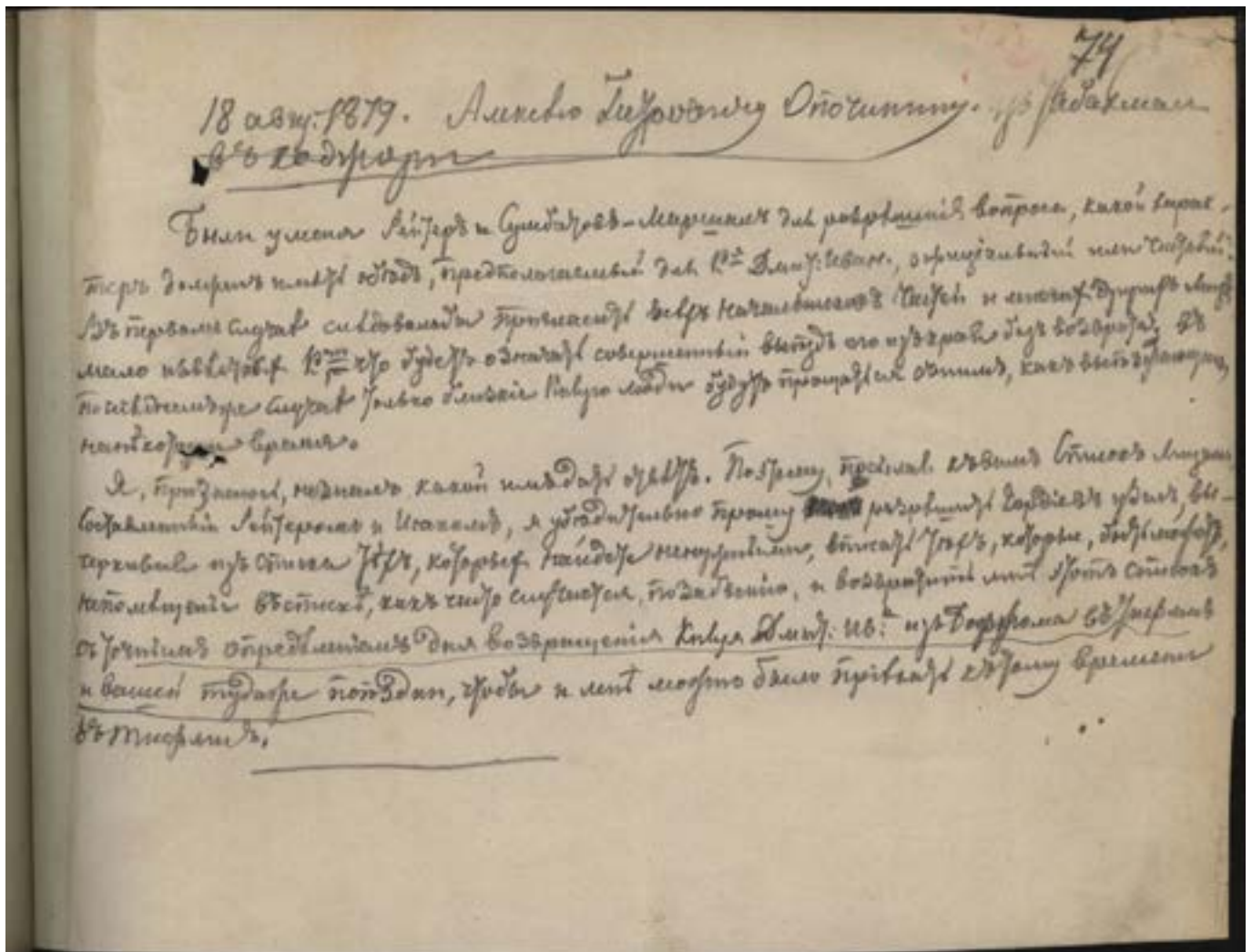
Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Reiter Ivan (son of Nikolai) (1837-1911) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Commandant of Tbilisi in 1894-1904.

Sumbatashvili David (son of Alexandre) (1831-1920) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, in 1879-1885 - leader of the nobility of Tbilisi Province.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 74.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 124r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 28.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Dadiani-Murat Salome (daughter of David) (1848-1913) – Daughter of the Prince of Samegrelo, David Dadiani and Ekaterine Chavchavadze, the wife of the Prince of Naples - Charles Napoleon Achille Murat, during her life in Georgia in 1873-1895, she was engaged in agriculture.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 28.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on August 25 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 177.

Biographical data:

Sharvashidze Giorgi (son of Dimitri) (1847-1918) – Titular Advisor to the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus in the 1870s, Governor of Tbilisi in 1889-1897, son of the Prince of Abkhazia – Seit Bey.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Nikolai Mariam (Maka) (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre) and Alexander Nikolai (son of Pavel). In 1878, she married Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri).

Lazarev Ivan (son of David) (1820-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, from 1854 to 1859, he was the ruler of the Mekhtuli khanate, and in 1859, he was engaged in the negotiations with Shamil in Ghunib. In 1865-1868, he was the Commander of the 21st Infantry Division. In 1878, he led the siege of Kars. In 1879, he was the Commander of an expedition organized to conquer the Turkmen tribe - Teke.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 177.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 177.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexander Nikolai on August 29 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 74.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 75.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 75.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 91r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Nikolai Mariam (Maka) (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre) and Alexander Nikolai (son of Pavel). In 1878, she married Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 178.

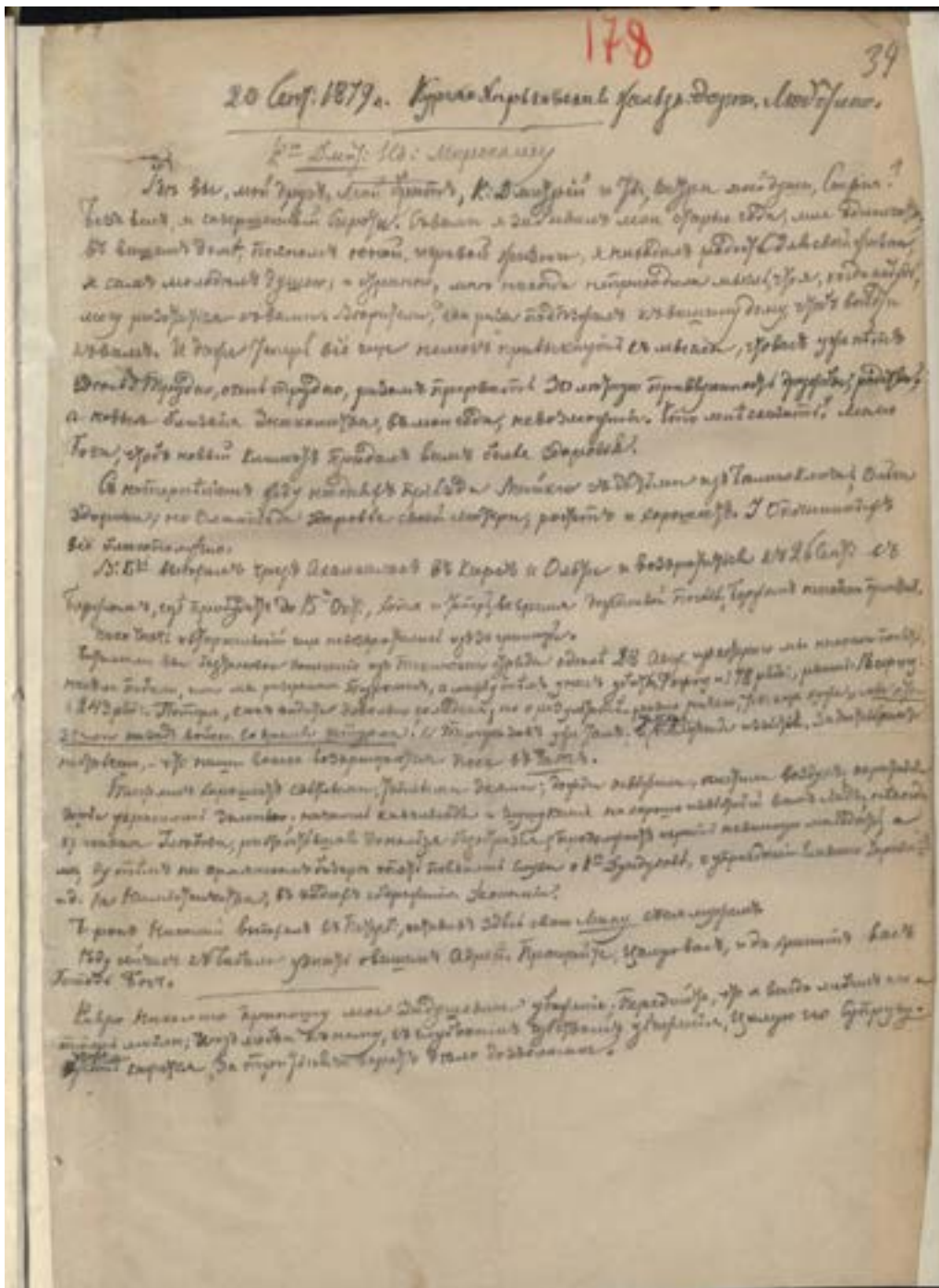
Note: Lyubotyn is a city in the Kharkiv province of Eastern Ukraine.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1833-1898) – General of Russian Army Cavalry. He was married to Ilia Orbeliani’s sister-in-law – Vera Bagration-Gruzinskaya.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 178.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 92r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Jalalyants Sargis (1819-1879) – Archbishop, philologist, palaeontologist and writer of the Gregorian Church in 1857-1861.

Uvarov Aleksei (son of Sergei) (1825-1885) – Russian archaeologist, one of the founders of the Russian Archaeological Society. Initiator of Archaeological Congresses.

Shcherbatova-Uvarova Praskovya (daughter of Sergei) (1840-1924) – Renowned Russian historian and archaeologist, chairman of the Moscow Archaeological Society.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 76.

Biographical data:

Trubetskoy Sergei (son of Nikita) – Member of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Romanov, member of retinue, and later, the head of his field chancellery.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №517/30.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Akhund Mirksunov.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 181; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1879, №228, p. 1;

Dating: The fact is mentioned in the letter sent to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky on November 9, and the date of the hearing is set by the publication in the newspaper *Droeba*.

Biographical data:

Biographical data:

Shcherbatova-Uvarova Praskovya (daughter of Sergei) (1840-1924) – Renowned Russian historian and archaeologist, chairman of the Moscow Archaeological Society.

Source: The Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №641; Newspaper *Baktrioni*, 1922, №21, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Sabinin Mikhail (Gobron) (son of Pavel) (1845-1900) – Writer, iconographer, public figure. Researcher of Georgian antiquities and religious writings. He studied the history of the Georgian Church.

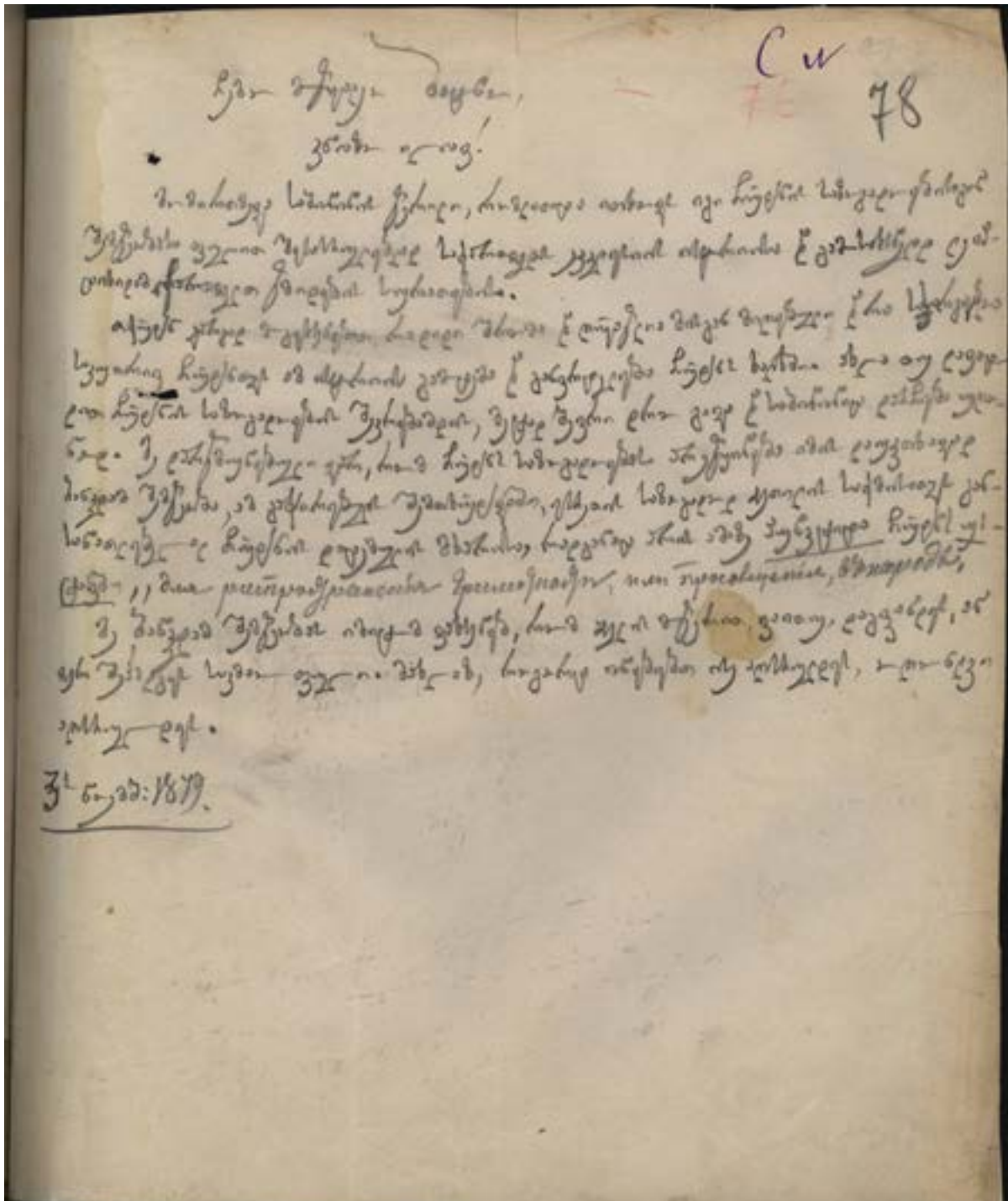
Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 78.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 78.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 181.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky on November 9 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 181.

Biographical data:

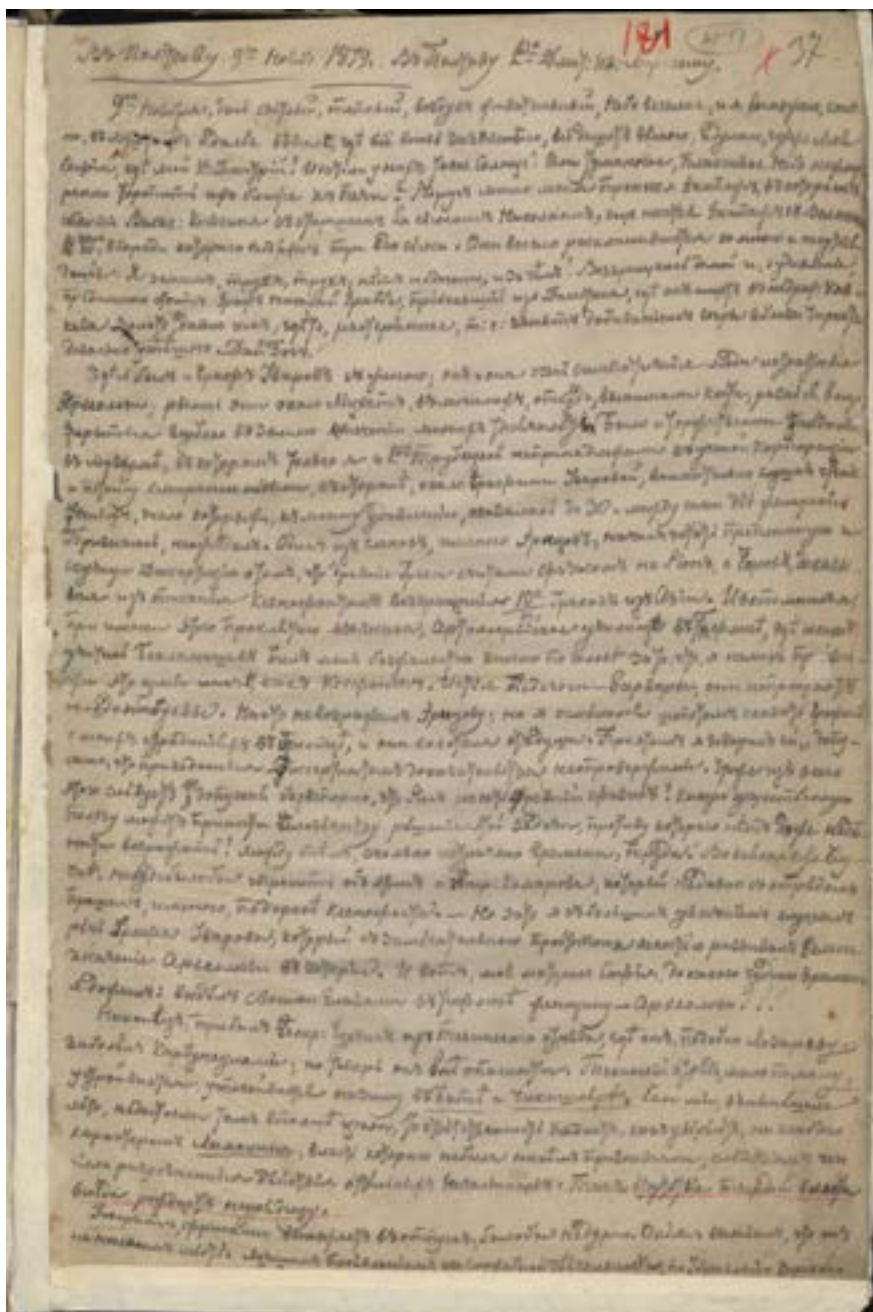
Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Uvarov Aleksei (son of Sergei) (1825-1885) – Russian archaeologist, one of the founders of the Russian Archaeological Society. Initiator of Archaeological Congresses.

Shcherbatova-Uvarova Praskovya (daughter of Sergei) (1840-1924) – Renowned Russian historian and archaeologist, chairman of the Moscow Archaeological Society.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 181.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 181.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 93r.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Alexander, without his surname or patronymic name, but a letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 12 1879, shows that Alexandre's surname is Orbeliani. A corpus study reveals that he is a much older uncle than Grigol, bis a much older uncle than Grigol, but not Alexandre (Puplia) Orbeliani (son of Vakhtang), as Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) died on December 28 1869, while this person died between March 22 and September 10 1870. In addition to the above, we know about this person that he often had troubles with relatives, he often wrote while Grigol was in Dagestan, and he had an unwed wife and four illegitimate children. The fact that a person with such data has not been found at all in the Orbeliani's ancestral list suggests that this Alexandre may also be the illegitimate son of one of Grigol's ancestors or not a Christian and therefore did not have a married (in church) wife. In the second generation of the Orbel-Baratashvilis, Aslamaz, referred to as the brother of Kaplan Orbeliani, worked in Iran, his son and grandson were given Muslim names: Makhmad-Ali-Khan and Aslamaz-Khan, and after that nothing is known about their genealogical line.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, published by Zak. Chichinadze, 2nd edition, Tbilisi, Georgian Book Publishing partnership, 1879, p. 2.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 179.

