



1 **Thbilisi /Anabotubani** - The king Gorgasali (5th c.), when hunting, caught a pheasant on the wing that fell directly into one of the hot springs. King ordered the city to be built around it and called it Tbilisi, "Tbil" means "warm" in Georgian.



2 **Narikala Fortress** - an ancient, 4th century fortress of Tbilisi built on a steep hill, overlooking the capital of Georgia and the Mtkvari river valley. The fortress was established in the 4th century as Shuris-tskhe (i.e., "Invidious Fort").



3 **Anchiskhati Basilica** (6th-18th cc) named after the treasured icon of the Sorvior of Anchi is the oldest surviving Basilica in Tbilisi. In front of entrance to the church, stands an elegant bell tower, typical of the late medieval Georgian style.



4 **Tbilisi Peace Bridge** - the bridge between East and West, past and present, and banks of the city. Today Tbilisi is a modern city with well-known museums and theatres, art galleries, churches and archaeological sites, narrow streets, houses with inner courts surrounded by balconies.



5 **Jvari Monastery**, the 6th century cross-shaped monastery built on the top of a cliff, overlooking the confluence of Aragvi and Mtkvari rivers. At this place St. Nino, enlightener of Georgia, erected a large wooden cross on the site of a pagan temple.



6 **Svetitskhoveli**, translated as "The Life-giving pillar" is the fortified cathedral dating from 11th century. It is a bright example of Georgian renaissance architecture and a sacred place, where the Robe of Christ is buried.



7 **Ananuri Architectural Complex** - former residence of Dukes of Aragvi region, beautifully overlooking Jivkuli reservoir. The complex includes churches with fine facade decoration and towers dating back to the 15-17th cc.



8 **Shatili** - a medieval, unique impregnable fortified village surrounded by mountains and gorges. Its tower-dwellings are interconnected with bridges to allow neighbours to cross one to another without going out in the streets.



9 **Gudauri Ski Resort** lies 120 km to the north of Tbilisi, just before of Jvari Pass (2379m) on the way to Khevi province. The resort offering great skiing, as well as mountain summer active sports opportunities.



10 **Gergeti Trinity Church** (14th c) - Situated on the slopes of Mt. Kazbek at 2170 m, is the most important church of Khevi province. The stone decorations on the facade of the church help us to understand the ancient rituals and beliefs.



11 **Uplistsikhe** rock-hewn town (1st Mill. BC), which is notable for unique combination of various styles of rock-cut cultures and the co-existence of pagan and Christian architecture. Here you can see ancient city's fascinating elements.



12 **David Gareja** is the overall name for 13 monasteries. The complex is unique for its wild nature, mural masterpieces and rock-cut monasteries, the most ancient of which were founded in the first half of the 6th c AD.

UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Map of Georgia

Scale: 1:1 500 000



Akhalsikhe	Ambrolauri	Batumi	Bolnisi	Borjomi	Gori	Gurjaani	Kabegi	Khashuri	Kutaisi	Lagodekhi	Ozurgeti	Poti	Samtredia	Senaki	Tbilisi	Tchikatura	Telavi	Zestaponi	Jugdidi	Akhalkalaki
65	343	395	340	114	186	383	377	141	243	459	332	345	279	307	271	249	426	208	351	Akhalkalaki
	278	330	275	49	121	318	312	76	178	394	267	280	214	242	206	184	361	143	286	Akhalsikhe
		252	294	229	247	444	438	202	100	520	189	202	136	164	332	173	487	252	208	Ambrolauri
			447	281	299	469	490	254	152	572	51	70	116	108	384	225	539	187	147	Batumi
				219	147	174	218	192	294	250	383	396	330	358	62	250	217	259	402	Bolnisi
					72	269	263	27	129	345	218	231	165	193	157	135	312	281	237	Borjomi
						197	191	45	147	273	236	249	183	211	85	103	240	112	255	Gori
							268	242	344	33	433	446	380	408	112	300	43	496	452	Gurjaani
								236	338	344	427	440	374	402	156	294	311	303	446	Kabegi
									102	318	191	204	138	166	130	108	285	67	210	Khashuri
											89	102	36	64	232	73	387	152	108	Kutaisi
											509	522	456	484	188	376	91	385	528	Lagodekhi
												98	53	113	321	162	476	124	170	Ozurgeti
													66	38	334	175	489	137	77	Poti
														28	268	109	423	71	72	Samtredia
															296	137	451	99	44	Senaki
															188	155	197	340	143	Tbilisi
																343	38	181	181	Tchikatura
																	352	495	143	Telavi
																				Zestaponi