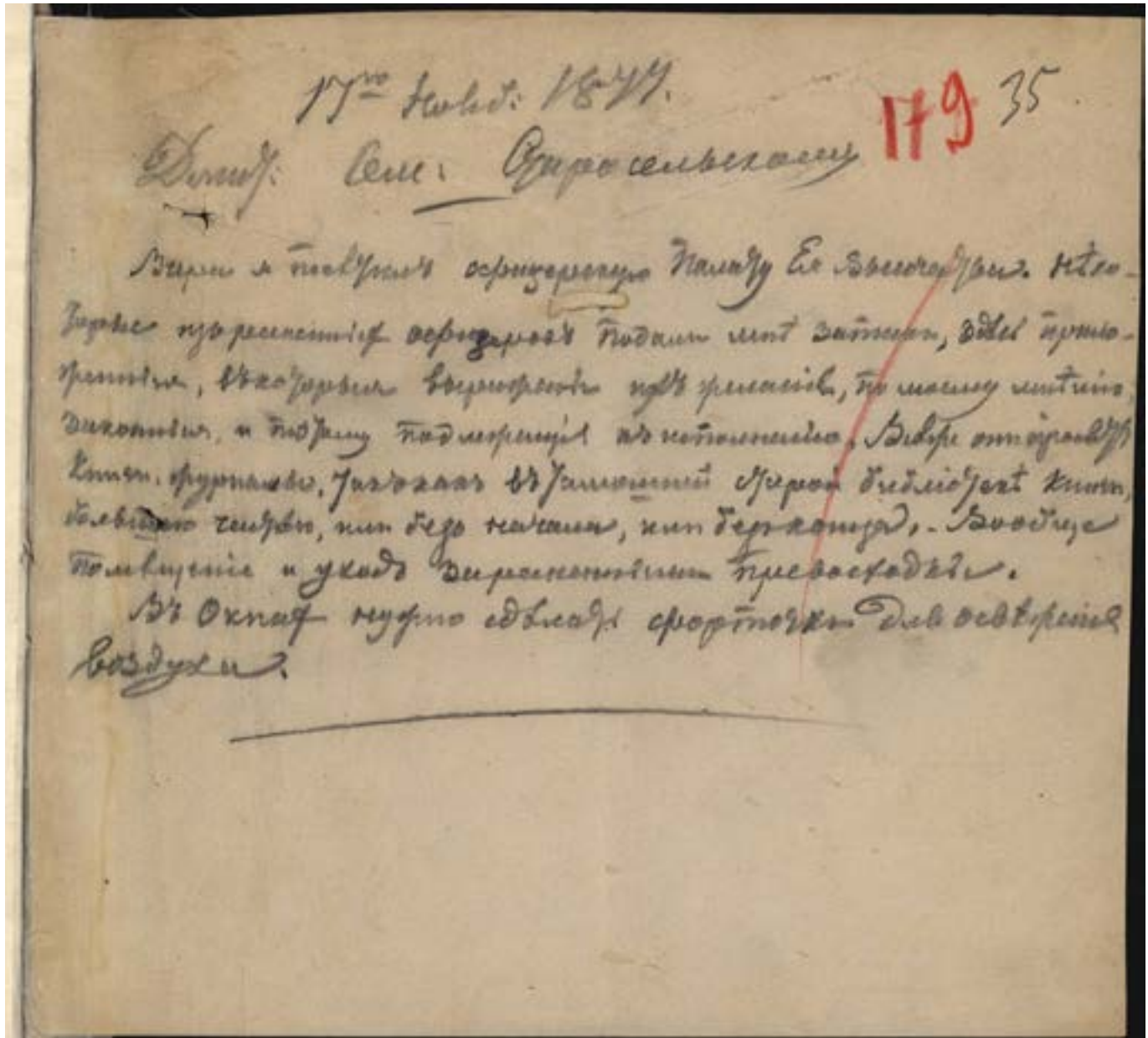
Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Dmitry Staroselsky on November 17 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 179.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 179.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 94r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 23 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 94r.

Dating: The letter, dated November 23, mentions an attack on Alexander II on the Kursk railway. Members of the Society of the *Narodnaya Volia* (People's Will) threw a bomb to blow up the Emperor on a train going from Kharkov on November 19 1879. Accordingly, we date the letter – November 23 1879.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 173.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 18 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 173.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 18 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Mamuka) (1844-1919) – Cavalry General. He was married to Maria – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1879, November 29, №248, pp. 3-4.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Purtseladze Anton (son of Nikoloz) (1839-1913) – Writer, publicist, public figure. He served in Tbilisi Gymnasium, published articles in *Tsiskari*, *Mnatobi*, *Gutnis Deda* and other magazines.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 5, description 1, case №7502 (old №174), p. 173.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 18 1879, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 95r.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 77.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

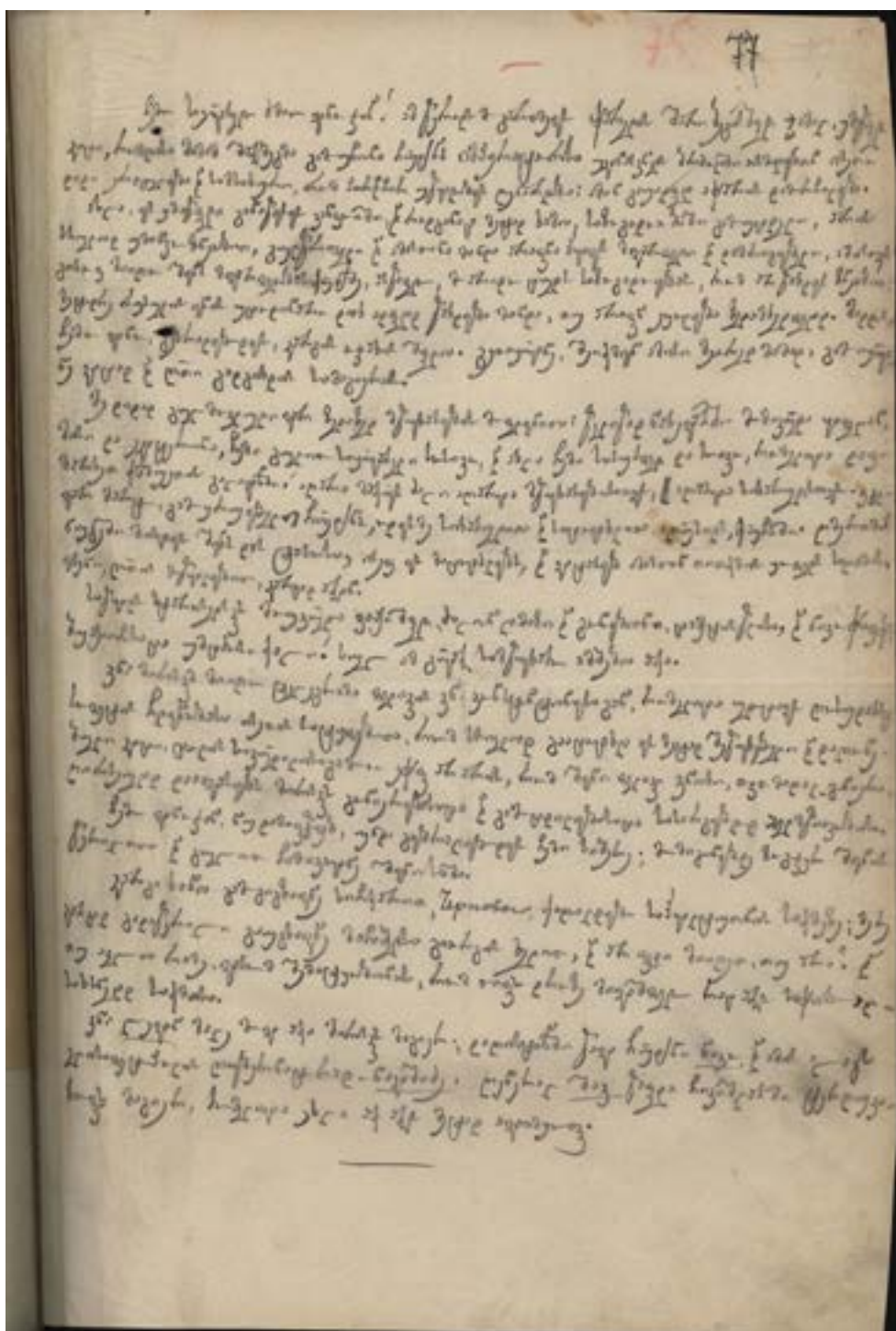
Note: No further information could be obtained about Shari-beg and Jemal.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 77.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 96r.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

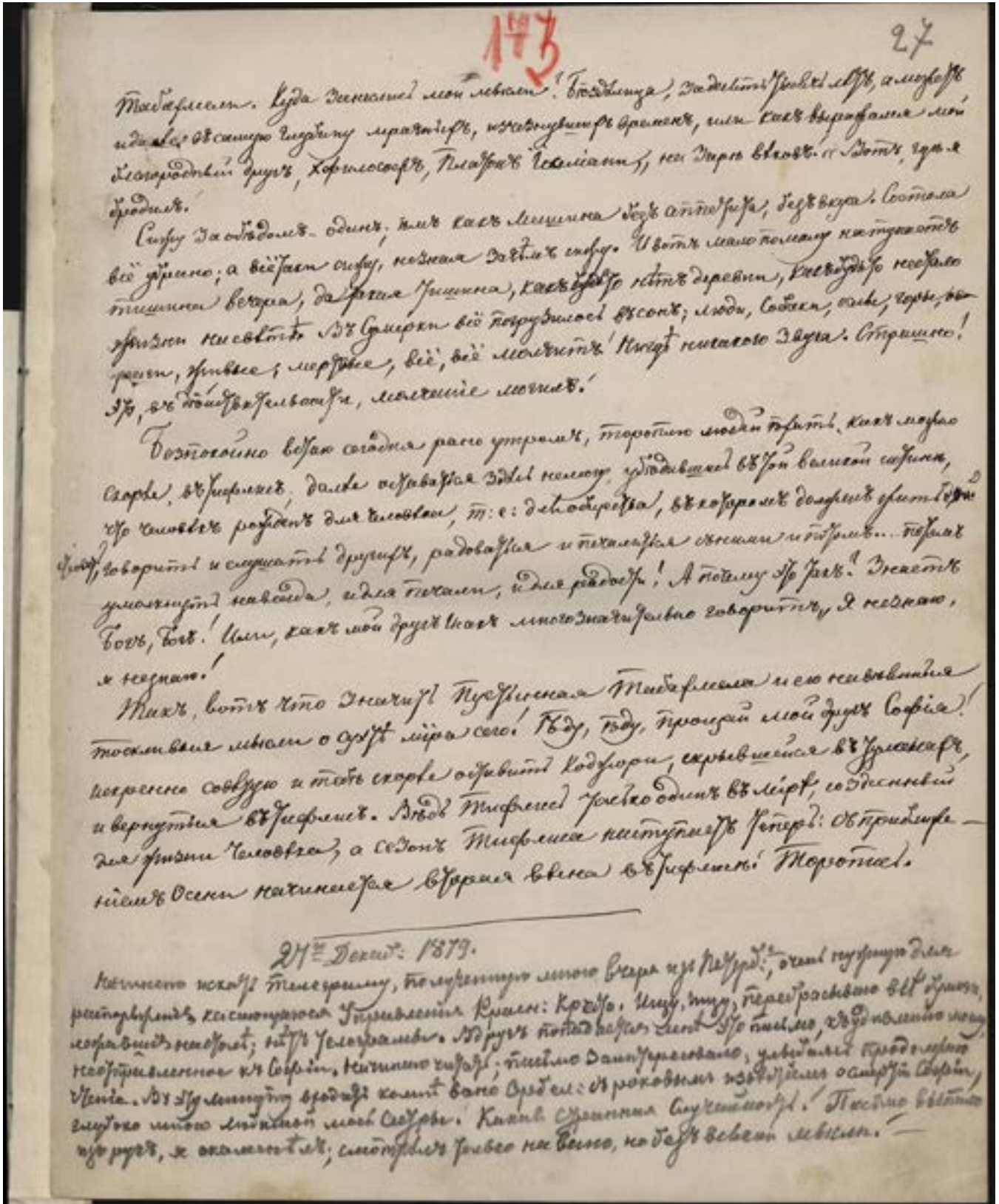
Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 173.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 173.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №658.

Dating: The letter states only the day of the week and no other realia could be found. Therefore, we date according to the year of Isak Tumanishvili's death.

Biographical data:

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Source: Prince Grigol Orbeliani's poems, published by Zak. Chichinadze, 2nd edition, Tbilisi, Georgian Book Publishing partnership, 1879, (on the cover – “1880”).

Dating: The censorship permit for the publication of the book was issued on November 13 1879, but 1880 is written on the cover of the book and Zakaria Chichinadze also mentions it as published in 1880.

Biographical data:

Chichinadze, Zakaria (son of Egnate) (1834-1931) – Georgian social activist, publisher, scholar in Literary and Historical studies, bibliophil. Published essays and articles on Georgia's economic, social and cultural issues.

Orbeliani Anton (Tato) (son of Giorgi) (1803-1855) – Staff-Captain of the Russian Army, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin and friend.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Madatov Mirzajan (1797-1851) – Karabakh poet, Colonel in the Russian army. He was fluent in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Russian. In 1816, he moved to Tbilisi and began working as an Oriental translator at the Chancellery of the Caucasus Civil Division. He also served with the Commander-in-Chief Aleksei Yermolov and accompanied him as a translator on military expeditions.

Orbeliani David (son of Ioane) (1801-1830) – Ensign of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani's father's cousin's son, husband of Manana Eristavi (daughter of Mirmanoz).

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian poet, classicist.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Krylov Ivan (son of Andrei) (1768/9-1844) – Famous Russian writer, playwright and fabulist.

Saiatinian Arutiun (Sayatnova) (1712-1795) – People's poet, musician and singer of Armenian nationality living in Tbilisi, served at the Royal Court of Erekle II.

Orbeliani-Chavchavadze Salome (daughter of Ioane) (1795-1847) – Wife of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze (son of Garsevan). Her and Grigol Orbeliani's grandfathers were brothers.

Orbeliani-Baratashvili Ephemina (daughter of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1801-1849) – Grigol Orbeliani's older sister, Nikoloz Baratashvili's mother.

Roniker-Oppermann Josephine – Wife of Count Alexander Opperman, Chief of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. Grigol Orbeliani dedicated the poem “In Album to Countess Op” to her.

Onikashvili Dimitri (son of Nikoloz) – Russian Army officer, carefree from Tbilisi, brother of Alexandre Onikashvili.

Lermontov Mikhail (son of Yuri) (1814-1841) – Famous Russian classicist.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of Vakhtang) (1801-1869) – Writer, one of the organizers of the conspiracy of 1832, grandson of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Erekle II.

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 27.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on January 13 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 99r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, №0-31916.

Document: A pictorial canvas is preserved in the National Archives of Georgia, which reflects the first meeting of the board of “the Society for the Promotion of Literacy Among Georgians”. Ilia Chavchavadze is standing in the center. People sitting around him: Grigol Orbeliani, Raphael Eristavi, Nikoloz Tskhvedadze, Dimitri Kipiani, Ivane Machabeli, and others.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Eristavi Raphael (son of David) (1824-1901) – Georgian poet, playwright and public figure.

Tskhvedadze Nikoloz (Niko) (son of Zebede) (1845-1911) – Public figure, teacher, publicist. Graduated from the Moscow Academy. From 1869, he taught at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary; From 1874 – at the Tbilisi Women’s Institute. From 1898, he headed the construction of a Georgian gymnasium, in fact, a building for the future Georgian university.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Machabeli Ivane (Vano) (son of Giorgi) (1854-1898) – Poet, translator, publicist, public figure, director of the Bank of Nobility of Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 27.

Biographical data:

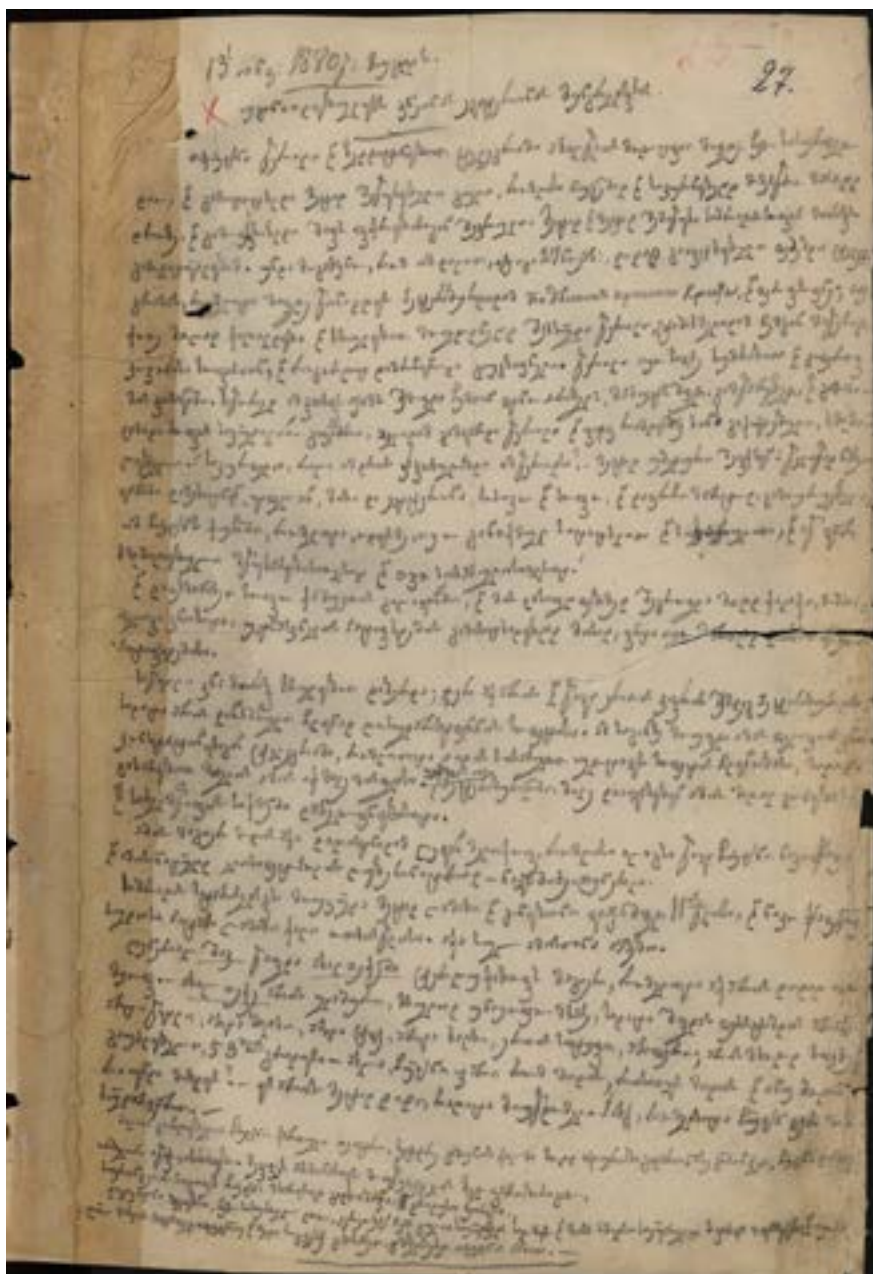
Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Gabunia Nato (Natalia) (daughter of Merab) (1859-1910) – Actress, wife of playwright Avksenti Tsagareli, worked in Gori and Tbilisi.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 27.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 99r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 82.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ivane Orbeliani on January 21 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

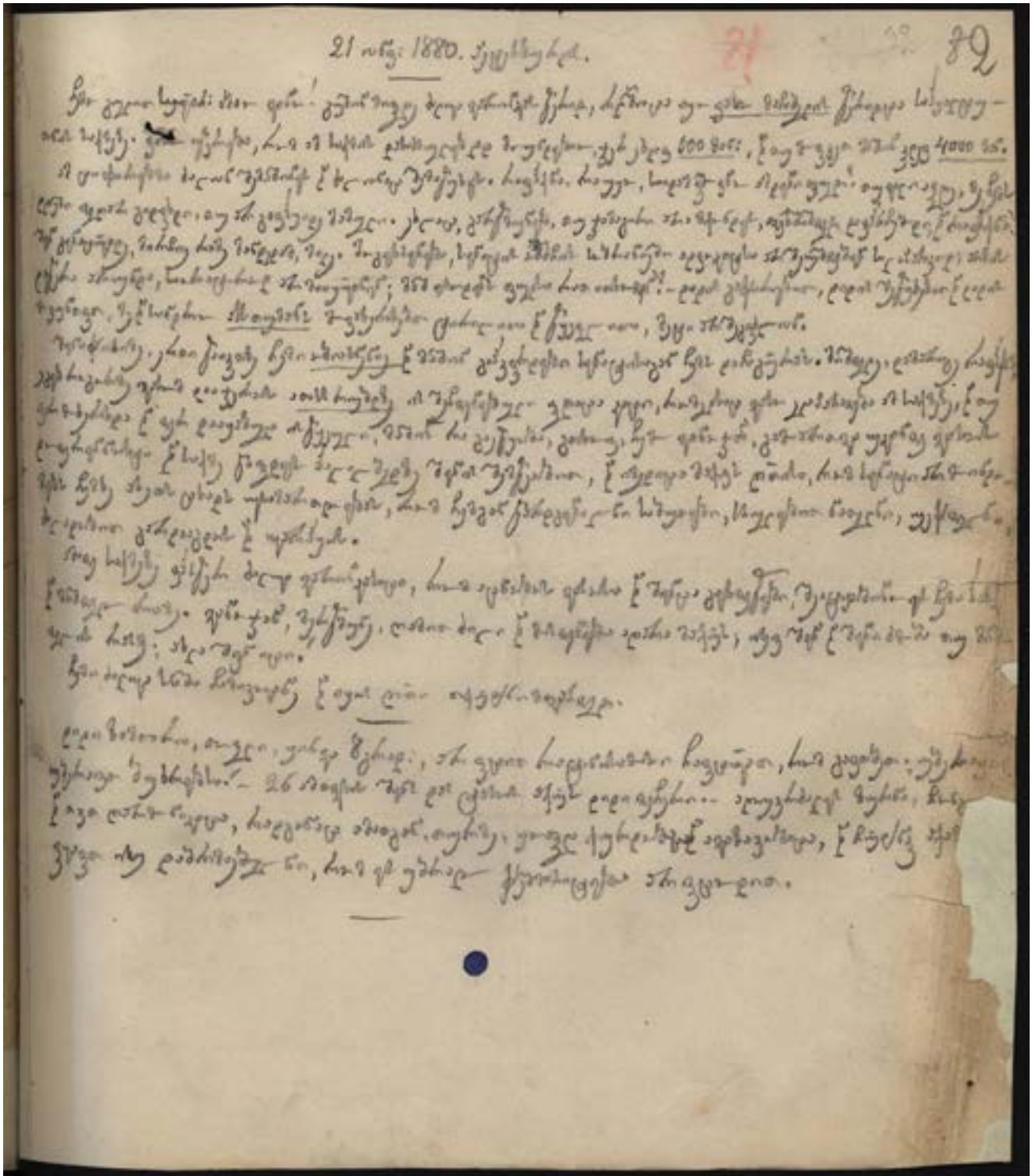
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 82.

Geographical names: Sahkaltutan was then called a section of the Palandoken mountain in the territory of Turkey, near Armenia.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 82.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №627/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 80.

Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Barbare (daughter of Donike) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin – Nino Orbeliani-andronikashvili (daughter of Ioseb).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 80.

Note: The names of the generals – Polybin and Weissengoff – are not mentioned in the source and the persons could not be identified.

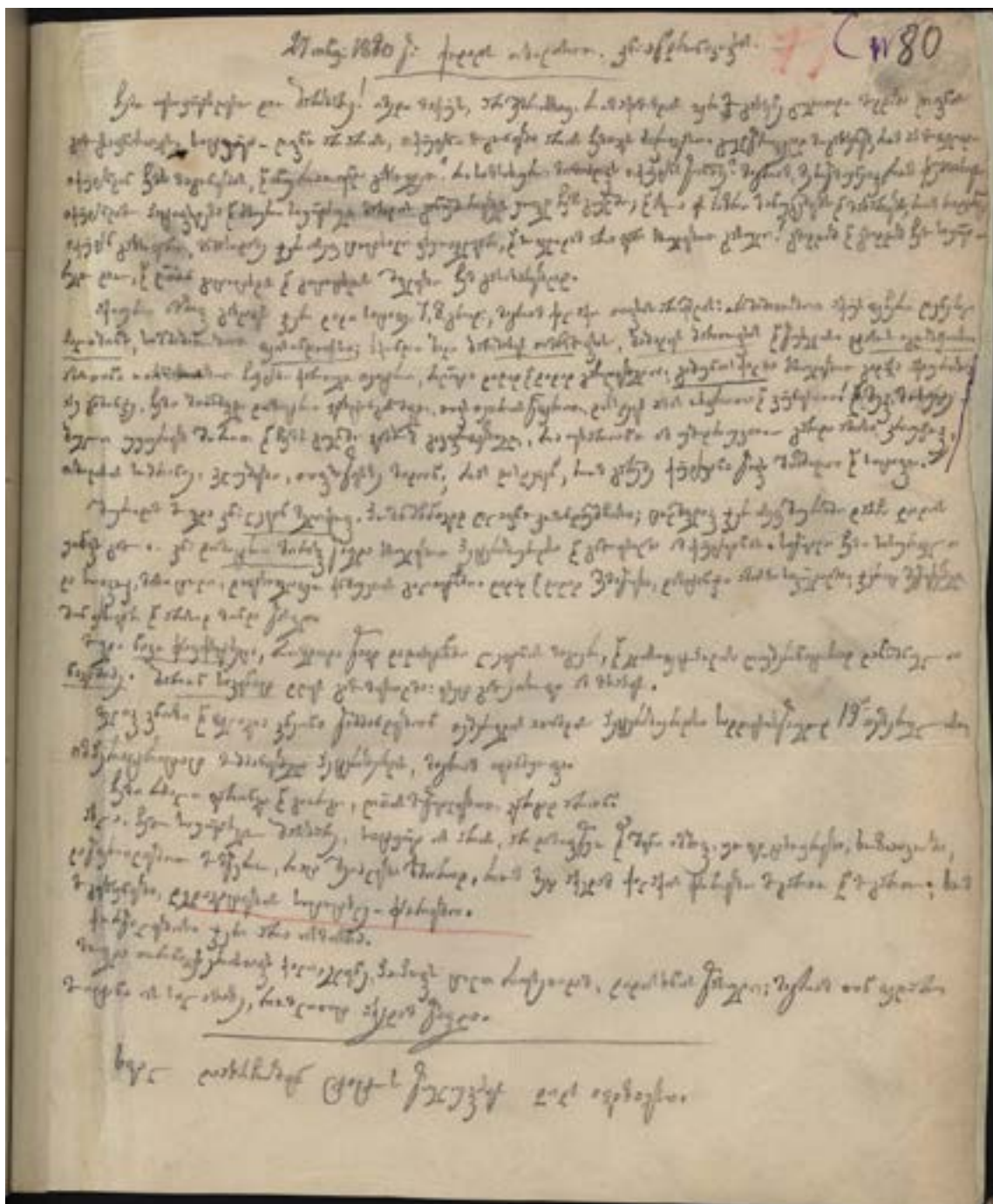
Biographical data:

Andronikashvili Barbare (daughter of Donike) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin – Nino Orbeliani-andronikashvili (daughter of Ioseb).

Gabunia Nato (Natalia) (daughter of Merab) (1859-1910) – Actress, wife of playwright Avksenti Tzagareli, worked in Gori and Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 80.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 97r.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 100r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 19 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 100r.

Geographical names: Most likely Soganlug is nowadays Ponichala.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №488/78.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №488/78.

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1880, №43, p. 2.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1880, July 6, №143, pp. 1-3.

Biographical data:

Davitashvili Ioseb (son of Simon) (1850-1887) – Self-taught poet who experienced the influence of “Tergdaleuli”. Several of his poems became songs.

Source: Galustyan O.A., about Loris-Melikov, the head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, and his reform under Emperor Alexander II, *International Criminal Law and International Justice* №4, 2012, p. 74.

Biographical data:

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 81.

Biographical data:

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №115/79.

Identification of persons: Dadeshkeliani's name is not mentioned in the source. Most of the Dadeshkelianis, who were young in 1880, pursued a military career. At that time, 25-year-old Tatarkhan Dadeshkeliani (son of Ivane) focused on culture and education.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Purtseladze Dimitri (son of Petre) (1825-1891) – Historian, author of numerous scientific papers, professor at the Tbilisi Theological Seminary since 1851, Titular Advisor since 1853, Civil Organization Officer of the South Caucasus since 1860; From 1864, he served in the Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Dadeshkeliani Tatarkhan (Ivane) (son of Tengiz (Nikoloz)) (1855-1910) – Owner of the Becho community in Svaneti until the abolition of the principality by Russia in 1857. He published articles in Georgian newspapers. In the 1890s, he was the head of Ozurgeti district.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №628/26.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Ter-Osephiants and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 98r.

Dating: The time is indicated in Grigol Orbeliani's letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 20 1880.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 98r.

Dating: The time is indicated in Grigol Orbeliani's letter sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 20 1880.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 98r.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №53, p. 82r.

Dating: The letter, dated March 23-24, mentions a telegram sent to Count Loris-Melikov by Grigol Orbeliani in 1880.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Petr I The Great (1672-1725) – Emperor of Russia in 1721-1725.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №106/79, p. 1v.

Identification of persons: Folkenhagen's name is not mentioned in the letter, but it is mentioned that he is an engineer and from the letter of July 21 1856 to Dimitri Jorjadze, we know that in Petrovsk Grigol met Adolf Folkenhagen and was his best man at the wedding.

Biographical data:

Folkenhagen Adolf – Military Engineer. Author of the project of Port Petrovsk (Makhachkala).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №106/79, p. 1v.

Identification of persons: Folkenhagen's name is not mentioned in the letter, but it is mentioned that he is an engineer and from the letter of July 21 1856 to Dimitri Jorjadze, we know that in Petrovsk Grigol met Adolf Folkenhagen and was his best man at the wedding. Reiter's name is not mentioned in the letter, but in 1880, Ivan Reiter (son of Nikolai), serving at that time in Tbilisi, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Biographical data:

Folkenhagen Adolf – Military Engineer. Author of the project of Port Petrovsk (Makhachkala).

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Reiter Ivan (son of Nikolai) (1837-1911) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Commandant of Tbilisi in 1894-1904.

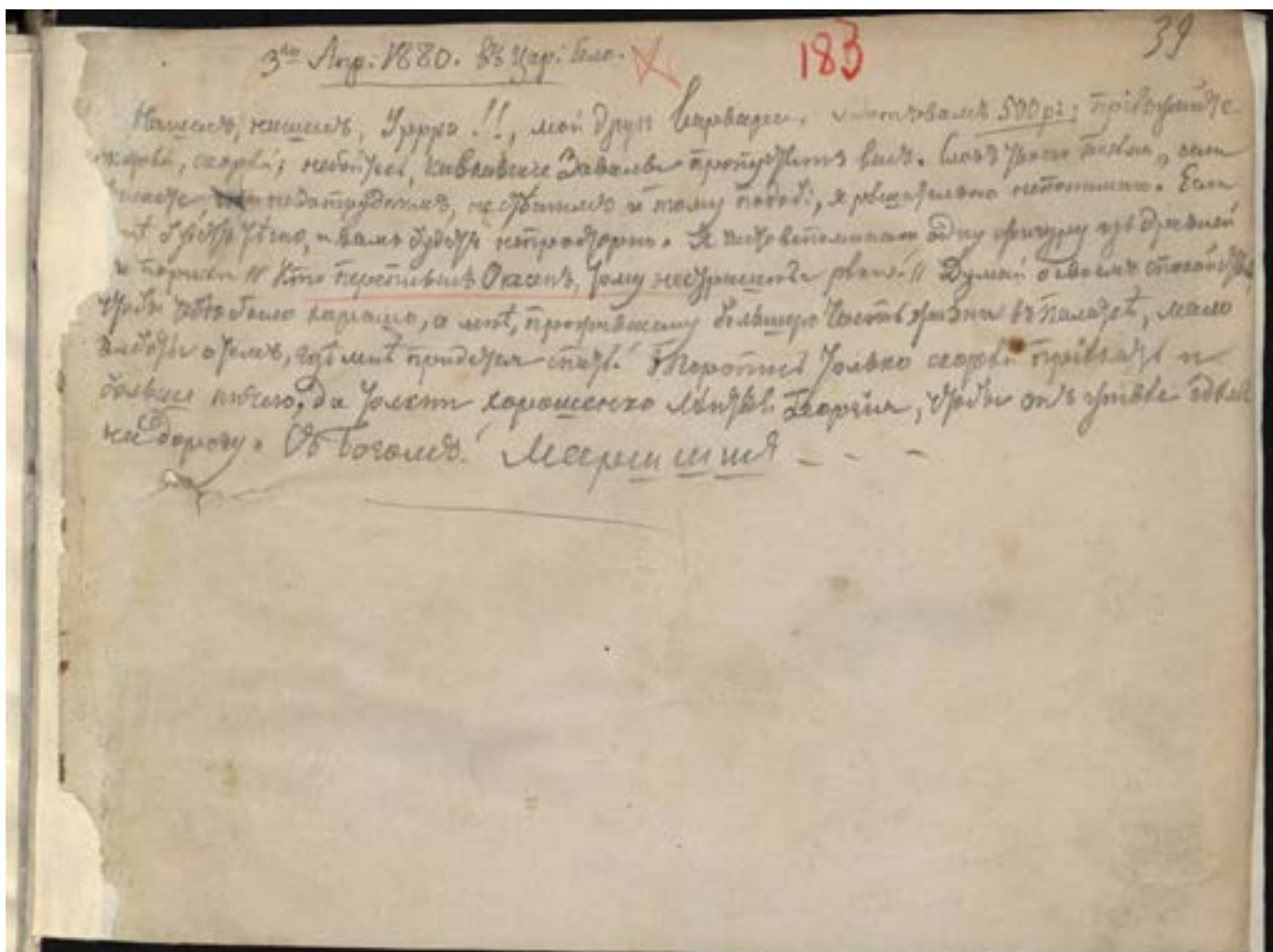
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 183.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani’s brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili’s grandson’s (Barbare’s son), Grigol Orbeliani’s nephew.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7502, p. 183.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №107/79, p. 1v.

Identification of persons: Orlovsky's name is not mentioned in the source, but it appears that he is a Gendarmerie Officer. Accordingly, the matter should concern the former head of the Tbilisi department of the Gendarmerie Division of the province, Colonel Valentin Orlovsky (son of Ignat). Reiter's name is not mentioned in the letter, but in 1880, Ivan Reiter (son of Nikolai), serving at that time in Tbilisi, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Biographical data:

Orlovsky Valentin (son of Egnatiy) – In the 1870s, he was the head of the Tbilisi branch of the Gendarmerie Division of the province, and in the 1880s, he was the head of the Stavropol division of the Gendarmerie.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Reiter Ivan (son of Nikolai) (1837-1911) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Commandant of Tbilisi in 1894-1904.

Aivazovsky Gabriel (son of Konstantin) (1812-1880) – Archbishop of the Gregorian creed, historian, linguist and polyglot, brother of the artist Ivan Aivazovsky.

Mirzoyev (Mizoyev, Mirzoyan) Ivane (Ovanes) (son of Minai (Minas)) – Tbilisi merchant and usurer.

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Arghutinskaya-Eristavi Anna (daughter of Ivane) (1826-1880) – Wife of General Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz) (“Attaman”). The year 1882 must have been incorrectly indicated in the genealogical list as her death is mentioned in Grigol Orbeliani's letter, dated May 19 1880.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed “Ataman”.

Branickaya-Vorontsova Elisabeth (daughter of Ksaver) (1792-1880) – Wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus (in 1844-54) – Mikhail Vorontsov, under her leadership, the St. Nino Women's Charity Society was founded in Tbilisi in 1846 and schools were opened in three cities. She also headed the Tbilisi Literary Salon.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 114.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 114.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) – Lawyer, councillor-in-arms, brother of Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №518/30.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Kerim, Kelemanda, Hassanbeg and his children.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan; Dorgeli is a village in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

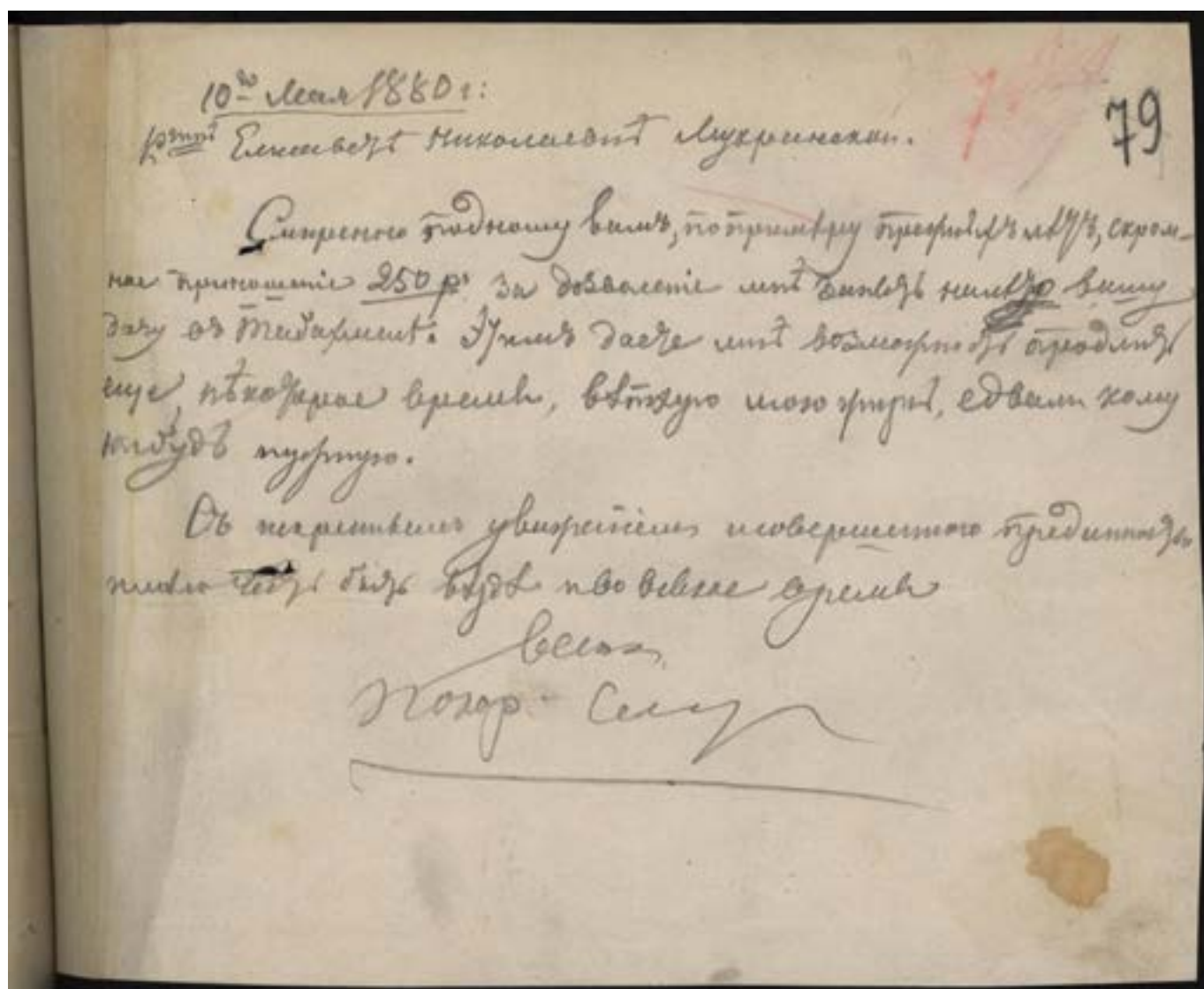
Passek Diomid (son of Vasily) (1808-1845) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Chief of the Khundzakh Garrison.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 79.