Black Sea

- Settlements**
 - Capital
 - Autonomy capital
 - Region center
 - State importance city
 - District center
 - Village
- Boundaries**
 - International boundary
 - Autonomous republic boundary
- Roads**
 - International road
 - State importance road
 - Provincial road
 - Local Road
 - Other road
 - Track footpath
 - Main railway
 - Secondary railway
- Tourist sites**
 - Church
 - Fortress
 - Cave town
 - Museum
 - Tower - dwelling houses
 - Historical bridge
 - Archaeological site
 - Nature park, reserve
 - Speleo cave
 - Observatory
 - Mountain peak
 - Pass
 - Airports
 - Seaport
 - Custom
 - Russian-occupied territories



13 **Gonio Fortress** - 3rd-2nd cc. BC, known as "Asparum" meaning "the place of water", was one of the biggest and largest ports its time. This old sentinel of the Black Sea is the best example of Roman-Byzantine military architecture.



14 **Batumi**, very popular sea resort with modern skyline, is one of the oldest cities in Georgia inhabited from as early as the third century BC. Batumi is mentioned by Greek and Roman sources as one of the principal ports of the Black Sea.



15 **Ushguli** - located at about 2200 m. above sea level, is the highest village in Europe. Unique middle age Village-fortification in Svaneti, representing a basilica of watchtowers, dwelling complexes and basilicas decorated with the murals.



16 **Mestia** - famous with its "Svan towers" is the administrative center of Svaneti province. It is very popular place for tourists in summer or winter, providing hiking, trekking and skiing opportunities in addition to amazing nature and architecture.



17 **Dadiani Palace** - Historical and Architectural museum complex includes the palace of the prince of Samegrelo region, botanical garden and museum exhibiting different thematic collections and treasury collected by Dadiani family.



18 **Martvili-Canyon** located in Samegrelo region was named among eight best scuba sites in Europe. Taking boat or walking tours, you can explore the mountain river gorge, limestone natural bridges, waterfalls, and unique nature.



19 **Antique city of Vani** - one of the administrative centers of the kingdom of Colchis. Excavations revealed the traces of rich city. The museum's collection encompasses the period between the 8th and 1st centuries BCE.



20 **Prometheus Speleological Caves** offer 16 rooms sharply differing fossil deposits, with spectacular views of stalactites, stalagmites, helictite, drapes, petrified waterfalls, cave pearls, underground rivers and lakes and more.



21 **Bagrati - Church** in Kutaisi, built by King Bagrat III (1003 AD) is a marvelous example of domed-church architecture, noted with impressive examples of stone carving. Cathedral damaged throughout centuries was reconstructed to its present state.



22 **Gelati** - the architectural complex, founded by King David the Builder in the 12th c. includes the main church of the Virgin, St. George's church, St. Nicholas church and Gelati Academy - a significant center of culture, religion and philosophy.



23 **Dmanisi** - here are the ruins of middle age town with an interesting three-church basilica dating to the 6th c AD and the remains of royal palace. While excavating the site, archeologists unexpectedly came across the remains of ancient man in Eurasia.



24 **Rabat** - The historical center of Akhalsikhe was mainly built in the 13th cc and developed under the influence of different cultures. On the territory of the complex there is a Church, Mosque, Minaret, Synagogue as well as Historical museum.



25 **Khevisi Fortress** - The fortress already existed in the 10th c, although there is an evidence of earlier construction work. Two tunnels lead down to the river, one served as a water supply route, the other for communication.



26 **Vardzia Cave Complex**, founded during the reign of Georgia III and Queen Tamar (12th-13th cc). The complex became a well fortified monastery, which had a significant role in the political, educational and spiritual life.



27 **Kutaisi** is Georgia's second largest city. It is believed to be the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Colchis. The city represents an interesting mixture of architectural styles and boasts variety of cultural and religious sites, as well as museum treasures.