Biographical data:

Palavandishvili-Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli Elisabeth (daughter of Nikoloz) (1840-1916) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab) and Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb), wife of Konstantine Bagratiuni-Mukhraneli (son of Ivane).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 79.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №138/63.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №79/48.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on May 19 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №79/48.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Aivazovsky Gabriel (son of Konstantin) (1812-1880) – Archbishop of the Gregorian creed, historian, linguist and polyglot, brother of the artist Ivan Aivazovsky.

Mirzoyev (Mizoyev, Mirzoyan) Ivane (Ovanes) (son of Minai (Minas)) – Tbilisi merchant and usurer.

Tumanishvili Isak (son of Shio) (1803-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, participant in the Crimean War, Commander of the Navagin Infantry Regiment, member of the Field Audience of the General Staff of the Caucasus Corps since 1851.

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed “Ataman”.

Arghutinskaya-Eristavi Anna (daughter of Ivane) (1826-1880) – Wife of General Giorgi Eristavi (son of Revaz) (“Attaman”). The year 1882 must have been incorrectly indicated in the genealogical list as her death is mentioned in Grigol Orbeliani's letter, dated May 19 1880.

Branickaya-Vorontsova Elisabeth (daughter of Ksaver) (1792-1880) – Wife of the Viceroy of the Caucasus (in 1844-54) – Mikhail Vorontsov, under her leadership, the St. Nino Women's Charity Society was founded in Tbilisi in 1846 and schools were opened in three cities. She also headed the Tbilisi Literary Salon.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Nikolai Mariam (Maka) (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre) and Alexander Nikolai (son of Pavel). In 1878, she married Giorgi Sharvashidze (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №519/30.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7516, p. 146.

Dating: Taso mentioned in the letter must be the cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio (daughter of Konstantine), because her husband is referred to as “Oghl”, and Grigol used to write his last name exactly like this: “Oghlobzhio”. The initial “M” can also refer to their common relative – the husband of Grigol’s cousin, Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob) – Dmitry Sviatopolk-Mirsky (son of Ivan), whom Grigol mainly refers to with the second component of the surname – “Mirsky”. The letter reads only “May 31”. It does not mention any significant realia. Therefore, we conditionally date Ivan Dimitri according to the year of Oklobzhio’s death – not later than May 31 1880.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy’s Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №480/8.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya Sophio (daughter of Iakob) (1829-1879) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №139/63.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №139/63.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №424/29.

Note: Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's niece is mentioned in one part of Grigol Orbeliani's letters as Anastasia (Taso) Cherkezishvili. As can be seen from the present letter, she was already married in the days following July 11 1880. According to historical sources, her husband was Kherkheulidze. Consequently, in the previous part of the Chronology we refer to her as Anastasia Cherkezishvili, and in the next – as Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Chavchavadze-Saginashvili Elisabeth (daughter of Grigol) (1840-1925) – Ilia Chavchavadze's sister, Alexandre Saginashvili's second wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №188/77.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Alexander Orbeliani (son of David) and Evdokia Somova.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova Maria (daughter of Pavel) (1815-1883) – Wife of the staff-captain of the Russian army and a large landowner, Mikheil Somov (son of Alexander), the mother-in-law of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №188/77.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to Maria Orbeliani (daughter of Alexandre) on July 16.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №382/20.

Geographical names: The text mentions the former name of Tetrtskaro – Aghbulaghi.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Baryatinsky Alexander (son of Anatoliy) (1846-1914) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, Commander of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment since 1879, Governor of Dagestan since 1896, husband of Olga, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Sophio Sviatopolk-Mirsky (daughter of Iakob).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №425/29.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Saginashvili on July 20 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio Eelene daughter of Ivan) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio and Ivan Oklobzhio.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №425/29.

Biographical data:

Edigarov Israfil-Bek (1815-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, a member of the security of Emperor Alexander II, a participant in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №425/29.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №520/30.

Geographical names: Nuha is the former name of the town of Sheki in Azerbaijan **Biographical data:**

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №170/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 28, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №170/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №170/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 28, allows us to determine the time.

Geographical names: Petrovsk – until 1857 was the village and fortress in the place of the port city of Makhachkala in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №170/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 28, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №170/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 28, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: Theodore Radetsky had two wives. The first was Larisa Ivanova (daughter of Nikolai), whom he divorced, and the second was Serafima Lebedeva (daughter of Pyotr). We cannot say exactly which of the two he is talking about, because the date of marriage to the second wife is not known.

Biographical data:

Radetsky Theodore (son of Theodore) (1820-1890) – Military Engineer and General of the Russian Army. He participated in the battles against the North Caucasus from 1843; From 1865, he was the 38th, and from 1868 - the head of the 21st Infantry Division. He also participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №170/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 28, allows us to determine the time.

Note: No further information could be obtained about priest Besarion.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №170/58, p. 2 v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Radetsky Theodore (son of Theodore) (1820-1890) – Military Engineer and General of the Russian Army. He participated in the battles against the North Caucasus from 1843; From 1865, he was the 38th, and from 1868 - the head of the 21st Infantry Division. He also participated in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №171/58, p. 2 v.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №171/58, p. 2 v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbelini-Opochinina Barbare (daughter of Jakob) (1820-?) – Wife of Lieutenant-General Alexei Opochinin, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Jakob).

Opochinin Peter (son of Alexei) (1853-1907) – Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani-Opochinina.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №80/48.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on September 9 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Merab Andronikashvili.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Andronikashvili Archil (son of Ivane) (1798-1868) – Captain of headquarters of the Russian Guards, Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's son, who served with him as a messenger in 1850s.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 101r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Melikishvili Ivane (son of Levan) (1855-1878) – Illegal son of General Levan Melikishvili (son of Ivane) and Mariam (Maiko) Orbeliani (daughter of Kaikhosro), cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №80/48.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze-Dadiani on September 9 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №80/48.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №108/79, p. 1v.

Identification of persons: The letter does not say anything else about Ilia Gruzinskiy, but during this period young and educated Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy was the grandson of Bagrat Batonishvili, Ilia (son of Alexandre).

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Ilia (son of Alexandre) (1853-1885) – Son of Alexandre Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Bagrat) and Elene Tarkhan-Mouravi.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №629/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 83.

Dating: The letter says that a workshop school was opened in Tbilisi two days before. Since this school opened on September 28 1880, the letter must have been written on September 30th.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №195/64.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №109/79.

Biographical data:

Cholokashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1803-1833) – Participated in the Georgian conspiracy of 1832 against Russian rule.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 101.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani-Tsulukidze Nino (daughter of Kaplan) (1839-?) – Dimitri Tsulukidze's (son of Paata) wife, daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Kaplan.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1880, November 27, №250.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №172/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani in November, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Chavchavadze-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Chavchavadze-Jorjadze Nino (daughter of David) (1859-1936) – daughter of David Chavchavadze and Anna Bagration-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze, wife of David Jorjadze (son of Giorgi).

Chavchavadze-Astafieva Elene (daughter of David) (1850-1929) – Wife of Nikolai Astafiev (son of Aleksei), Major-General of the Russian Army.

Chavchavadze-Cholokashvili Anastasia (daughter of David) (1856-1927) – Wife of Nikoloz (Kiko) Cholokashvili (son of zaal).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №172/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani in November, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №172/58, p. 2 v.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani in November, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Machabeli Vasil (son of Giorgi) (1845-1918) – Prince, lawyer, public figure, brother of Ivane Machabeli.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №172/58, p. 2 v.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Giorgi) (1808-1897) – Wife of Mamuka (Makar) Orbeliani (son of Tamaz).

Orbeliani-Tarkhan-Mouravi Barbare (Babo) (daughter of Mamuka) (1842-1913) – Wife of Ioseb Tarkhan-Mouravi (son of David).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 103r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №498/76.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Alexandre Tsagareli on December 8 1880, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №498/76.

Biographical data:

Tsagareli Alexandre (son of Anton) (1844-1929) – Philologist, historian, after graduating from the University of St. Petersburg he studied in Germany and Austria. From 1872, he headed the Department of Georgian Language at the University of St. Petersburg. From 1922, he was a professor at Tbilisi University.

Source: Dimitri Kipiani, “Mr. Editor!... Newspaper *Droeba*, 1880, №262.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 102r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1880, December 17, №266, p. 2.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, S - 5079, p. 18v.

Dating: From an inscription on a collection prepared for publication in 1881: “Undoubtedly, these poems belong to Alex. Chavch., however, none of them were in the notebook copied by me”, it seems that this manuscript collection must have been compiled before 1881.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of Garsevan) (1786-1846) – Romanticist, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army. He took part in the conspiracy of 1832, in the wars against Napoleon, Iran, Turkey, and Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №81/48.

Dating: It is clear from Grigol's letter, sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze on January 15, that he had already sent a letter to Loris-Melikov at her request previous week. January 15 was Thursday. Accordingly, the letter to Loris-Melikov was to be sent on January 5-10, and Ekaterine Chavchavadze's letter was to be received by January 5.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakhети. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 8r.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Terhugasov Arzas (son of Artem) (1819-1881) – General of the Russian Army, hero of the Russo-Turkish War. In 1859, he was appointed Commander of the Apsheron Infantry Regiment, and in 1866 – Commander of the 38th Infantry Division.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №81/48.

Dating: It is clear from Grigol's letter sent to Ekaterine Chavchavadze on January 15 that he had already sent a letter to Loris-Melikov at her request previous week. January 15 was Thursday. Accordingly, the letter to Loris-Melikov was to be sent on January 4-11

Biographical data:

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Chavchavadze Garsevan (son of Revaz) (1757-1811) – Diplomat, Ambassador of Georgia to Russia.

Shamil (1798–1871) – Political, military and religious leader of Caucasian Muslims in 1834-1859.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Dimitri Kipiani's personal archives, №1760.

Biographical data:

Gurieli-Tsereteli Pelagia (daughter of Kaikhosro) (?-1883) – Granddaughter of Giorgi V of Guria, wife of Nestor Tsereteli, a bibliophile. Her dowry included an illustrated XVIII-century manuscript of Solomon I – “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin”, which is called “owned by the Tseretelis”. Grigol Orbeliani dedicated a poem to Pelageya Tsereteli.

Kipiani Dimitri (son of Ivane) (1814-1887) – Georgian statesman, publicist, writer and translator.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №81/48.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Alexandre Kazbegi's personal archives, №221.

Dating: Alexandre Kazbegi's "Elguja" was being published in *Droeba* in January 18 1881, and, naturally, Grigol Orbeliani would familiarize himself with the text from there.

Biographical data:

Kazbegi Alexandre (son of Mikheil) (1848-1893) – Prose writer, playwright, poet, follower of the sixties, one of the founders of historical drama in Georgia.

Meunargia Iona (son of Mikheil) (1852-1919) – Writer, publicist, public figure. After Martvili and Tbilisi Theological Seminaries, he studied in Paris and Geneva. His letters were published in various magazines and newspapers. He was one of the initiators of the publication of "The Knight in the Panther's Skin" in 1888 and its translator into French.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 104r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 106r-v.

Geographical names: Geok Tepe is a city in the territory of Turkmenistan.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Skobelev Mikhail (son of Dimitri) (1843-1882) – General of the Infantry of the Russian Army, from 1880 was head of the military expedition in Turkmenistan.

Source: Sol. Tsaishvili, *Literary sketches*, 1965, p. 108; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, February 11, №31, pp. 3-4; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1884, September 29, №210.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 107r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on February 9 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, February 11, №31, pp. 3-4.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №521/30.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1830-1903) – Chairman of the Civil Department of the Tbilisi District Court Chamber. Vice-Governor of Tbilisi Province in 1865-1867.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 106r.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention Meyendorf's name, but another letter by Grigol Orbeliani mentions Feofil Meyendorf (son of Egor), who was in the Emperor's retinue at the time and was in St. Petersburg.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1830-1903) – Chairman of the Civil Department of the Tbilisi District Court Chamber. Vice-Governor of Tbilisi Province in 1865-1867.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

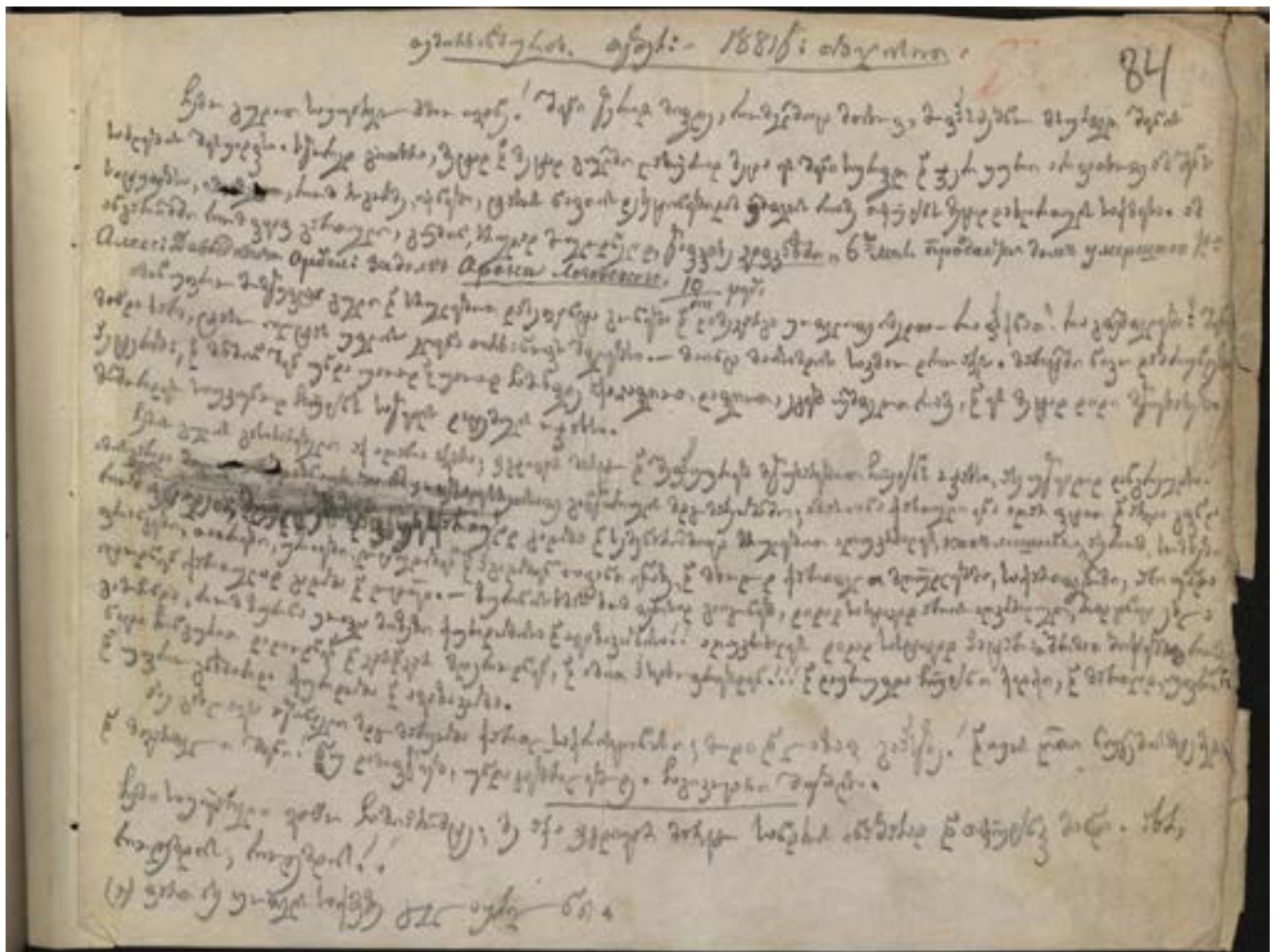
Meyendorf Feofil (son of Egor) (1838-1919) – General of the Russian Cavalry, Adjutant-General, participant in the Russo-Turkish and Russo-Japanese Wars of 1877-1878, Commander of the Hussar Regiment of the Life Guards from 1874. He was a member of the retinue of the Emperor from 1877, Commander of the Second Division of the Cavalry from 1884-1892.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 84.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 84.



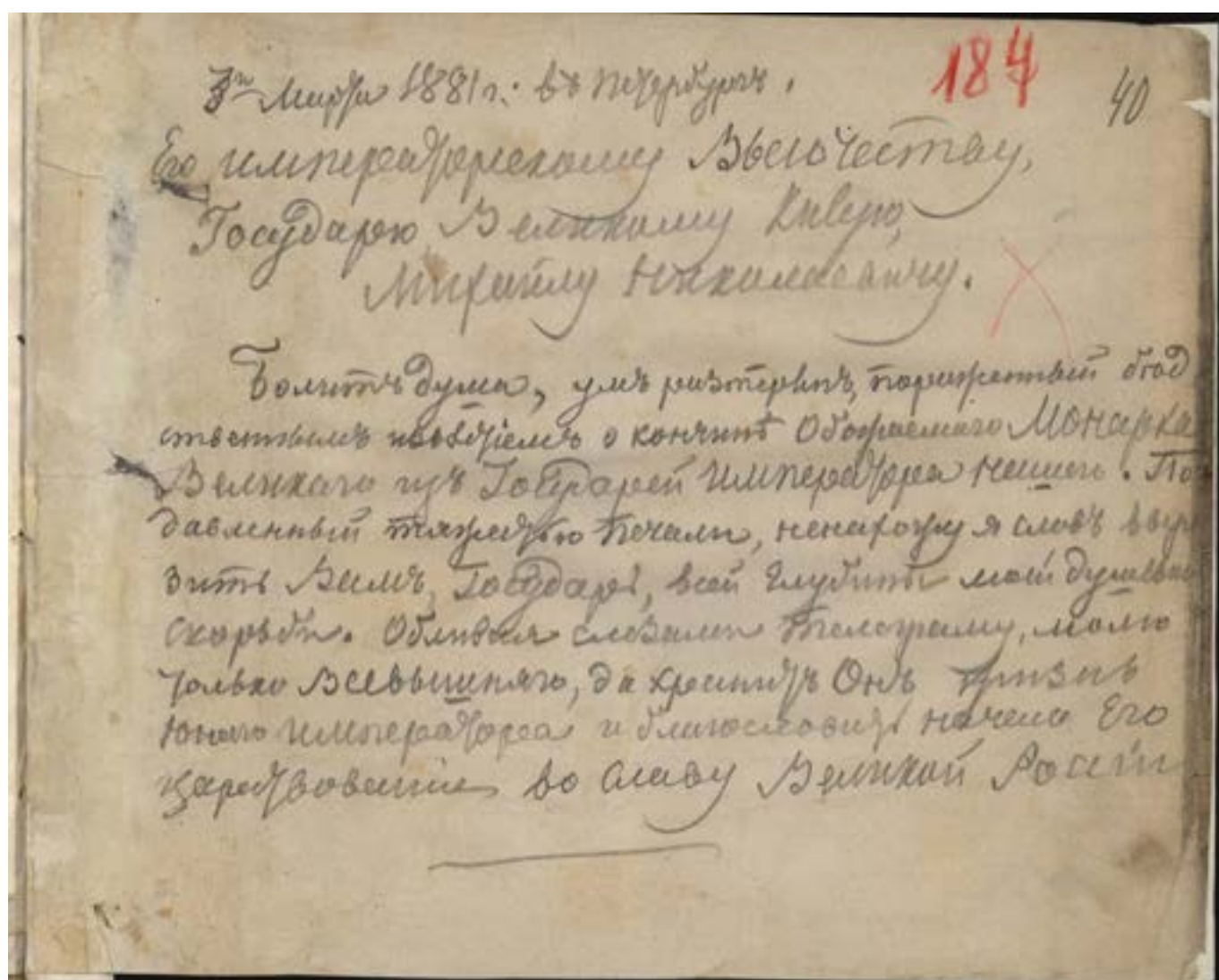
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 184.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 184.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Alexander)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 107r.

Dating: The letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on March 16 and historical sources about the Emperor's burial, allow us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 107r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №630/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №631/26.

Geographical names: The letter refers to Bolnisi as "Ekaterinfeld".

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 108r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya on April 6 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 108r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Olga Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya on April 6 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 108r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Chavchavadze-Griboedova Nino (daughter of Alexandre) (1812-1857) – Daughter of Georgian poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of Russian diplomat and playwright Alexander Griboedov. Grigol Orbeliani felt unrequited love toward her.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Anastasia (daughter of Grigol) (1805-1882) – Wife of Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Giorgi XII), mother-in-law of Grigol Orbeliani's brother - Ilia.

Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Mikhail Loris-Melikov, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №110/79.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Amilakhvari Ivane (son of Givi) (1829-1905) – General of the Russian Army, public figure, philanthropist, hero of the Russian-Ottoman War of 1877-1878.

Amilakhvari Ivane (son of Givi) (1829-1905) – General of the Russian Army, public figure, philanthropist, hero of the Russian-Ottoman War of 1877-1878.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Alexander)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №110/79.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Alexander)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №110/79.

Biographical data:

Amilakhvari Ivane (son of Givi) (1829-1905) – General of the Russian Army, public figure, philanthropist, hero of the Russian-Ottoman War of 1877-1878.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 109r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Chavchavadze-Chavchavadze Mariam (Kako) (daughter of David) (1849-1921) – Wife of Zakaria Chavchavadze (son of Gulbaat), philanthropist and best horsewoman.

Cholokashvili Nikoloz (Kiko) (son of Zaal) (1840-1906) – Colonel of the Russian Army.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №522/30.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №111/79, p. 1v.

Biographical data:

Sabinin Mikhail (Gobron) (son of Pavel) (1845-1900) – Writer, iconographer, public figure. Researcher of Georgian antiquities and religious writings. He studied the history of the Georgian Church.

Loris-Melikov Mikhail (son of Tariel) (1825-1888) – Adjutant-General, Count, Member of the Russian State Council, Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia from 1880 to 1881 and Head of the Gendarmerie.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, May 28, №109, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, May 28, №109, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №477-d.

Dating: This must be the photo sent to Klavdy Yermolov on July 20 1881. Therefore, it must have been taken beforehand.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №477-d.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №87/80.

Biographical data:

Yermolov Klavdy (Omar) (son of Aleksei) (1823-1895) – Major-General of the Russian Army, son of a member of the Russian State Council, General Aleksey Yermolov (son of Peter) and Totai, a Kakhasura Kumukh woman. In 1850s, he was an Adjutant of the Commander of the Caucasian Line.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 85.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

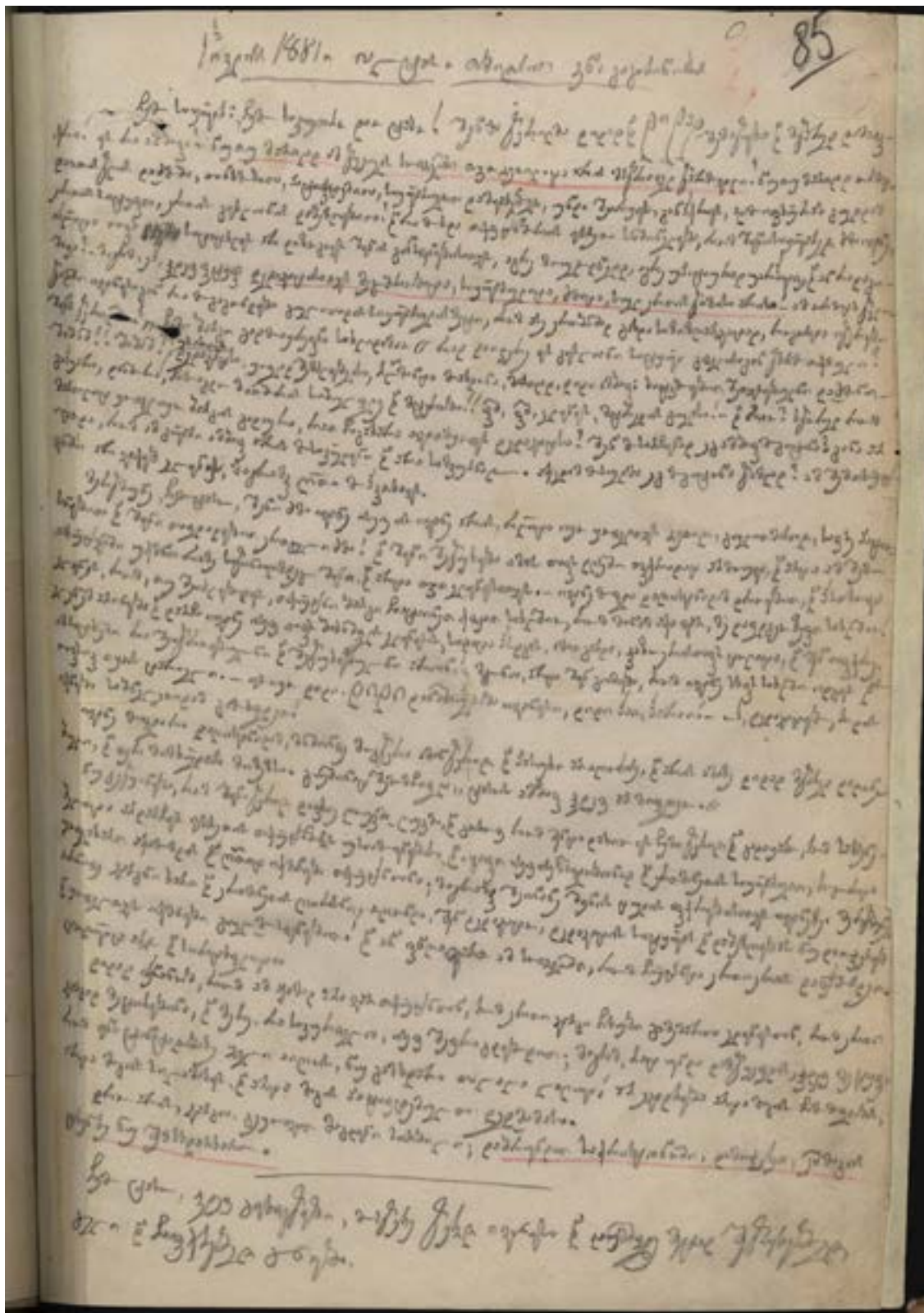
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 85.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 85.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №426/29.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Chavchavadze-Saginashvili Elisabeth (daughter of Grigol) (1840-1925) – Ilia Chavchavadze's sister, Alexandre Saginashvili's second wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №130/32.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Baron Alexander Nikolai on July 18 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №130/32.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №522/30.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Kakala (?-1865) – Grigol Orbeliani's former serf, who accompanied him during Grigol's service in the North Caucasus.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeugmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 111r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 20 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 111r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 20 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Opochinin Alexei (son of Peter) (1807-1885) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army from 1858 until his death. Commandant of Tbilisi, husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin – Barbare Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, August 20, №173, pp. 1-2.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 111r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 20 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Melikishvili Alexandra (daughter of Mamuka) (1835-1914) – Daughter of Major-General Mamuka (Makar) Orbeliani (son of Tamaz), wife of General Levan Melikishvili (son of Ivane).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 111r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on August 20 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 111r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Eristavi Alexandre (son of Estate) (American) (1839-1899) – Prince of Ksani, he lived in America and fought on the northerners' side during the Civil War.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 112r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 11 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 112r; Newspaper Ivane Arjevanidze, "From the Activities of Akaki Tsereteli on the Scientific-Public Arena"; The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №25024; *Droeba*, 1881, №189, p. 3.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 11 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chubinashvili David (son of Iese) (1814-1891) – Scientist, lexicologist, translator, Rustvelologist. The first Georgian professor at the University of St. Petersburg. He compiled Georgian-Russian-French dictionary. He made a great contribution to the revival and development of Georgian culture.

Tsagareli Alexandre (son of Anton) (1844-1929) – Philologist, historian, after graduating from the University of St. Petersburg he studied in Germany and Austria. From 1872, he headed the Department of Georgian Language at the University of St. Petersburg. From 1922, he was a professor at Tbilisi University.

Okromchedlishvili Ilia (son of Lazare) (1838-1898) – Public figure, scientist, teacher, philanthropist, specialist in Oriental languages. He taught Georgian at Moscow University.

Kostomarov Nikolai (son of Ivan) (1817-1885) – Russian historian, publicist, writer and teacher. Correspondent-Member of the Imperial Academy.

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 112r; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, №190, p. 2.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on October 11 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, №189, p. 3.

Source: Ivane Arjevanidze, “From the works of Akaki Tsereteli in the scientific-public arena”, The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №25024.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Levan (son of Ivane) (1817-1892) – General of the Russian Army Cavalry, Deputy Viceroy and Member of the State Council. In 1854-1856, he was a head of Zaqatala region. In 1877-1878, he led the suppression of the uprising in Dagestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 112r; Newspaper *Droeba*, 1881, №190, p. 2.

Dating: The archaeological congress ended on September 21 and the source mentions that these banquets were held after completion.

Biographical data:

Tsagareli Alexandre (son of Anton) (1844-1929) – Philologist, historian, after graduating from the University of St. Petersburg he studied in Germany and Austria. From 1872, he headed the Department of Georgian Language at the University of St. Petersburg. From 1922, he was a professor at Tbilisi University.

Chubinashvili David (son of Iese) (1814-1891) – Scientist, lexicologist, translator, Rustvelologist. The first Georgian professor at the University of St. Petersburg. He compiled Georgian-Russian-French dictionary. He made a great contribution to the revival and development of Georgian culture.

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Orbeliani Vakhtang (son of Vakhtang) (1812-1890) – Romanticist, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, Major General of the Russian Army, commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1855.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Sarajishvili Alexandre (son of Ivane) (1851-1914) – Writer, critic, publicist, public figure, one of the founders of the Georgian Historical and Ethnographic Society. In 1902-03, he was the editor-publisher of *Iveria*.

Eristavi (of Ksani) Nikoloz (Kola) (son of Revaz) (1850-1915) – Son of Nikoloz Baratashvili's sister - Ekaterine and Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva).

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №524/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on October 3 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №524/30.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Niko Chavchavadze on October 3 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №524/30.

Note: The source does not mention the name of Podkhaluzin and no further information could be obtained.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 112r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani-Melikishvili Alexandra (daughter of Mamuka) (1835-1914) – Daughter of Major-General Mamuka (Makar) Orbeliani (son of Tamaz), wife of General Levan Melikishvili (son of Ivane).

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 114r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 113r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 6 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 113r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 113r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 6 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №632/26.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions only the surname "Vorontsov", but depending on the context, it should be about Ilarion Vorontsov-Dashkov, who at that time was the Minister of the Imperial Properties and Chancellor of the Order in St. Petersburg. The name of Kona Eristavi's son is not mentioned. He had sons: Mikheil, Alexandre and Dimitri. The latter was 21 at the time and most likely the matter concerns one of the elder sons.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Vorontsov-Dashkov Ilarion (son of Ivan) (1837-1916) – Russian statesman and military figure, Adjutant-General, Chief of the Emperor's Guard since 1881, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1905-1916.

Eristavi Jakob (Kona) (son of Mirmanoz) (1817-1896) – Manana Eristavi-Orbeliani's brother.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 115r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 116r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 8 1881, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 116r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Lermontov Mikhail (son of Yuri) (1814-1841) – Famous Russian classicist.

Zichy Mihaly (1827-1906) – Hungarian painter, graphic artist and illustrator. In addition to “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”, he has illustrated the works of Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Pushkin, and other classics.

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 118r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 14, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Chavchavadze-Saginashvili Elisabeth (daughter of Grigol) (1840-1925) – Ilia Chavchavadze's sister, Alexandre Saginashvili's second wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 118r.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Bagratiuni-Gruzinskaya Tamar (daughter of David) (1850-1931) – Wife of Irakli Bagratiuni-Gruzinskiy, son of Alexandre Batonishvili. After the death of her husband, she lived abroad with her children for a long time, and then returned to Georgia.

Chavchavadze-Jorjadze Nino (daughter of David) (1859-1936) – daughter of David Chavchavadze and Anna Bagratiuni-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze, wife of David Jorjadze (son of Giorgi).

Orbeliani Mariam (daughter of Vakhtang) (1852-1941) – Daughter of Romantic poet Vakhtang Orbeliani, public figure, member of various cultural societies.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 118r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №525/30.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Sophio (daughter of Shalva) (1832-1887) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: Akaki Tsereteli, the complete collection of works in twenty volumes, volume II, p. 8.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Orbeliani Vakhtang (son of Vakhtang) (1812-1890) – Romanticist, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, Major General of the Russian Army, commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1855.

Baratashvili Nikoloz (Tato) (son of Meliton) (1817-1845) – Famous poet, romanticist; Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Mukhammas, pocket calendar, 1882, Tbilisi, 1881.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, the Fund of Georgian Manuscripts, S – 5079; Alexandre Chavchavadze's poems, P. Umikashvili's edition, Tbilisi, 1881.

Dating: During the life of Grigol Orbeliani, the poems of Alexandre Chavchavadze were published as a book only once, in 1881. It seems that the work on editing these texts preceded the publication of the collection. Accordingly, the manuscript must be dated by the period before 1881.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Alexandre (son of David) (1853-1900) – Son of David Chavchavadze. His wife was Tinatin Maghalashvili (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, 4358-d.

Dating: In the photo, Grigol Orbeliani looks a little older than on the photo taken in 1881.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, 4358-d.



Source: Grigol Orbeliani's letter to Ivane Orbeliani, the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №196/64.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 117r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 117r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on January 19, allows us to determine the time.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №196/64.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Kaikhosro Mukhransky's daughter and her future husband.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Konstantine) (1833-1892) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Aide-de-Camp, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, served in St. Petersburg.

Orbeliani Dimitri (son of Vakhtang) (1806-1882) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti.

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Zichy Mihaly (1827-1906) – Hungarian painter, graphic artist and illustrator. In addition to “The Knight in the Panther's Skin”, he has illustrated the works of Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Pushkin, and other classics.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 5r.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative – Alexander Orbeliani (son of David) and Evdokia Somova.

Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova Maria (daughter of Pavel) (1815-1883) – Wife of the staff-captain of the Russian army and a large landowner, Mikheil Somov (son of Alexander), the mother-in-law of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David).

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, April 2, №65, p. 1.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, №65, p. 1.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 88.

Dating: The information in the telegram, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 20 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 128r.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Obolenskaya-Bagratiuni-Gruzinskaya Anastasia (daughter of Grigol) (1805-1882) – Wife of Ilia Bagratiuni-Gruzinskiy (son of Giorgi XII), mother-in-law of Grigol Orbeliani's brother - Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 105.

Biographical data:

Perettsy Egor (son of Abram) (1833-1899) – State figure of the Russian Empire, Secretary of State from 1878-1882.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Alexander)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 105.

Biographical data:

Perettsy Egor (son of Abram) (1833-1899) – State figure of the Russian Empire, Secretary of State from 1878-1882.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Alexander)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 129r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Obolenskaya-Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Anastasia (daughter of Grigol) (1805-1882) – Wife of Ilia Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy (son of Giorgi XII), mother-in-law of Grigol Orbeliani's brother - Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 86.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Eristavi on April 30 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi (of Ksani) Nikoloz (Kola) (son of Revaz) (1850-1915) – Son of Nikoloz Baratashvili's sister - Ekaterine and Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva).

Tamamsheva Ekaterine (daughter of Mikhail) (1857-1937) – Daughter of Tamamshev Mikhail, a merchant and Maecenas, wife of Nikoloz (Kola) Eristavi (son of Revaz), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew's son.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №189/118.

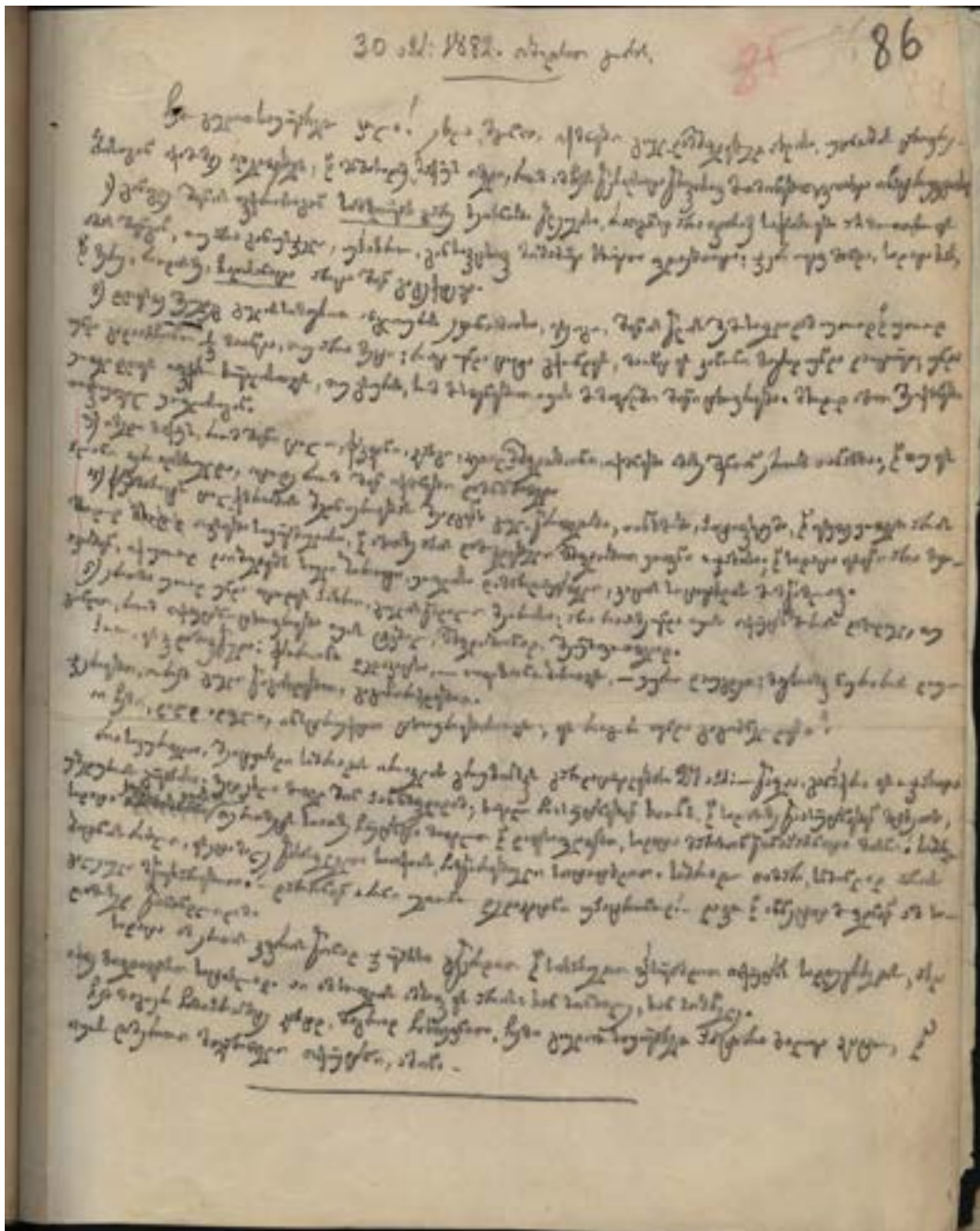
Identification of persons: The recipient is referred to as "Kola" in the letter. The surname is not written, but among Grigol Orbeliani's relatives, Nikoloz Eristavi (son of Revaz), his niece Ekaterine Baratashvili's son, was addressed as "Kola". According to the contents of the letter, he seems to be newly married and indeed, Nikoloz Eristavi married Ekaterine Tamamsheva (daughter of Mikhail) on April 25 1882.

Biographical data:

Eristavi (of Ksani) Nikoloz (Kola) (son of Revaz) (1850-1915) – Son of Nikoloz Baratashvili's sister - Ekaterine and Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, №7515a, p. 86.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 86.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Eristavi on April 30 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Source: Magazine *Iveria*, 1882, №4-5, p. 62.

Identification of persons: The publication mentions “Queen” and Ekaterine Chavchavadze was identified as such based on the research.

Biographical data:

Meunargia Iona (son of Mikheil) (1852-1919) – Writer, publicist, public figure. After Martvili and Tbilisi Theological Seminaries, he studied in Paris and Geneva. His letters were published in various magazines and newspapers. He was one of the initiators of the publication of “The Knight in the Panther’s Skin” in 1888 and its translator into French.

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, p. 36.

Dating: The letter reads only “May 1”, and the year is determined from the inscription made by Polievktos Karbelashvili.

Identification of persons: The names of the Karbelashvilis are not specified in the letter, but they are mentioned in the inscription made by Polievktos Karbelashvili on the document.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Karbelashvili Polievktos (son of Grigol) (1855-1936) – Historian, writer, musician, clergyman, dean, researcher and performer of old Georgian hymns. He copied and preserved up to 2000 Georgian historical documents and was engaged in publishing activities.

Karbelashvili Vasil (son of Grigol) (1858-1936) – Musician, singer, ecclesiastical and public figure.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, stock 481, description 2, case №365, p. 36.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Zakaria Chavchavadze on May 1882 and the inscription on it made by Polievktos Karbelashvili, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 102.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Identification of persons: The source does not mention the patronymic of Ketevan Eristavi, but the research identified that the matter should concern Ketevan Eristavi (daughter of Estate), who was married to lawyer Nikoloz Chavchavadze (son of Dimitri).

Biographical data:

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Eristavi-Chavchavadze Ketevan (daughter of Estate) (1838-1896) – Nikoloz Chavchavaze’s (son of Dimitri) wife.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Alexander)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 103.

Dating: The letter is written after another one sent to Dmitry Staroselsky and dated May 6.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Dimitri) (1830-1903) – Chairman of the Civil Department of the Tbilisi District Court Chamber. Vice-Governor of Tbilisi Province in 1865-1867.

Staroselsky Dmitry (son of Simon) (1832-1884) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, Senator, Chairman of the Caucasus Mining Division, Governor of Baku, Head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Eristavi-Chavchavadze Mariam (Maia) (daughter of Shalva) (1816-1869) – Daughter

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 87.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Mikhail (son of Simon) (1782-1856) – Russian nobleman, Field-Marshal-General, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1844-1854. He made the greatest contribution to the development of Odessa. He was awarded the title of Prince for his struggle against Shamil and his outstanding selflessness in Chechnya. A public library, a botanical garden, the Georgian magazine Tsiskari, an opera house, Georgian and Russian theatres and more were established during his rule in Tbilisi.

Stolypina-Vorontsova Maria (daughter of Vasily) (1819-1895) – Wife of Simon Vorontsov, daughter-in-law of the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov.

Vorontsov Simon (son of Mikhail) (1823-1882) – General of the Russian Army Infantry, son of Mikhail Vorontsov, Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 87.

Biographical data:

Vorontsov Simon (son of Mikhail) (1823-1882) – General of the Russian Army Infantry, son of Mikhail Vorontsov, Viceroy of the Caucasus.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 89.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

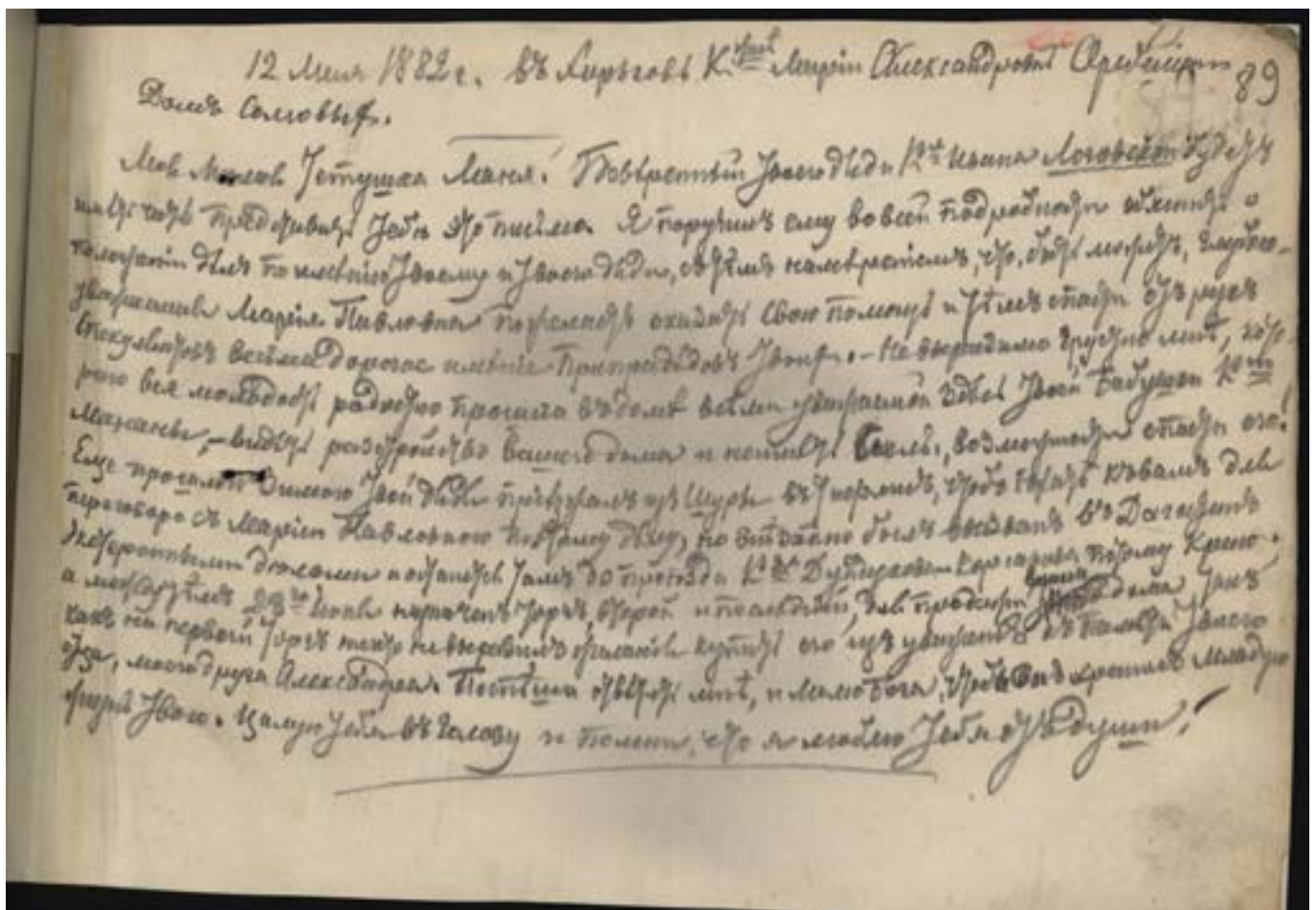
Biographical data:

Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Alexander) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s relative – Alexander Orbeliani (son of David) and Evdokia Somova.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova Maria (daughter of Pavel) (1815-1883) – Wife of the staff-captain of the Russian army and a large landowner, Mikheil Somov (son of Alexander), the mother-in-law of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 89.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 88.

Dating: The information in the telegram, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on May 20 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 90.

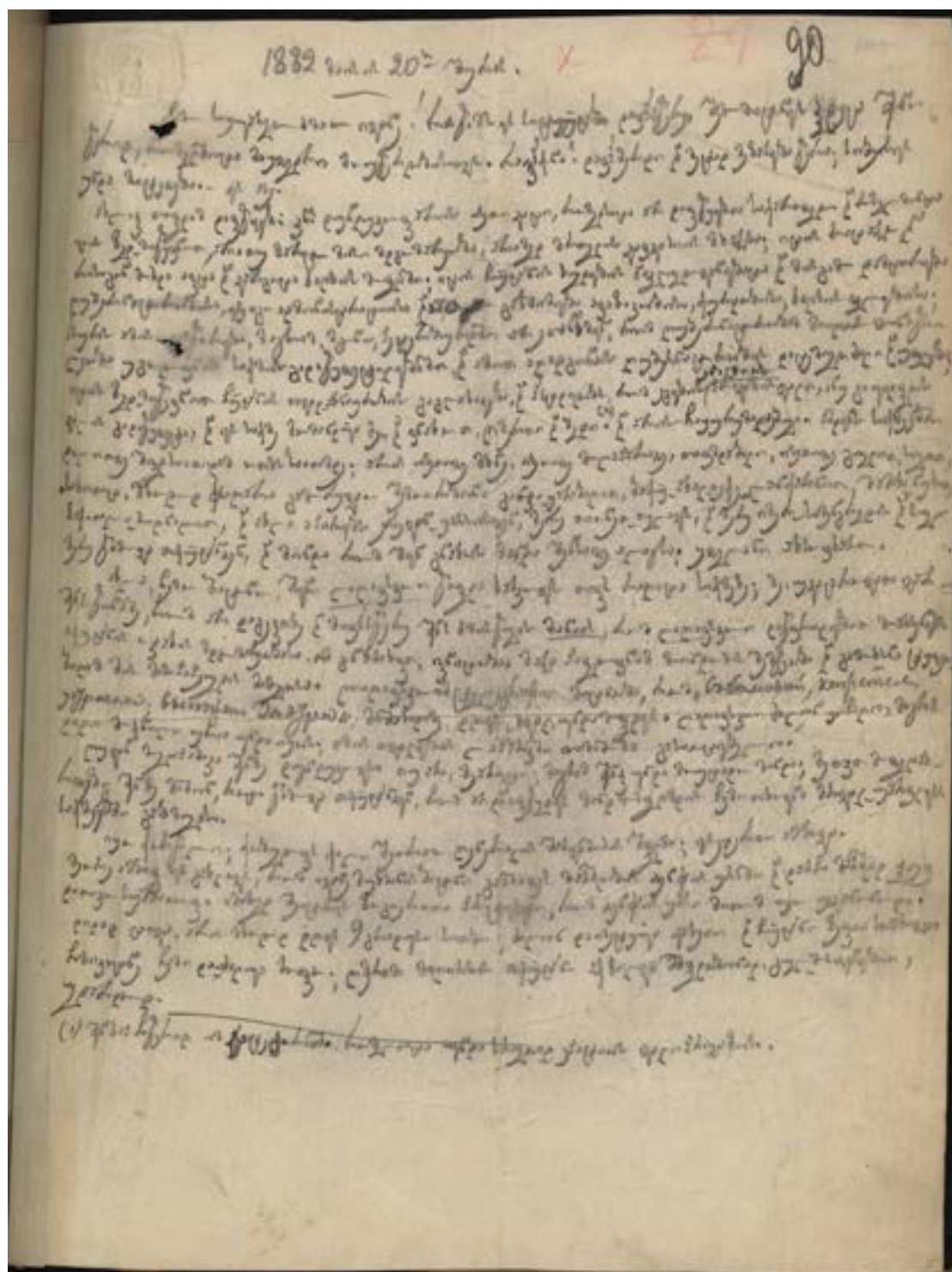
Biographical data:

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova Maria (daughter of Pavel) (1815-1883) – Wife of the staff-captain of the Russian army and a large landowner, Mikheil Somov (son of Alexander), the mother-in-law of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 90.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 88.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Chavchavadze David (son of Alexandre) (1818-1884) – Son of the poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1853-1856, he headed the defense of Kakheti. He was married to Anna Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya (daughter of Ilia), the granddaughter of Giorgi XII.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №490/8.

Geographical names: Orbelyanovka and Tempel'goff are villages in the Stavropol region.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №633/26.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention Nestor's last name and the identity of the person is unknown.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №490/8.

Source: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №16263.

Dating: The letter is dated: May 30, Sunday. Grigol Orbeliani met Nikoloz Astafiev in early 1871. From this time until Grigol's death this date coincides with Sunday in 1871, 1876 and 1882.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention the addressee's last name, but the first name and father's name are "Nikolai son of Aleksei". In Grigol Orbeliani's circle, we find the only person with such name – Nikolai Astafiev (son of Aleksei), whom he met in 1871 and had a very good relationship with. We therefore suggest that the letter may be sent to him.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Astafieva Elene (daughter of David) (1850-1929) – Wife of Nikolai Astafiev (son of Aleksei), Major-General of the Russian Army.

Astafiev Nikolai (son of Aleksei) (1842-1889) – Major-General of the Russian Army, military historian. In 1871, he was appointed emergency officer at the headquarters of the Caucasus Military District, husband of Elene Chavchavadze (daughter of David).

Source: Magazine *Iveria*, 1882, №4-5, p. 62; Grigol Orbeliani, the complete collection of works, edited by Ak. Gatsrelia and J. Tchumburidze, Tbilisi, publishing house “Soviet Writer”, 1959, p. 109.

Biographical data:

Zhukovsky Vasily (son of Andrei) (1783-1852) – Russian poet, romanticist, translator, critic, teacher, author of the anthem of the Russian Empire (“God, Save the Tsar!”).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 91.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Giorgi Orbeliani on June 6 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bobritsky Pavel (son of Vasiliy) – Russian civil servant, secretary of the Black Sea District Court, supervisor of the Kutaisi branch of the Caucasus Joint Stock Company since 1880.

Golitsynsky Alexander (son of Mate) – Chief Auditor of the Joint Stock Division of the Stavropol Krai, Tergi and Kuban Districts.

Phisun alexandr (son of Aleksei) – Head of the Caucasus joint-stock company in 1882.

Palavandishvili-Bagratiioni-Mukhraneli Elisabeth (daughter of Nikoloz) (1840-1916) – Daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's relative, Mariam Orbeliani (daughter of Luarsab) and Nikoloz Palavandishvili (son of Ioseb), wife of Konstantine Bagratiioni-Mukhraneli (son of Ivane).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 91.

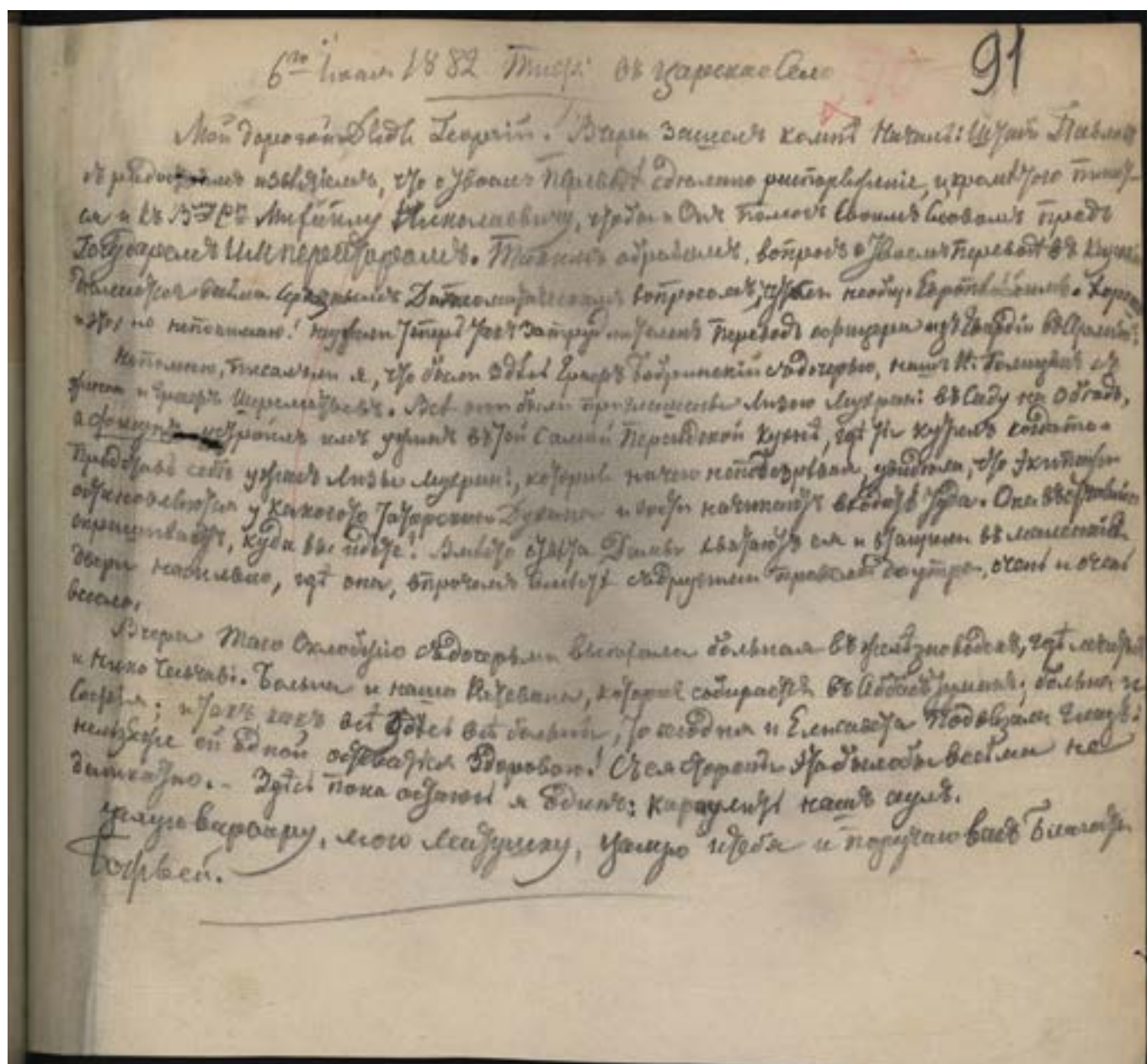
Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Romanov Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1832-1909) – Fourth son of Emperor Nikolai I, brother of Emperor Alexander II, General-Field Marshal, General-Feldzeichmeister, Chairman of the Council of State, active participant in the Russo-Turkish Wars. From 1862, he was Viceroy of the Caucasus and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army for 20 years.

Alexander III (Alexander Romanov (son of Alexander)) (1845-1894) – Son of Russian Emperor Alexander II, Emperor of Russia between 1881-1894.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 91.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 92.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Revaz Eristavi on June 8 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Note: State Credit Organization, Prikaz of Public Care, in short – “Prikaz” (State Office), was founded in Tbilisi in 1810. It received an annual interest rate of 6% on secured loans for real estate. If the debt was not repaid on time, the pledged property would be transferred directly to the ownership of “Prikaz”. In the 1890s, more than a quarter of all aristocratic estates were pledged to Prikaz.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani David (son of Ioane) (1801-1830) – Ensign of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani’s father’s cousin’s son, husband of Manana Eristavi (daughter of Mirmanoz).

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani’s distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Orbeliani Alexandre (son of David) (1829-1869) – Poet, playwright, publicist, leader of the nobility of Tbilisi province in 1858-1864, son of Manana Orbeliani.

Shirinskaya-Shikhmatova-Somova Maria (daughter of Pavel) (1815-1883) – Wife of the staff-captain of the Russian army and a large landowner, Mikheil Somov (son of Alexander), the mother-in-law of Alexandre Orbeliani (son of David).

Chavchavadze Zakaria (son of Gulbaat) (1825-1906) – General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, he commanded the Cavalry of the Corps on the Caucasus front.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of Mamuka) (1844-1919) – Cavalry General. He was married to Maria – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin, Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

Source: Art Palace of Georgia – Museum of the History of Culture, Fund of Manuscripts and Archival Documents, №169/16617.

Dating: The letter, which does not state the year, mentions a word uttered by Polievktos Karbelashvili about Irakli Bagrationi, who died on May 1 1882 and was buried in Mtskheta Cathedral.

Identification of persons: Karbelashvili's name is not mentioned in the source, but it is known that Polievktos Karbelashvili spoke at the funeral of Irakli Bagrationi.

Biographical data:

Karbelashvili Polievktos (son of Grigol) (1855-1936) – Historian, writer, musician, clergyman, dean, researcher and performer of old Georgian hymns. He copied and preserved up to 2000 Georgian historical documents and was engaged in publishing activities.

Orbeliani Vakhtang (son of Vakhtang) (1812-1890) – Romanticist, grandson of King Erekle II of Kartli-Kakheti, Major General of the Russian Army, commanded the Georgian Grenadier Regiment from 1855.

Orbeliani Mariam (daughter of Vakhtang) (1852-1941) – Daughter of Romantic poet Vakhtang Orbeliani, public figure, member of various cultural societies.

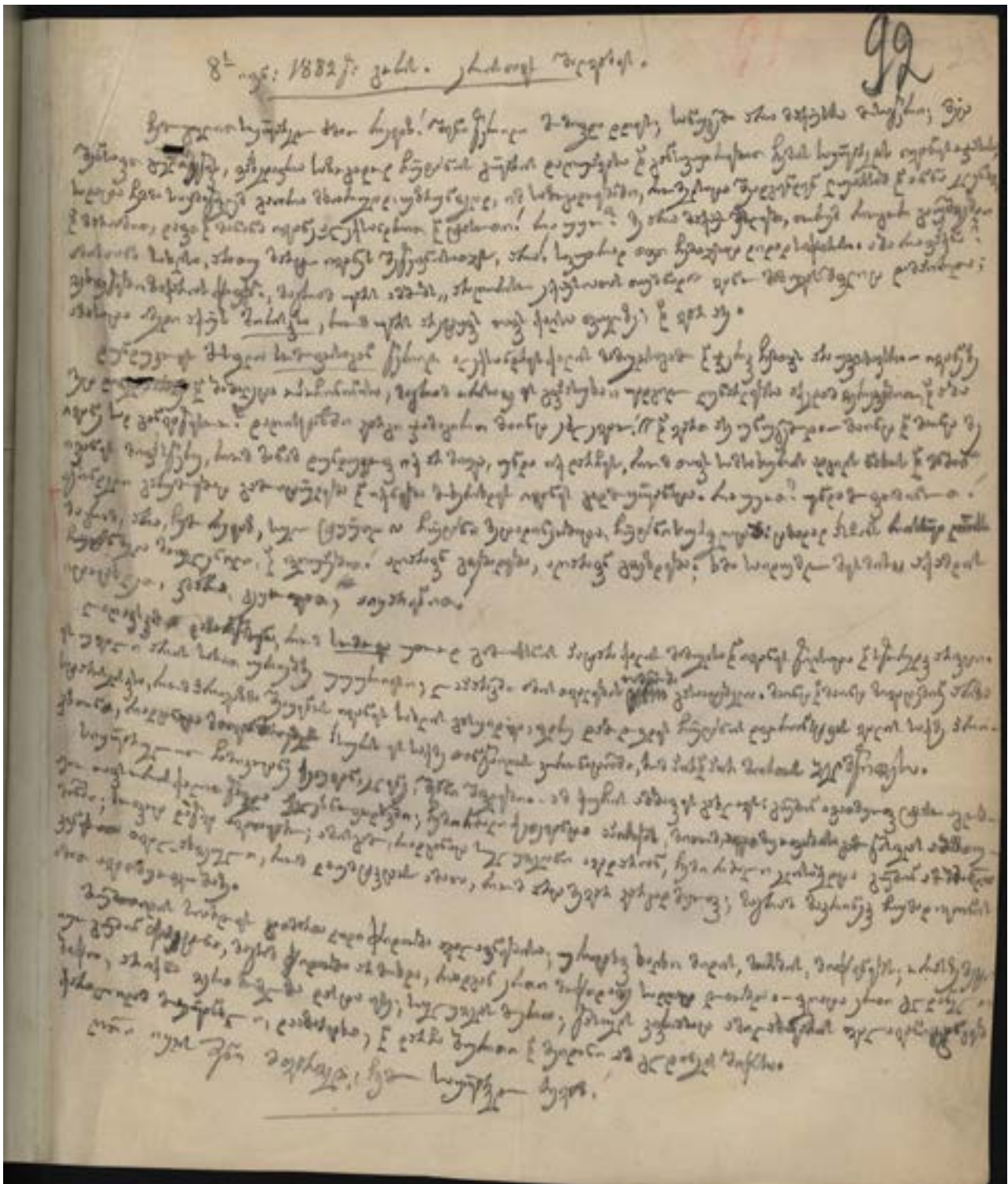
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 92.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Revaz (son of Shalva) (1828-1899) – Colonel of the Russian Army, son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin, Ekaterine Orbeliani (daughter of Aslan) and Shalva Eristavi (son of Revaz). He cooperated with the magazine Tsiskari, wrote poems and translated from Russian.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 92.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №634/26.

Biographical data:

Jorjadze Dimitri (son of David) (1822-1883) – Head of the District Chancellery in Temirkhanshura, present-day Buynaksk, Dagestan. He later became a member of the Viceroy's Council and one of the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Literacy among Georgians.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 94.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 127r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 127r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №383/20.

Note: The letter does not contain the address, but the content of the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on July 23, shows that the recipient was in Borjomi at that time.

Biographical data:

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 99.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 99.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №384/20; The National Archives of Georgia, Stock 5, Description 1, Case №7515a (old №175), p. 94.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, №7515a, p. 96.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №427/Hd 7695.

Note: No further information could be obtained about Zurabka.

Biographical data:

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №140/72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 28 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Identification of persons: Makrine's official name is not mentioned in the letter, but according to the context, it is supposed to be about Grigol's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's niece – Mariam Aleksi-Meskhishvili (daughter of Grigol).

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Alexi-Meskhishvili Mariam (Makrine) (daughter of Grigol) – Niece of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.

Bajiashvili – Tbilisi surgeon.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №140/72.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on July 28 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №140/72.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Rudnyov Ioannik (son of Ivan Maxim) (1826-1900) – Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church, Exarch of the Georgian Church in 1877-1882.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 93.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on July 31 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 93.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on July 31 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 93.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio on July 31 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi (of Ksani) Nikoloz (Kola) (son of Revaz) (1850-1915) – Son of Nikoloz Baratashvili’s sister - Ekaterine and Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva).

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani’s brother Zakaria’s wife.

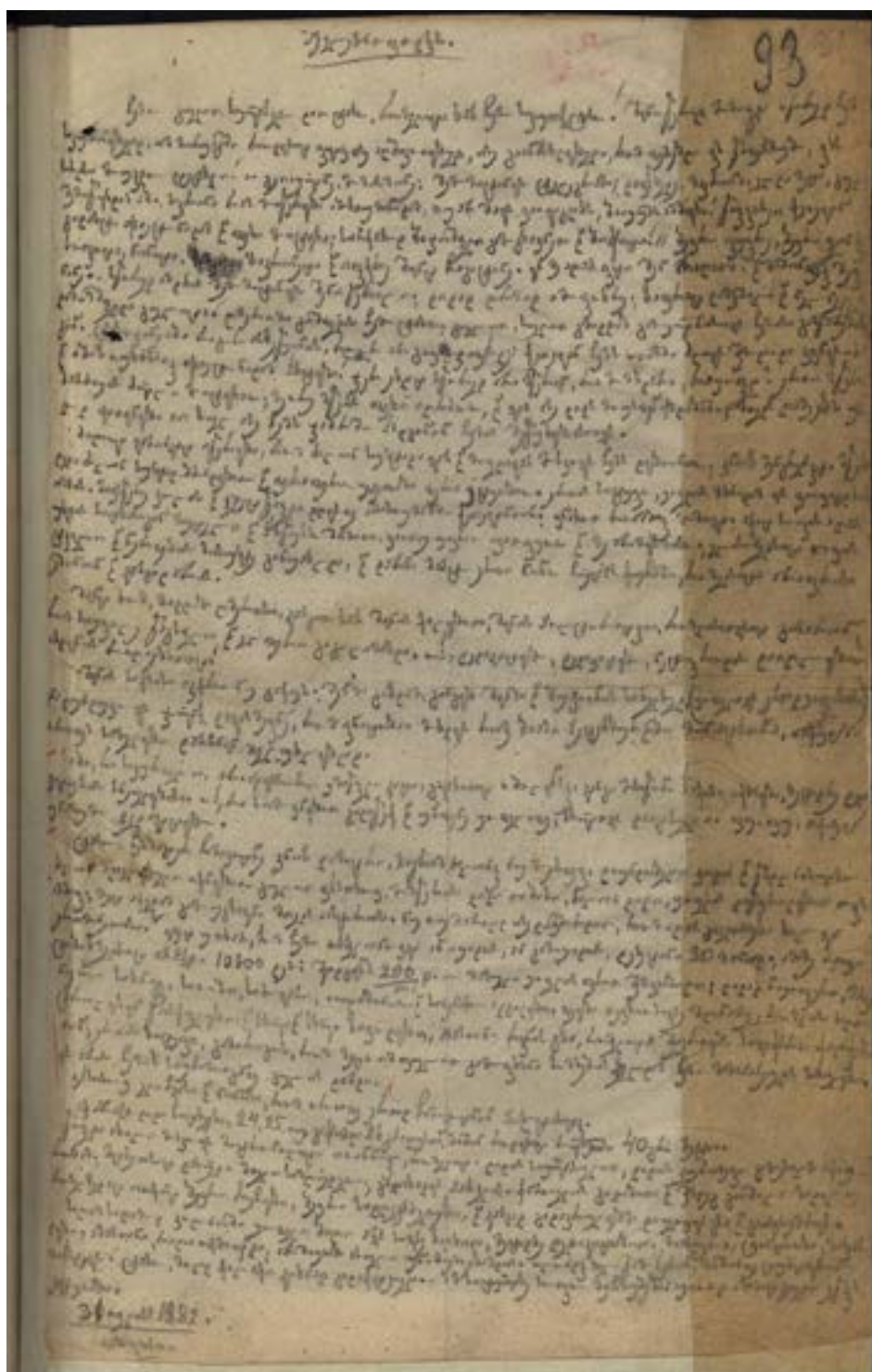
Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 93.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Oklobzhio (Oghlobzhio) Ivan (son of Dimitri) (1818-1880) – Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army, an active participant in the battles of the Caucasus. In 1876, he was appointed the Commander of the troops of the Kutaisi province; Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin’s daughter - Anastasia Orbeliani (daughter of Konstantine).

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 93.



Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №141/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze on August 8, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №141/63.

Note: Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze's letters are mixed with Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio's letters during the renumbering of Grigol Orbeliani's archive at the National Center of Manuscripts; No further information could be obtained about Solomonka.

Identification of persons: The source mentions "Makrine", who, according to the content, must be Ketevan's niece – Mariam Aleksii-Meskhishvili. The source mentions "Rotinov" without a name, but at that time doctor Abgar Rotinians (Rotinov) was working in Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Aleksii-Meskhishvili Mariam (Makrine) (daughter of Grigol) – Niece of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.

Bajashvili – Tbilisi surgeon.

Rotinians Abgar (son of Mark) – Doctor from Tbilisi.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 98.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze on August 10 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 98.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Nikoloz Chavchavadze on August 10 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №142/63.

Identification of persons: Taso's (Anastasia's) surname is not mentioned in the text, but it is identified by the corpus study of the letters.

Note: Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze's letters are mixed with Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio's letters during the renumbering of Grigol Orbeliani's archive at the National Center of Manuscripts.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 98.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №526/30.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №143/63.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze on August 23 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 126r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Orbeliani Zakaria (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1806-1847) – Colonel of the Russian Army, middle brother of Grigol Orbeliani. Died of cholera while serving in the Apsheron Regiment. He married Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili (daughter of Dimitri).

Orbeliani Ilia (son of Zurab (Dimitri)) (1818-1853) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the North Caucasus Wars, younger brother of Grigol Orbeliani. He was married to Barbare Bagrationi (daughter of Ilia). He was killed during the Crimean War near Bashkadiklar.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Elisabeth (daughter of Ilia) (1836-1862) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Arkadi Bashmakov (son of Dmitry).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Vera (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1863) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Nikolai Sviatopolk-Mirsky (son of Ivan).

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Orbeliani Alexandre (Baklana) (son of Giorgi) (1800-1870) – Cousin of Grigol Orbeliani, Lieutenant of the Russian Army. He retired from military service in 1852.

Orbeliani Ioseb (son of Konstantine) (1825-1879) – Major-General of the Russian Army, participant of the Crimean War, Assistant Commander of the Grenadier Division since 1868, Commander of the Alazani Troops during the Crimean War.

Orbeliani Mikheil (Mikhako) (son of Kaikhosro) (1814-1846) – Participant in the battles of Dagestan, Grigol Orbeliani's own cousin's son.

Eristavi-Orbeliani Manana (daughter of Mirmanoz) (1807-1870) – Wife of Grigol Orbeliani's distant relative – David Orbeliani (son of Ioan), participant of the conspiracy of 1832, owner of a literary salon.

Alexii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bajiashvili – Tbilisi surgeon.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Sviatopolk-Mirskaya-Baryatinskaya Olga (daughter of Dmitry) (1855-1898) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio Orbeliani Sviatopolk-Mirskaya.

Sviatopolk-Mirskaia-Orbeliani Maria (daughter of Dimitri) (1853-1889) – daughter of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin Sophio Orbeliani-Sviatopolk-Mirskaya, wife of Ivane Orbeliani (son of Mamuka).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №427a/Hd 7697.

Biographical data:

Bakradze Ninika – Servant who would accompany Grigol Orbeliani since his childhood.

Saginashvili Alexandre (son of Dimitri) (1808-1887) – Lieutenant General of the Russian Army, participant in the Russo-Iranian and Russo-Turkish wars; Husband of Barbare Orbeliani, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani since 1840; After Barbare's death, he married Ilia Chavchavadze's sister - Elisabeth.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Baratashvili Nino (daughter of Meliton) (1829-1906) – Sister of the poet Nikoloz Baratashvili, wife of Leonide Baratashvili, an employee of the magazine Tsiskari. She was captured by Shamil in 1854.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №143/63.

Biographical data:

Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Aleksi-Meskhishvili Mariam (Makrine) (daughter of Grigol) – Niece of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law, Ketevan Aleksi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №143/63; The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 95.

Identification of persons: Taso's (Anastasia's) surname is not mentioned in the text, but it is identified by the corpus study of the letters.

Note: Anastasia Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze's letters are mixed with Anastasia Orbeliani-Oklobzhio's letters during the renumbering of Grigol Orbeliani's archive at the National Center of Manuscripts.

Biographical data:

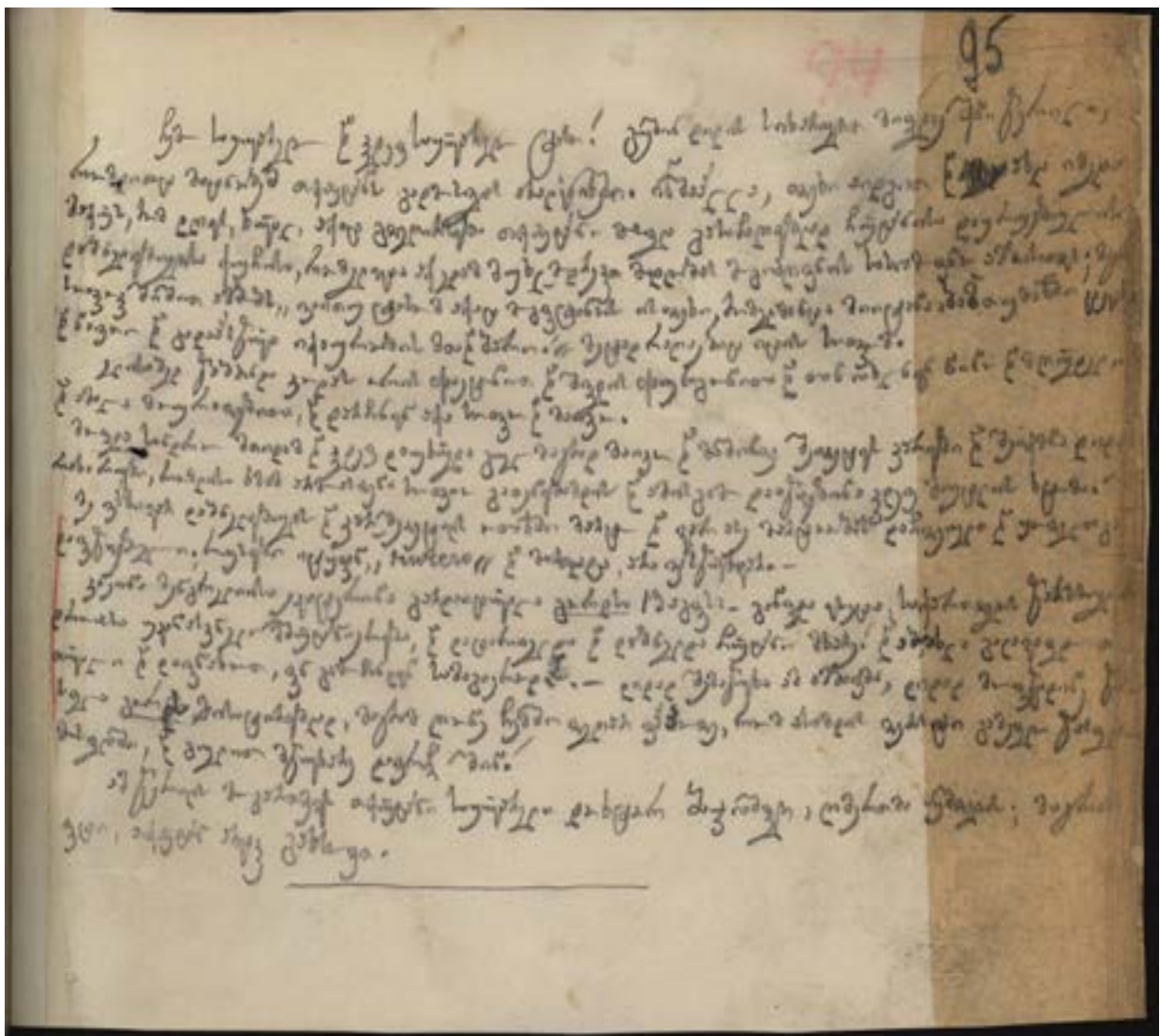
Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bajashvili – Tbilisi surgeon.

Cherkezishvili-Kherkheulidze Anastasia (daughter of Baadur) – Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law - Ketevan Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani's (daughter of Dimitri) niece, who she raised as her own child.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock №5, description №1, case №7515a, p. 95.



Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 115.

Biographical data:

Dadiani Nikoloz (Niko) (son of David) (1847-1903) – Last ruler of Samegrelo, Major-General of the Russian Army.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Vasil Karbelashvili's personal archives, №557.

Biographical data:

Karbelashvili Vasil (son of Grigol) (1858-1936) – Musician, singer, ecclesiastical and public figure.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №385/20.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on September 3 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №385/20.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Ketevan Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani on September 3 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Aleksii-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bajashvili – Tbilisi surgeon.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №385/20.

Biographical data:

Alexi-Meskhishvili-Orbeliani Ketevan (daughter of Dimitri) (1818-1895) – Daughter of Anchiskhati Dean Dimitri (son of Solomon) and Grigol Orbeliani's brother Zakaria's wife.

Bajiashvili – Tbilisi surgeon.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, №189, p. 1; Magazine *Iveria*, 1882, №12 (December), pp. 98-114.

Dating: According to the information published in the newspaper *Droeba* on September 10, the society already expressed a desire to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's writing career.

Note: Both the publications of the newspaper *Droeba* and the extensive article of Silovan Khundadze do mention the 50th anniversary of Grigol Orbeliani's literary activity after the cordial meetings arranged for Akaki Tsereteli by people in different parts of Georgia. Therefore, we suggest that the idea of holding the jubilee of the venerable poet, Grigol Orbeliani, should have arisen in connection with this fact, otherwise that year did not represent a jubilee year either of his birth or his literary activity. According to Silovan Khundadze: "The first fruitful year in the poetic activity of Grigol Orbeliani was 1832" and this makes it clear that he also had poems written before 1832. We think, therefore, that the public wished to have a reason to honour the venerable poet and to commemorate his patriotic spirit in connection with the beginning of his career in 1832 (the year of Georgian conspiracy against Empire).

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, №189, p. 1.

Source: Newspaper *Kavkaz*, 1882, №239, p. 1.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №176/25.

Dating: The letter has an only inscription "September 1" and, since Grigol Orbeliani did not see out September 11 1883, it must have been written no later than September 11 1882.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Kaplan (Ioane) (son of Aslan) (1813-1878) – Lieutenant of the Russian Army, cousin of Grigol Orbeliani.

Baratashvili-Orbeliani Elisabeth (daughter of Ivane) (1824-1892) – Second wife of Kaplan Orbeliani (son of Aslan) (from 1840), who was Grigol Orbeliani's cousin.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, September 14, №192, p. 2.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, №192, p. 2.

Source: Newspaper *Kavkaz*, 1882, №244, p. 1.

Source: Newspaper *Kavkaz*, 1882, №246, p. 1.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, №196, p. 2.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 125r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on September 20, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 125r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: Newspaper *Shroma*, 1882, №36, p. 3.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 119r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Giorgi Orbeliani (son of Ilia) on October 20 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 119r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Giorgi Orbeliani (son of Ilia) on October 21 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 119r.

Identification of persons: Gurchin's name is not mentioned in the source, but Witold Gurchin (son of Vikentiy) was at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus Army at that time.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Gurchin Witold (son of Bikentiy) (1831-1887) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the troops of the Caucasus Military District.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1882, №227, p. 2.

Biographical data:

Gelovani Kaikhosro (son of Iakob) (1859-1924) – Writer, poet, publicist, public figure, collaborated with Georgian magazines and newspapers.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 123r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on November 3, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Kologrivova-Dondukova-Korsakova Nadezhda (daughter of Andrei) (1821-1887) – Daughter of a Cavalry General and wife of Alexander Dondukov-Korsakov, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 123r.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 106.

Biographical data:

Alexander II (Alexander Romanov (son of Nikolai)) (1818-1881) – Son of Russian Emperor Nikolai I, Emperor of Russia between 1855-1881.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 120r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Giorgi Orbeliani (son of Ilia) on November 20 1882, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 186.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 186.

Note: Liubotyn is a city in the Kharkiv province of Eastern Ukraine.

Biographical data:

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Dmitry (son of Ivan) (1825-1899) – Husband of Grigol Orbeliani’s cousin - Sophio Orbeliani (daughter of Iakob), General of the Russian Army, participant in the Caucasus Wars, Chief of the Kabardino-Balkaria Regiment from 1857-1859. In 1863-1867, he was the Governor-General of Kutaisi. In 1875, he was appointed Assistant to the Viceroy of the Caucasus – Mikhail Romanov and in 1880 – Member of the Russian State Council.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani’s brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili’s grandson’s (Barbare’s son), Grigol Orbeliani’s nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskiy Irakli (son of Alexandre) (1827-1882) – Son of Alexandre Batonishvili. The Russian government enrolled him in the St. Petersburg Page Corps and granted him a pension. The right to return to Georgia in 1844, after the death of his father, was granted by the Viceroy of the Caucasus, Mikhail Vorontsov. He was engaged in cultural-educational activities and charity.

Aghamalyan-Bagrationi Mariam (daughter of Isak) – Daughter of the governor of Yerevan, Isak Aghamalyan. She got married at the age of 14 to Alexandre Batonishvili (Bagrationi) (son of Erekle II). After the defeat of the uprising of 1812, she followed her husband to Turkey, and then, in 1827, she returned to Yerevan to her father.

Chavchavadze-Dadiani Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (1816-1882) – Daughter of poet Alexandre Chavchavadze, wife of the Prince of Samegrelo - David Dadiani and the last Queen of the Samegrelo principality.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №153, p. 120r.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 104.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 104.

Biographical data:

Nikolai Alexander (son of Pavel) (1821-1899) – Baron, Member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was appointed senator and head of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. From 1864, he worked in the commissions drafting the model charter of the public school and the peasant and judicial reforms. From 1881 to 1882, he was the Minister of Public Education of the Russian Empire. He was married to Sophio Chavchavadze (daughter of Alexandre).

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 121r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 121r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 10, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi (of Ksani) Nikoloz (Kola) (son of Revaz) (1850-1915) – Son of Nikoloz Baratashvili's sister - Ekaterine and Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva).

Eristavi Giorgi (son of Revaz (Roman, Romanoz)) (1812-1891) – Cavalry General, Ataman of the Cossack Army, Military Governor of Kutaisi in 1858-1861, nicknamed “Ataman”.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Tumanishvili Iason (son of Dimitri) (?-1883) – Director of the Tbilisi Theatre in 1863-1867, Governor of Tbilisi in 1870-1875.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 121r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Chavchavadze Anna (daughter of Ilia) (1828-1905) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of David Chavchavadze (son of Alexandre).

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 100.

Biographical data:

Orbeliani-Gagarina Anastasia (daughter of David) (1825-1907) – Distant relative of Grigol Orbeliani, wife of Kutaisi Governor-General Alexander Gagarin.

Orbeliani Ivane (son of David) (1824-1893) – General of the Russian Army from 1881.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7515a, p. 101.

Biographical data:

Chavchavadze Archil (son of Gulbaat) (1841-1902) – General of Russian army, participated in the military expedition in Turkestan.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 122r.

Dating: The information in the letter, sent to Barbare Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani on December 20, allows us to determine the time.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya Olga (daughter of Ilia) (1840-1913) – Sister of Grigol Orbeliani's sister-in-law – Barbare.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archive, №153, p. 122r.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani-Oklobzhio Anastasia (daughter of Konstantine) (1831-1884) – Grigol Orbeliani's cousin's daughter. She was married to Lieutenant-General Ivan Oklobzhio (son of Dimitri).

Source: Magazine *Iveria*, 1882, №12 (December), pp. 98-114.

Biographical data:

Khundadze Silovan (son of Toma) (1860-1928) – Writer, philologist, publicist, teacher. He studied at the University of St. Petersburg, served as a teacher in Senaki and Kutaisi, and was published in Georgian magazines and newspapers: *Droeba*, *Kvali*, *Tsnobis Purtseli* and others.

Shanshiashvili Iarali (son of Gogi) (1773-?) – Son of the Chief Royal Treasurer, accomplice of conspiracy of 1832. The last poet of the Royal Court of Kartli-Kakheti. After the exile of the royal family, he lived in St. Petersburg with Parnaoz Batonishvili.

Tamar King (1160-1213?) – King of Georgia from 1184.

Source: Magazine *Iveria*, №4-5, 1885, “Prince Grigol Orbeliani’s four unpublished poems”, pp. 134-135.

Dating: There are no arguments to specify the date more precisely.

Note: Kintos were sellers of fruit in old Tbilisi who were selling fruit in a tray placed on their heads in the streets.

Source: Nino Orbeliani's recollection, the Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №11364.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (son of Rostom) (1840-1915) – Famous Georgian poet, prose writer, playwright, translator, public figure.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №65, p. 4.

Dating: According to Zakaria Chichinadze, this fact should have taken place long before Grigol Orbeliani became ill.

Biographical data:

Chichinadze, Zakaria (son of Egnate) (1834-1931) – Georgian social activist, publisher, scholar in Literary and Historical studies, bibliophil. Published essays and articles on Georgia's economic, social and cultural issues.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №190/118.

Biographical data:

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts, Grigol Orbeliani's archives, №190/118.

Identification of persons: The recipient is referred to as "Kola" in the letter. The surname is not written, but among Grigol Orbeliani's relatives, Nikoloz Eristavi (son of Revaz), his niece Ekaterine Baratashvili's son, was addressed as "Kola" and according to the context, he should have been implied.

Biographical data:

Baratashvili-Eristavi Ekaterine (daughter of Meliton) (1821-?) – Grigol Orbeliani's niece, wife of Revaz Eristavi (son of Luarsab).

Eristavi (of Ksani) Nikoloz (Kola) (son of Revaz) (1850-1915) – Son of Nikoloz Baratashvili's sister - Ekaterine and Revaz Eristavi (son of Shalva).

Bagrationi-Gruzinskaya-Orbeliani Barbare (daughter of Ilia) (1831-1884) – Granddaughter of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti – Giorgi XII, wife of Grigol Orbeliani's brother – Ilia.

Orbeliani Giorgi (son of Ilia) (1853-1924) – General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Caucasus Cavalry Brigade, Ilia Batonishvili's grandson's (Barbare's son), Grigol Orbeliani's nephew.

Source: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 190.

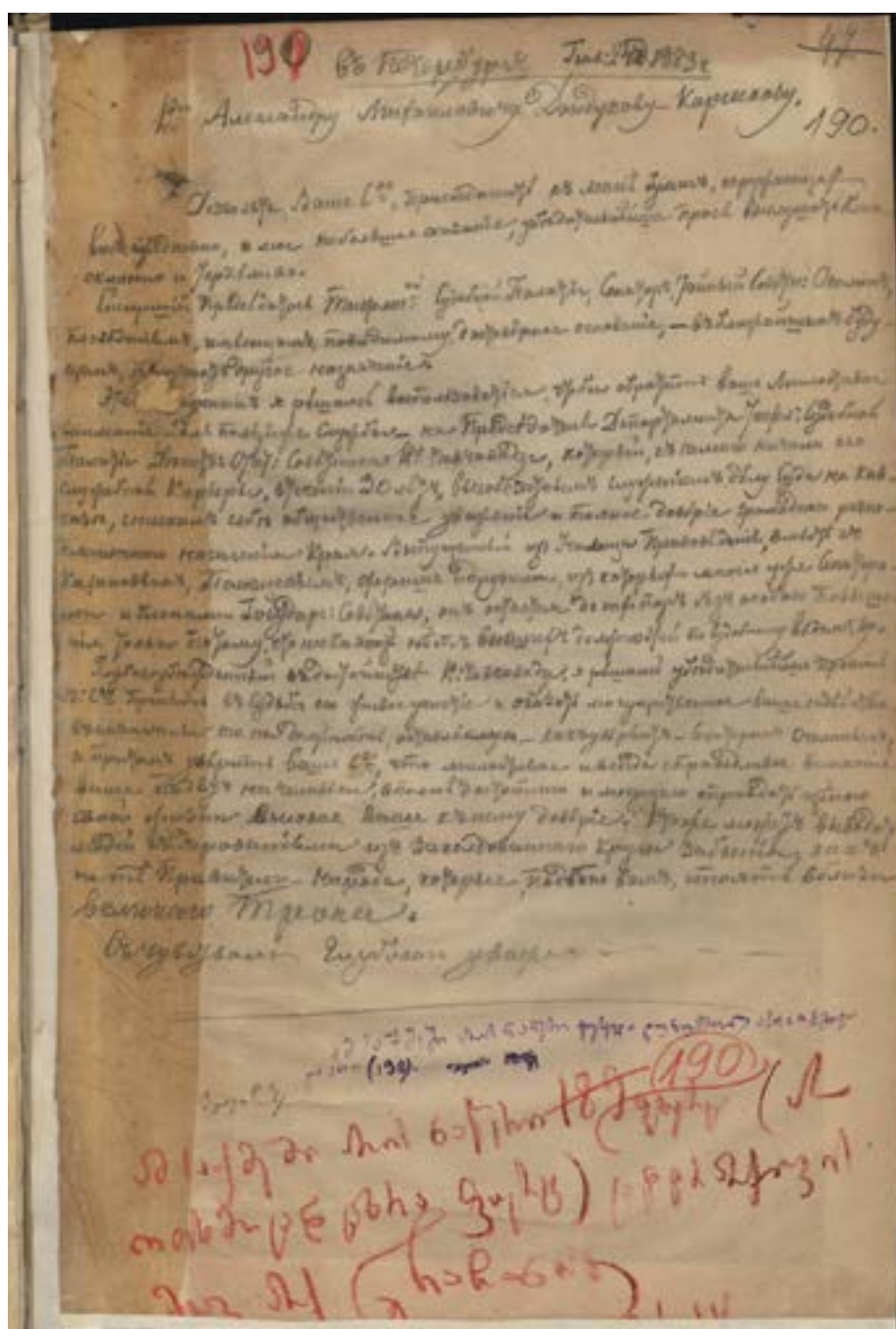
Biographical data:

Dondukov-Korsakov Alexander (son of Mikhail) (1820-1893) – Russian military and state figure, Governor of Crimea in 1869-1878, Viceroy of the Caucasus in 1881-1890.

Ogolin Alexander (son of Stepan) (1821-1911) – Statesman of the Russian Empire, governor of Vitebsk and Kutaisi in different years. In 1876, chairman of the Court Chamber of the Main Division of the Viceroy of the Caucasus. Senator, Chairman of the Tbilisi Judicial Chamber until 1883.

Chavchavadze Nikoloz (son of Zurab) (1829-1897) – Major-General of the Russian Army, Commander of the Equestrian Squadron of the Kakheti Militia, Military Governor of Western Dagestan in 1866-1876. He became famous during the defense of Guria from the Turkish army. Son of Grigol Orbeliani's cousin - Anna Orbeliani-Chavchavadze (daughter of Aslan).

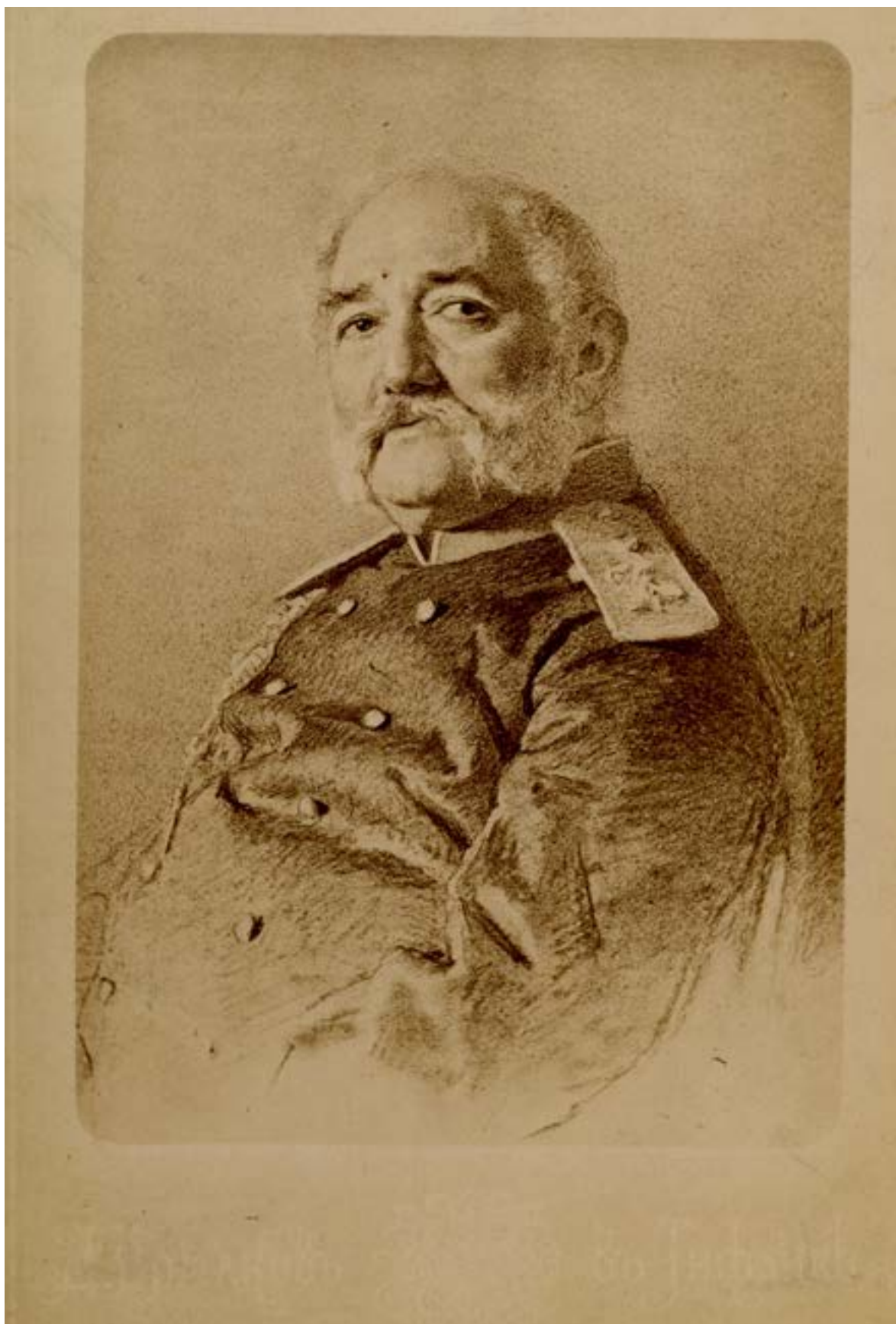
Photo / Document: The National Archives of Georgia, the Historical Central Archives, stock 5, description 1, case №7502, p. 190.



Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №65, p. 4; The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №931-i.

Dating: He gave this photo to Zakaria Chichinadze until February 1883 when he fell ill.

Photo / Document: The Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Literature, №931-i.



Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №65, p. 4.

Biographical data:

Chichinadze, Zakaria (son of Egnate) (1834-1931) – Georgian social activist, publisher, scholar in Literary and Historical studies, bibliophil. Published essays and articles on Georgia's economic, social and cultural issues.

Source: R. Pantskhava, Voice from Tbilisi, Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, February 16, №7, p. 3.

Dating: Romanoz Pantskhava and Ilia Chavchavadze met before February 16 1883.

Biographical data:

Pantskhava Romanoz (son of Spiridon) (1861-1928) – Critic, publicist, journalist. He wrote under the pseudonym “Khomleli”.

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, publicist, political and public figure, leader of the Georgian National Liberation Movement.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, February 22, №39, p. 2; 1883, №65, p. 2.

Note: Doctors talk about the patient's diagnosis after his death. They are arguing how safe it would be to open his coffin while passing the city in terms of the spread of infection. After the writer's death, the press reported that he was treated by only one doctor, and if others had been involved in the treatment, the result may have been different.

Source: Newspaper *Droeba*, 1883, №69, pp. 1-2.